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HAWAIIAN
ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

— FOR —

1885.

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands, Original
and Selected, of Value to Merchants, Planters,
Tourists and Others.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

COPYRIGHTED ACCORDING TO LAW.

PRINTED BY
THOS. G. THURM,
MERCHANT AND FORT STS., HONOLULU.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.

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THOS. G. THURM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

HONOLULU, H. I.

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~~VI. 1991~~

17 1897

CALENDAR,

(1885-90)

1885
Cambridge

1885.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JAN.		4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27
FEB.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
MAR.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
APRIL	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
MAY	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
JUNE	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
NEWSDEALER AND BOOKBINDER.
HONOLULU, H. I.

PUBLISHER,
THOS. G. THURM,

1885.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JULY		5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
AUG.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
SEPT.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
OCT.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
NOV.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
DEC.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28

ADVERTISEMENT.

EACH succeeding issue of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL has proven its value and usefulness by the use which directory-makers, tourists, and correspondents for foreign journals make of its comprehensive tables and carefully prepared articles. This is a compliment to the reliability of a work that was established to disseminate information pertaining to these islands that strangers naturally seek, and proves the correctness of the belief conveyed to the compiler on a visit abroad in 1874, by the frequency and variety of questions affecting the political, commercial, social and ecclesiastical status of the Hawaiian Islands, that the labor of tabulating and gathering together all that might be found available for handy reference, would meet with due appreciation at home as well as abroad.

To the various departments of the government, and to an increasing corps of contributors that have aided in the work, the compiler desires to acknowledge the valuable assistance and co operation rendered, and trusts by continued watchful care and revision to merit the confidence and support of a patronage that is extending each year.

To those journals, local and foreign, that have recognized persistent efforts to diffuse abroad reliable information pertaining to these interesting islands is due no small share of a publisher's gratitude, and the compiler trusts that the same kind'y spirit may be continued the ANNUAL as it enters upon its second decade, with fresh hopes and claims for popular support.

THOS. G. THURM.

Honolulu, November. 1884.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1885.

Being the 107th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook :

The latter part of the 109th and the beginning of the 110th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5645-46 of the Jewish Era ;

The year 1303 of the Mohammedan Era ;

The year 2638 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Feb. 14	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 13	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Good Friday	April 3	pendence	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	* Christmas	Dec. 25
Decoration Day	May 30		

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Solar Cycle	18
Epact	14	Roman Indiction	13
Golden Number	5	Julian Period	6598

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	May 24
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 18	Trinity Sunday	May 31
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 22	Corpus Christi	June 4
Good Friday	April 3	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29
Easter Sunday	April 5	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day	May 13		

ECLIPSES IN 1885.

Prepared for the Annual by Prof. W. D. ALEXANDER, as are also the Moon's Phases, and Sun rise and Sun set calculations for this issue.

In 1885 there will be four eclipses—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun March 16th, partially visible here, ending about 6 h. 48 m. A. M., Honolulu time.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon March 29-30, of which only the beginning will be visible at Honolulu as follows:

H. M.

Moon enters shadow Mar. 30, 4 27.0 A. M.

Middle of eclipse, Mar. 30, 6 2.8 A. M.

Moon leaves shadow, Mar. 30, 7 38.5 A. M.

Magnitude of the eclipse=0.886

At Honolulu the Moon will set at 5 h. 58 m. A. M., about one-third eclipsed.

3. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 8, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands, but visible in the South Pacific; total at Wellington, N. Z.

4. A partial eclipse of the Moon, September 23; not visible at Honolulu.

FIRST QUARTER, 1885.

There are a variety of grasses and other material available in these islands for the manufacture of hats, from the common but pliable grass for children's every day use to the fancy braid for ladies' wear made from the pumpkin vine. All of these find a ready sale and at high figures, and yet nothing has been done toward organizing home industry, notwithstanding the fact that the growth of imports of this one item of headwear has been so steady as to have reached last year the sum of \$47,294.

LIST OF FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY TREATY

When Properly Certified to before the Hawaiian Consul, at the nearest Port of Shipment.

Agricultural Implements; Animals.

Bacon; Bags, (cotton or textile manufactures); Beef; Bells; Books; Boots and Shoes; Bran; Bricks; Bread and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Brushes; Bullion; Butter.

Cement; Cheese; Coal; Cordage; Copper and Composition Sheathing; Cotton and Manufactures of Cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; Clocks, if without glass and of wood; Cutlery.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Edging, Embroidery, (if of cotton); Eggs; Engines and parts thereof.

Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; Flour, Furs.

Grain; Gloves, Gimps, Girdles (if of cotton); Guns and Pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; Hardware; Harness; Hay; Hides; dressed or undressed; Hoop Iron.

Ice; Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof; Nails; Spikes and Bolts; Rivets, Brads or Sprigs; Tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); Lard; Leather, and all manufactures thereof; Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; Lime.

Machinery of all kinds; Meal and Bran; Meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; Mitts (if cotton); Mattresses (all except hair).

Nails, Naval Stores; including Tar; Pitch; Resin; Turpentine, raw and rectified.

Oats.

Pictures (on paper); Purses (if of leather); Picture frames; Parasols and Umbrellas (if of cotton); Paper and all manufactures of Paper or of Paper and Wood; Petroleum, and all oils for illuminating or lubricating purposes; Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds; Pork.


Rice.

Salt; Shooks; Shoe Horns (if of iron or steel); Skins and Pelts, dressed or undressed; Staves and Headings; Starch; Stationery; Soap; Sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; Textile Manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; Toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; Wood and manufactures of Wood, or Wood and Metal, except Furniture either upholstered or carved, and Carriages; Wool and manufactures of Wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For list of articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under the treaty into the United States see page 18.

 For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see Annual for 1877.

SECOND QUARTER, 1885.

In the latter part of the "fifties" various parts of the islands raised considerable wheat—principally at Makawao, East Maui—and Honolulu and Wailuku both rejoiced in mills of their own, supplying an excellent quality of flour for local consumption, and having a small surplus for export. Our imports of this commodity for 1883 was 29,883 barrels, valued at \$162,049.14, while bran, middlings and wheat amounted to over \$40,000 more. The value of hay imported the same year was \$60,888.94.

Census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken December 27, 1878.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		MOLOKAI.	
Hilo.....	4,231	LANAI.....	2,581
Puna.....	1,043	NIHAU.....	214
Kau.....	2,210		177
Kona, North.....	1,967	OAHU.	
Kona, South.....	1,761	Honolulu.....	14,114
Kohala, North.....	3,299	Ewa and Waianae.....	1,699
Kohala, South.....	718	Waialua.....	639
Hamakua.....	1,805	Koolauloa.....	1,082
	17,034	Koolaupoko.....	2,402
			20,236
MAUI.		KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,448	Waimea.....	1,197
Wailuku.....	4,186	Koloa.....	1,008
Hana.....	2,067	Puna.....	1,832
Makawao.....	3,408	Koo au and Hanalei.....	1,597
	12,109		5,634

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives.....	44,088	Britons.....	883
Half-castes.....	3,420	Portuguese.....	436
Chinese.....	5,916	Germans.....	272
Americans.....	1,276	French.....	81
Hawaiian-born of foreign parents.....	947	Other foreigners.....	666

Total Population, 1878.....57,985

Population of the Principal Townships of the Hawaiian Islands,
Compiled from the latest Census, 1878.

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	WAIMAEA, KAUAI.
Natives.....	9,272	3,307	1,967	2,951	1,000
Half-castes.....	1,311	411	158	223	20
Foreigners other than Chinese...	2,232	239	113	244	24
Chinese.....	1,299	329	210	813	63
Totals.....	14,114	4,186	2,448	4,231	1,197

Estimated Population, Hawaiian Islands, 1884.

	Natives.	Chinese.	Portug'ese	Other For'n'ers.	Totals.
Census of 1878.....	47,508	5,916	436	4,125	57,985
Passenger arrivals, excess over departures, 1879..	531	3,475	420	1,819	6,245
" " " 1880.....	802	1,877	328	650	3,657
" " " 1881.....	198	2,940	842	322	4,302
" " " 1882.....	286	2,368	223	2,877	5,262
" " " 1883.....	3,187	3,801	464	7,452	8,544
	49,039	17,681	8,195	7,603	82,518

Excess of deaths over births since January 1, 1879.....1,974

Estimated population, January 1, 1884.....80,544

Births and Deaths in the Hawaiian Kingdom from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1883.

Births in 1879.....	2,331	Deaths in 1879.....	3,292
" 1880 and 1881.....	4,709	" 1880 and 1881.....	5,262
" 1882 and 1883.....	3,188	" 1882 and 1883.....	3,048
Total number of births.....	10,228	Total number of deaths.....	12,202

A new official census of the islands, will be taken December 26, 1884.

THIRD QUARTER, 1885.

In just ten years the taste for the interior decoration of dwellings at these Islands have advanced from \$1,063.80 to \$5,513.78 in the value of imports of paper hangings alone, while carpets, rugs, curtains and shades, and paintings and engravings, for 1873, showed an import value of \$886.76; the valuation of the same class of commodities imported in 1883 was \$17,659.54. The outward adornment of cottages and residences during the same period is quite as marked, the variety in the style of architecture being also quite noticeable.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA, IN SEA MILES:

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy.....	1½	Kahuku.....	51
Diamond Head.....	5	Pearl Rivet Bar.....	6
Koko Head.....	12	Barber's Point.....	14
Makapuu Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu.....	34
Mokapu.....	29	Kahuku, N. pt. of Oahu, via Kaena.....	54

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Lua, S. W. pt. of Molokai.....	35	Kawaihae.....	144
West point of Lanai.....	50	Kealahou direct.....	157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement.....	50	Kealahou via Kawaihae.....	186
Lahaina.....	72	S. W. point Hawaii via Kawaihae.....	233
Lahului.....	90	Punaluu.....	250
Hana.....	125	Hilo direct.....	192
Maalaea.....	85	Hilo windward.....	207
Makena.....	90	Hilo.....	230
Mahukona.....	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai.....	102	Waimea.....	120
Nawiliwili.....	98	Makena.....	120
Niihau.....	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluazaha.....	17	Maalaea.....	12
Lanai.....	9	Makena.....	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona.....	10	Hilo.....	85
Waipio.....	40	Lae o ka Mano.....	20
Honokaa.....	50	Kailua.....	34
Laupahoehoe.....	65	Kealahou.....	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu.....	70
Keauhou, Kau.....	50	Kaualuu.....	80
North point of Hawaii.....	70	South point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Diamond Head to S. W. point Molokai.....	30	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Kauai and Oahu.....	61
Molokai and Maui.....	9	Niihau and Kauai.....	15
Maui and Lanai.....	9		

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco.....	2,100	Auckland.....	3,810
Portland.....	4,620	Sydney.....	4,484
Panama.....	2,460	Hongkong.....	4,803
Tahiti.....	2,380	Yokohama.....	3,440

AREA, ELEVATION, AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	<i>Areas in stat. sq. miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>	<i>Population, 1878.</i>
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	17,034
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	12,109
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,060	20,236
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	5,674
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,500	2,581
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	214
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	177
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	

FOURTH QUARTER, 1885.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
1	Last Quarter	0 58.0 A.M.		6	New Moon	10 31.3 A.M.		6	New Moon	2 45.2 A.M.	
7	New Moon	9 00.0 P.M.		14	First Quarter	11 28.2 A.M.		14	First Quarter	7 50.4 A.M.	
15	First Quarter	2 49.2 P.M.		21	Full Moon	11 8.0 P.M.		22	Full Moon	10 27.2 A.M.	
23	Full Moon	10 51.2 A.M.		28	Last Quarter	3 25.7 P.M.		28	Last Quarter	1 50.3 A.M.	
30	Last Quarter	7 26.4 A.M.									
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
1	Thurs	5 51	3 47	1	SUN	6 03	4 23	1	Tues	6 21	5 17
2	Fri	5 51	6 46	2	Mon	6 03	9 23	2	Wed	6 22	5 17
3	Sat	5 51	9 45	3	Tues	6 04	4 22	3	Thurs	6 22	8 15
4	SUN	5 52	2 44	4	Wed	6 04	9 22	4	Fri	6 23	5 17
5	Mon	5 52	5 43	5	Thurs	6 05	5 21	5	Sat	6 24	2 18
6	Tues	5 52	8 42	6	Fri	6 06	0 21	6	SUN	6 24	8 18
7	Wed	5 53	1 41	7	Sat	6 06	6 21	7	Mon	6 25	4 18
8	Thurs	5 53	5 41	8	SUN	6 07	1 20	8	Tues	6 26	1 18
9	Fri	5 53	8 40	9	Mon	6 07	7 20	9	Wed	6 27	7 19
10	Sat	5 54	1 39	10	Tues	6 08	3 19	10	Thurs	6 26	4 19
11	SUN	5 54	4 38	11	Wed	6 09	0 19	11	Fri	6 28	0 19
12	Mon	5 54	8 37	12	Thurs	6 09	7 19	12	Sat	6 28	6 19
13	Tues	5 55	2 36	13	Fri	6 10	4 18	13	SUN	6 29	2 20
14	Wed	5 55	5 36	14	Sat	6 11	1 18	14	Mon	6 29	8 20
15	Thurs	5 55	9 35	15	SUN	6 11	8 18	15	Tues	6 30	4 21
16	Fri	5 56	2 34	16	Mon	6 12	4 18	16	Wed	6 30	9 21
17	Sat	5 56	6 33	17	Tues	6 12	9 17	17	Thurs	6 31	4 21
18	SUN	6 57	0 32	18	Wed	6 13	4 17	18	Fri	6 31	9 22
19	Mon	5 57	4 32	19	Thurs	6 13	9 17	19	Sat	6 32	4 22
20	Tues	5 57	8 31	20	Fri	6 14	5 17	20	SUN	7 32	9 23
21	Wed	5 58	2 30	21	Sat	6 15	1 17	21	Mon	6 33	4 23
22	Thurs	5 58	7 30	22	SUN	6 15	7 17	22	Tues	6 33	9 24
23	Fri	5 59	1 29	23	Mon	6 16	4 17	23	Wed	6 34	4 24
24	Sat	5 59	6 28	24	Tues	6 17	0 17	24	Thurs	6 34	9 25
25	SUN	6 00	0 27	25	Wed	6 17	7 17	25	Fri	6 35	5 25
26	Mon	6 00	4 27	26	Thurs	6 18	3 17	26	Sat	6 35	9 26
27	Tues	6 00	9 26	27	Fri	6 18	9 17	27	SUN	6 39	3 27
28	Wed	6 01	4 26	28	Sat	6 19	6 17	28	Mon	6 36	7 27
29	Thurs	6 01	9 25	29	SUN	6 20	2 17	29	Tues	6 37	5 28
30	Fri	6 02	4 24	30	Mon	6 20	9 17	30	Wed	6 37	4 28
31	Sat	6 02	9 24					31	Thurs	6 37	8 29

Last year's Annual showed that the consumption of writing and printing paper at these islands had reached over \$12,000 per annum. We now find that our imports of wrapping paper alone, last year, amounted to \$6,731.44. Surely with this annual consumption of paper there might be some steps taken toward establishing a paper mill here. There is, comparatively speaking, no limit to several articles available for paper stock that might be had for the gathering in various parts of the islands.

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

PREPARED BY J. M. LVDGATE.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Keaau.....	9½	Opihikao.....	29½
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu.....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18½	Kalapana.....	38
Pauala.....	21½	Panau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Pohoihi—Rycroft's.....	20½		

TO VOLCANO.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Edge of Woods.....	4½	Kanekoa upper Half-way Houses.....	16
Cocoonut Grove.....	7½	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9½	Volcano House.....	30½
Hawelu's Half-way House.....	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Honohi Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Paukas Mill.....	2.9	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Papaikou—Office.....	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Lidgate's House.....	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA.

LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.	LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.
Hind's.....	.7	Mill's Store, Honokaa.....	18.0
Bottom Kawaihi Gulch.....	2.0	Honokaia Church.....	20.5
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	22.0
Soper's.....	4.9	Kapulena Church.....	23.0
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.2
Kaala Church.....	6.8	Bicknell's.....	25.8
Kukaiau Gulch.....	8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Horner's.....	8.5	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe.....	9.0	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Notley's, Paauilo.....	10.5	Waimann (approximate).....	32.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill.....	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau.....	15.2	" " Paauhau Mill.....	1.0
Paauhau Church.....	16.3	" " Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele.....	.7

THROUGH KOHALA.

Kawaihae to Waimea.....	11.0	Kawaihae to Hind's, Kohala (approx).....	14.0
" " Puako.....	5.0	Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approx).....	25.0

FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:

Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00
Niuli Mill.....	2.80
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa.....	1.15
Halawa Mill.....	1.65
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15
Dr. Thompson's.....	1.75
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopih.....	.40
Kohala Mill.....	.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50
Native Church.....	1.00

FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:

Star Mill.....	1.25
Star Mill R. R. Station.....	2.50
Union Mill.....	2.25
Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Hononakau.....	2.50
Hind's, Hawaii.....	3.25
Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Honoipu.....	7.25
Mahukona.....	10.50
Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:		HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	
	Miles.		Miles.
Waikiki Grove.....	3	Waimanalo.....	12
Diamond Head.....	4½	Kaneohe Plantation.....	9½
Coco Head.....	11	Kaalaea Plantation.....	15
Ewa Church.....	11	Kualoa Ranch.....	19½
Waiialua Church.....	18½	Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26
Waianae Church, Pokai.....	30	Laie Settlement.....	32
Nuuanu Pali.....	6	Kahuku.....	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LIHUE TO:		KOLOA TO:	
	Miles.		Miles.
Waiialua Falls.....	5	Hanapepe.....	7
Koloa.....	10	Waimea.....	15
Kealia.....	14		
Kilauea.....	22	Waimea to Mana Point.....	10
Hanalei.....	30	Nawiliwili to Mana Point.....	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:		KALEPOLEPO TO:	
	Miles.		Miles.
Kaanapali.....	4	Makee's.....	10
Wailuku.....	20	Makawao.....	13½
KAHULUI TO		HAIKU LANDING TO:	
Wailuku P. O.....	3	Makawao.....	7
Makawao.....	11	MAKAWAO, SAYRE'S STORE, TO:	
Hana, through Hamakua.....	45	Summit of Haleakala.....	13
WAILUKU TO:		MAKENA TO:	
Kalepolepo.....	10	Makee's Plantation.....	3
Makee's Plantation.....	20	ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Makawao.....	14	Hana, via Kaupo.....	45

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Letters Passing Through the General Post Office, Honolulu, from 1864 to 1884.

YEAR.	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.				FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	FOREIGNERS.		HAWAIIANS.			
From April 1 to March 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded
1864 to 1865.....	15,594	13,652	7,650	9,570	.....	.....
1865 to 1866.....	21,642	14,886	14,379	16,078	.....	.....
1866 to 1867.....	23,282	16,607	30,082	22,821	.....	.....
1867 to 1868.....	25,873	19,013	23,733	25,535	.....	.....
1868 to 1869.....	27,543	19,547	25,920	25,986	.....	.....
1869 to 1870.....	27,433	19,806	25,233	24,499	.....	.....
1870 to 1871.....	29,147	19,118	28,596	28,091	25,811	24,994
1871 to 1872.....	24,655	23,333	26,364	35,715	26,772	23,713
1872 to 1873.....	27,717	24,199	41,662	41,340	25,020	25,895
1873 to 1874.....	38,313	25,007	45,816	44,233	26,679	25,481
1874 to 1875.....	35,545	23,488	39,232	39,027	26,112	28,737
1875 to 1876.....	38,166	23,564	35,630	44,233	31,742	31,650
1876 to 1877.....	36,349	29,558	32,250	49,977	33,244	35,780
1877 to 1878.....	42,409	37,094	33,472	52,181	42,465	44,505
1878 to 1879.....	57,907	47,957	43,605	67,153	45,682	43,372
1879 to 1880.....	72,953	63,936	46,496	69,489	50,352	57,209
1880 to 1881.....	85,649	76,255	55,170	83,757	70,682	69,375
1881 to 1882.....	102,559	106,374	64,487	85,858	77,461	83,724
1882 to 1883.....	114,056	130,992	75,113	100,936	95,765	101,644
1883 to 1884.....	121,391	238,080	72,971	108,736	117,901	130,292

Comparative Table of Import Values at the Hawaiian Islands, from various Countries since 1875.

COUNTRIES.	CLASS OF IMPORTS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
United States.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	\$837,215 42 110,045 02	\$688,733 11 82,673 91	\$581,119 02 81,402 93	\$322,240 17 111,498 70	\$395,590 08 78,206 68	\$506,812 90 138,453 13	\$476,275 81 118,177 94	\$659,604 77 140,352 82	\$722,828 81 150,242 28
Great Britain.....	(Free. Bonded.)	132,538 41 48,384 09	60,550 47 22,800 13	1,000,642 52 249,880 87	1,619,987 61 514,404 34	1,820,355 33 798,201 17	2,026,557 90 577,061 14	2,046,577 12 726,631 23	2,768,974 63 730,386 16	3,169,415 70 822,001 01
Germany.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	152,136 16 27,892 27	199,184 96 15,389 27	193,324 38 8,824 96	99,442 20 20,304 25	43,683 98 185,867 69	45,005 73 44,777 17	145,223 52 105,268 94	68,374 30 166,357 52	117,293 73 191,793 03
Tahiti.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	2,369 88 618 73	1,779 14 401 61	157 50 157 50	1,053 47 1,053 47	869 56 869 56	3,911 82 3,911 82	28,444 29 28,444 29	18,832 05 18,832 05	24,538 85 24,538 85
British Columbia.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	21,353 19 17,299 07	37,030 56 5,589 61	54,046 66 22,591 75	42,081 27 10,595 32	65,922 73 11,428 31	51,725 46 9,868 04	44,103 32 6,365 46	30,004 99 3,204 05	12,567 76 34,266 93
Australia and N. Z.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	35,915 65 659 00	48,347 53 2,969 25	30,772 98 1,346 55	57,946 80 25,846 31	86,443 43 39,459 97	86,690 46 34,528 80	58,753 79 18,399 00	112,527 95 26,309 52	50,396 77 19,666 64
China.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	2,505 83 96,071 52	503 87 31,540 77	897 95 54,321 83	1,566 85 23,102 59	7,597 11 3,502 30	1,712 34 18,341 66	6,179 41 2,593 56	15,789 06 1,727 26	23,603 34 7,331 01
France.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	868 05 230 00
All other countries.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nationality of Vessels Employed in the Foreign Carrying Trade of the Hawaiian Islands, 1875-1883.

Nation.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
American.....	74 41,350	96 75,659	117 81,417	156 102,621	177 99,102	179 99,614	181 102,368	179 103,591	195 117,032
Hawaiian.....	16 4,901	18 5,081	31 9,496	27 8,102	22 5,950	18 5,950	20 5,765	19 5,613	23 7,867
British.....	35 44,425	22 22,748	22 26,592	30 34,836	28 37,363	26 31,201	32 35,302	44 50,025	42 53,310
German.....	3 1,286	2 1,499	2 797	3 2,468	8 6,136	3 2,138	10 7,709	11 5,716	6 4,882
French.....	.....	3 1,286	3 986	4 2,558	3 981	.....	1 515	1 244	.....
All others.....	4 1,148	5 1,253	6 1,919	12 13,115	13 2,044	13 3,590	14 7,731	4 1,430	1 1,305
Totals.....	132 93,110	141 108,706	181 120,907	232 163,640	251 151,576	239 141,016	258 159,341	258 172,691	267 185,316

Comparative View of the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands from 1845, giving the Totals for Each Year.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Prod. Exported.	Foreign Prod. Exported.	Total Consumption House Receipts.	Transshipment of Oil and Bone.					Natl. Vessels.	Shipping.			Wh. Tons.	Spirits Consumed.	Haw. Registered Vessels.
						Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Wh. Bone.	No.	Mer. Vessels.	Tons.	Wh. Tons.	No.	Gallons.	No.	Tons.
1845	\$346,981	\$269,710	\$202,700	\$67,010	\$35,189	104,302	909,379	901,604	1,182,738	14	41	167	163	167	3,471	28	1,528
1846	506,338	682,850	680,335	48,365	30,960	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	17	53	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1847	710,136	204,226	204,018	55,268	48,801	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	18	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1848	603,018	300,370	286,819	33,551	55,568	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	19	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1849	729,739	383,185	185,083	198,262	83,231	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	20	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1850	1,033,051	763,032	530,522	240,509	121,506	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	21	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1851	1,823,821	638,393	399,888	381,442	160,602	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	22	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1852	759,868	472,995	287,251	311,092	155,650	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	23	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1853	1,401,927	672,996	287,251	311,092	155,650	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	24	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1854	1,590,837	585,122	274,029	311,092	155,650	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	25	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1855	1,381,169	572,601	274,029	311,092	155,650	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	26	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1856	1,151,452	670,866	466,278	204,545	123,171	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	27	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1857	1,130,165	645,524	423,308	222,222	123,171	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	28	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1858	1,080,660	787,082	480,596	302,754	166,138	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	29	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1859	1,555,558	807,459	628,575	327,115	166,138	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	30	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1860	1,223,749	807,459	480,596	302,754	166,138	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	31	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1861	761,109	659,774	476,872	281,439	100,115	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	32	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1862	998,239	838,484	586,541	251,882	100,115	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	33	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1863	1,173,493	1,095,832	744,413	548,852	122,752	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	34	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1864	1,713,241	1,662,181	1,113,388	548,852	159,116	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	35	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1865	1,946,265	1,521,211	1,205,821	487,755	192,566	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	36	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1866	1,903,821	1,693,576	1,324,122	487,755	220,599	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	37	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1867	1,935,790	1,868,215	1,450,260	487,755	220,599	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	38	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1868	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,734,201	633,067	210,076	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	39	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1869	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,495	633,067	223,815	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	40	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1870	1,628,884	1,892,069	1,173,092	404,836	223,815	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	41	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1871	1,746,178	1,621,529	1,402,685	404,836	223,815	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	42	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1872	1,437,611	1,238,354	1,225,505	404,836	223,815	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	43	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1873	1,308,827	1,189,619	1,024,455	217,164	183,857	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	44	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1874	1,893,670	1,774,404	1,174,404	343,333	217,164	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	45	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1875	1,819,770	2,121,041	2,085,133	343,333	199,036	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	46	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1876	2,154,356	3,076,202	2,420,417	213,766	230,499	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	47	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1877	3,543,579	3,548,472	3,133,972	116,214	284,456	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	48	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1878	3,474,978	3,791,718	3,133,972	116,214	284,456	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	49	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1879	3,073,268	4,908,445	4,889,194	79,221	402,182	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	50	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1880	4,544,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	43,192	43,192	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	51	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1881	4,974,517	8,299,017	8,105,931	95,391	95,391	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	52	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528
1882	5,024,240	8,133,344	8,090,227	577,333	577,333	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,921	3,159,921	53	60	167	167	167	3,471	28	1,528

NOTE.—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record on the figures, when given were unreliable. The first transshipment of Oil and Bone was in 1871, no far as any record can be found for statistical purposes.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1883.

Imports Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 27,367 35		\$ 40,816 02	\$ 68,183 37
Animals and Birds	1,133 80	\$ 107,036 09		108,569 89
Building Materials	57,017 06	96,086 65		153,103 71
Clothing, Hats, Boots	272,516 87	142,992 28	11,746 35	427,255 50
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	46,322 85	311 16	399 44	47,032 45
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	46,988 81		1,773 53	48,762 34
Cottons	111,591 95	153,175 85	17,647 30	282,415 10
Linen	19,894 00		498 51	20,392 51
Silks	51,400 89		94 77	51,495 66
Woolens	92,235 30	12,076 05	5,160 70	109,472 05
Mixtures	33,345 28	2,180 57	2,603 29	38,129 14
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.	122,789 73	7,295 52	1,626 41	131,711 66
Fish (dried and salt)	17,408 44	79,221 68		96,630 12
Flour	1,603 95	166,046 71		167,650 66
Fruits (fresh)	363 02	8,952 11		9,315 13
Furniture	53,490 65	56,388 86	929 30	110,808 81
Grain and Feed	523 73	190,295 96		190,819 69
Groceries and Provisions	106,485 66	416,606 66	7,725 24	530,816 56
Guns and Gun Materials	7,927 03	4,796 26	1,016 13	13,739 42
Gun Powder	7,020 04		80 20	7,100 24
Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools	103,125 40	243,642 10	648 66	347,416 16
Iron and Steel, etc.	40,628 71	21,206 17		62,034 88
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	80,838 01		79 14	80,917 15
Leather	3,198 77	48,566 61		51,765 39
Lumber	782 20	331,419 05	11,967 76	344,169 01
Machinery	88,001 80	208,100 69		296,102 49
Matches	197 94	7,296 79		7,494 73
Musical Instruments	17,151 80			17,151 80
Naval Stores	8,459 15	71,965 64	56 16	80,280 95
Oils, (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	14,008 45	107,799 29	2,730 00	124,537 74
Paints and Paint Oils, and Turpentine	27,987 25	3,905 45		31,892 70
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	19,358 81	2,649 55	196 43	22,204 79
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.)	76,102 58	1,862 30		77,964 88
Saddlery, Carriages and Materials	37,192 40	45,554 00	6,981 42	89,727 82
Shooks and Containers	80,191 70	20,810 39	21,781 24	122,783 33
Spirits	3,767 45		123,727 16	127,494 61
Stationery and Books	15,469 82	53,409 36	1,086 80	69,965 98
Tea	20,520 74		67 20	20,587 94
Tin and Tinware and Materials	10,355 99			10,355 99
Tobaccos, Cigars, etc.	7,912 73	94,845 34	56,424 54	159,182 61
Wines (light)	5,624 44		18,082 30	23,706 74
Sundry Merchandise not included in the above	48,542 11	53,064 24	2,260 28	103,871 63
Charges on Invoices	56,964 65	43,989 95	6,468 66	107,423 26
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	3,027 48			3,027 48
	\$ 1,846,836 79	\$ 2,803,953 34	\$ 344,674 94	\$ 4,995,465 07

Discounts	\$ 69,940 23	
Damaged and short	9,169 75	
		79,109 98

IMPORTS AT OTHER PORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	VALUE PAYING DUTY.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE IN BOND.	
Kahului	\$ 57,359 15	\$ 273,376 56	\$ 297 00	
Hilo	6,847 59	58,151 08		
Mahukona	1,899 15	42,673 79		440,604 32
				\$ 5,356,959 41
Value of goods free, Hawaiian Islands				267,280 68
				\$ 5,624,240 09

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1883.

Customs Receipts.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$255,293 41	Hospital Fund.....	12 002 00
Import Duties Goods.....	178,089 95	Buoys.....	410 00
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	49,716 41	Passports.....	2,160 00
Blanks.....	14,195 00	Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,778 19
Fees.....	4,316 27		
Wharfage.....	26,695 37	Honolulu.....	\$568,870 42
Registry.....	957 50	Kahului.....	10,104 43
Warehouse Storage.....	246 83	Hilo.....	882 01
Kerosene Storage.....	1,970 61	Mahukona.....	223 93
Coasting License.....	3,879 08		
M. H. Fund.....	1,110 05	Total 1883.....	\$577,332 87
Storage.....	8,984 59	Total 1882.....	505,390 98
Lights.....	1,308 75		
Interest.....	4,756 41	Increase 1883.....	\$ 71,941 80

Value of Goods Paying Duty, Imported from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$619,892 51
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	36,830 41
Great Britain.....	823,001 01
Germany.....	191,793 03
Australia and New Zealand.....	32,266 93
China.....	50,306 77
France.....	23 603 34
Islands in the Pacific.....	545 97
Micronesia Islands.....	262 08

Total Honolulu.....	\$1,777,592 05
At Kahului.....	57,359 15
At Hilo.....	6,847 59
At Mahukona.....	1,899 15

Total at all Ports.....\$1,843,697 94

Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$129,653 08
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	26,292 20
Great Britain.....	117,293 73
Germany.....	24,538 85
Australia and New Zealand.....	5,945 50
China.....	19,666 64
France.....	7,331 01
Islands in the Pacific.....	230 00
British Columbia.....	12,567 76

Total at Honolulu.....	\$343,548 77
At Kahului.....	297 00

Total at all Ports.....\$343,845 77

Value of Goods from the United States Free by "Treaty."

United States, Pacific Ports at Honolulu.....	\$2,352,959 51
United States, Atlantic Ports at Honolulu.....	442,254 76
Total.....	\$2,795,214 27

United States, Pacific Ports at Kahului.....	273,376 56
United States, Pacific Ports at Hilo.....	58,151 08
United States, Pacific Ports at Mahukona.....	42 673 79

Total at all Ports.....\$3,169,415 70

Value of Goods Imported Free.

Animals and Birds.....	\$ 3,912 51
Bags and Containers.....	2,051 65
Coal.....	58,943 98
Diplomatic Representatives.....	664 25
Foreign Navies.....	3,255 26
His Majesty.....	21,609 82
Hawaiian Whalers and Traders.....	240 00
Personal & Household Effects, (in use).....	17,851 27
Iron, plate and pig.....	8,619 87
Plants and Seeds.....	232 65
Returned Cargoes.....	1,570 88
Sheathing Metal.....	8,998 45
Sundries, by permission.....	4,997 09

Tanning Material.....	722 44
Bone Meal and Fertilizer.....	45,767 67
Hawaiian Government.....	78,910 42

Total Honolulu.....	\$258,556 18
Specie.....	\$ 651,738 73
Coal at Kahului.....	4,235 00
Household & Personal Effects, etc., (old and in use).....	1,689 50
Coal at Hilo.....	2,800 00

Total at all ports.....\$267,280 68

Resume, Imports Hawaiian Islands.

Value of Goods free by Treaty.....	\$3,169,415 70
Value of Goods Paying Duty.....	1,843,697 94
Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	343,845 75
Value of Goods and Spirits free.....	267,280 68
Total.....	\$5,624,240 09

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1887.

Domestic Exports.

Sugar, lbs.....	114,107,155	Goat Skins, pcs.....	24,798
Molasses, galls.....	193,997	Hides, pcs.....	38,955
Paddy, lbs.....	1,368,705	Tallow, lbs.....	32,252
Rice, lbs.....	11,619,000	Wool, lbs.....	318,271
Coffee, lbs.....	16,057	Betel Leaves, bxs.....	1,026
Fungus, lbs.....	3,783	Calf Skins, pcs.....	190
Bananas, bnchs.....	44,902	Sheep Skins, pcs.....	6,583
Total valuation.....		\$7,924,727 11.	

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$6,938,923 74
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	853,843 34
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	131,960 03
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	75,500 00
Furnished as Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	36,000 00
Total.....	\$8,036,227 11

Total of all Exports, Hawaiian Islands.

Value of Domestic Goods Exported.....	\$7,924,727 11
Value of Domestic Goods Furnished as supplies (estimated).....	111,500 00
Value of Foreign Goods Exported.....	97,116 77
Total.....	\$8,133,343 88

Table of Principal Domestic Exports. showing the country to which exported :

ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY,
UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY,

From the Hawaiian Islands, when Properly Certified to before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent at the Port of Shipment.

Arrow-root; Bananas; Castor Oil; Hides and Skins, undressed; Pulu; Rice; Seeds, Plants Shrubs or Trees; Muscovado, Brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island Sugar;" Syrups of Sugar Cane, Melado and Molasses; Tallow, Vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For Full text of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, see Annual for 1877.

For list of articles admitted free under the Treaty from the United States, see page 6.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1883.

Passenger Statistics. Arrivals and Departures, Port of Honolulu.

Total arrivals for the year.....	10,987
Total departures for the year.....	3,535
Excess of arrivals.....	7,452
From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco.....	1031
From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand.....	822
From Victoria, B. C., bound to China.....	427
From China bound to Victoria, B. C.....	616
From San Francisco bound to China.....	966
From Newcastle, N. S. W., bound to Eureka, Cal.....	3

AVERAGE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU, FROM
1873 to 1877, inclusive.

The Almanac and Annual is made up to November to be issued in time for the December mails. All articles, advertisements, and corrections intended therefor, should be reported to the publisher by the end of October.

Address, THOS. G. THURM,

Publisher, Honolulu.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING IMPORTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
For Alternate Years from 1875 to 1883.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Est. 1823.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.
Hawaii.....	85,000	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001
Maui.....	20,000	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334
Oahu.....	20,000	29,755	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671
Kauai.....	10,000	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961
Molokai.....	3,500	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349
Lanai.....	2,500	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348
Niihau.....	1,000	1,047	993	790	647	325	233
Kahoolawe.....	50	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	142,050	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897

Parties having clean copies of the Annual for 1882, for disposal, will confer a favor upon the publisher by reporting the same. They will be purchased, or new issues supplied in exchange.

**COMPARATIVE APPROPRIATION BILLS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIODS
ENDING MARCH 31, 1886 AND 1884.**

	<i>Civil List.</i>	1886.	1884.
His Majesty's Privy Purse and Royal State.....	\$	50,000	\$ 50,000
Her Majesty the Queen.....		16,000	16,000
H. R. H. the Heir Presumptive.....		16,000	16,000
H. R. H. Princess Likelike.....		12,000	12,000
H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani.....		5,000	5,000
His Majesty's Chamberlain and Secretary.....		7,000	7,000
Household Expenses.....		20,000	20,000
His Majesty's Expenses around the world.....			22,500
Funeral Expenses, Kekaulike.....		1,931	
<i>Permanent Settlements.</i>			
Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma.....		16,000	16,000
His Excellency P. Kanoa.....		2,400	2,400
Henry S. Swinton.....			600
H. Kuihelani (and balance of salary, \$150).....		2,550	1,200
J. P. E. Kahaleaahu.....			400
Niho Kipi.....		600	600
Mrs. P. Nahaolelua.....		600	600
<i>Legislature and Privy Council.</i>			
Expenses of Legislature.....		40,000	25,000
Secretary of Privy Council.....		200	200
Incidentals of Privy Council.....		100	100
<i>Judiciary Department.</i>			
Salary Chief Justice and Chancellor.....		12,000	12,000
Salary First Associate Justice.....		10,000	10,000
Salary Second Associate Justice.....		10,000	10,000
Salary Clerk Supreme Court.....		6,000	6,000
Salary Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.....		4,000	
Salary Second Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.....		2,400	
Salary Librarian and Copyist.....			1,500
Salary Interpreter Supreme and Police Courts ..		4,800	4,000
.....		4,000	4,000
.....		200	200
i Kau.....		2,400	2,000
Kona, etc.....		2,400	2,000
.....		4,000	4,000
u.....		6,000	6,000
.....		3,000	2,400
(and bal. salary \$84).....		2,484	2,000
.....		3,600	2,400
ilo.....		1,000	800
Salary District Judge, Puna.....		800	800
Salary District Judge, Kau.....		1,200	1,200
Salary District Judge, North Kona.....		1,000	800
Salary District Judge, South Kona.....		800	800

	1886.	1884.
Salary Police Justice, North Kohala.....	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,600
Salary District Judge, South Kohala.....	1,000	800
Salary District Judge, Hamakua.....	1,800	1,200
Salary District Judge, Honuaula.....	800	800
Salary District Judge, Makawao.....	2,000	1,200
Salary District Judge, Hana.....	1,200	1,000
Salary District Judge, Lanai.....	600	600
Salary District Judge, Molokai.....	1,200	1,000
Traveling Expenses District Judge, Molokai....	50	50
Salary District Justice Ewa.....	800	800
Salary District Justice, Waianae.....	800	800
Salary District Justice, Waialua.....	800	800
Salary District Justice, Koolauloa.....	800	800
Salary District Justice, Koolaupoko.....	2,000	1,200
Salary District Justice, Hanalei.....	1,000	1,000
Salary District Justice, Kawaihau.....	1,000	800
Salary District Justice, Lihue.....	1,200	1,000
Salary District Justice, Koloa.....	1,000	800
Salary District Judge, Waimea.....	1,000	800
Salary Clerk Second Judicial Circuit.....	600	600
Salary Clerk Third Judicial Circuit (bal. of sal. '84)	1,125	1,000
Salary Clerk Fourth Judicial Circuit.....	600	400
Expenses Supreme Court.....	5,000	4,000
Expenses of witnesses in criminal cases to be allowed presiding Judge at his discretion....	1,500	1,500
Expense Second Judicial Circuit.....	2,800	2,800
Expense Third Judicial Circuit.....	3,200	3,000
Expense Fourth Judicial Circuit.....	1,600	1,200
Purchase of Law Books.....	500	500
Stationery and incidentals of all Courts.....	2,000	1,500
Printing Vol. IV., Hawaiian Reports.....	5,000	
Translating and Printing.....		5,000
Translating, Printing and Binding Civil Code in Hawaiian.....	3,000	
Pay of Clerk Police Justice, Honolulu.....	2,400	2,400
Pay of Chinese Interpreter and Translator.....	3,000	2,400
Pay of Messengers of Judiciary Department.....	2,400	2,000

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Salary of Minister.....	12,000	12,000
Salary of Secretary.....	6,000	6,000
Salary of Copyist.....	2,400	
Office Expense of Foreign Agents.....	4,000	3,000
Incidentals Foreign Office.....	3,000	
Coronation of his Majesty the King.....		10,000
Reception of foreign official guests and incidentals		20,000
Expenses Foreign Missions.....	20,000	25,000

	1886.	1887.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expenses incidental to the Legation at Washington	5,000	5,000
Relief and return of indigent Hawaiians from abroad	1,500	1,500
Salary of Messenger	1,000	1,000
Purchase of Decorations		4,000
Education of Hawaiian youths in foreign countries	25,000	30,000
King's (and all government) Guards	88,000	38,901
Aid to Volunteer military companies	12,000	10,000
Drill shed		5,000
Bands, flags and salutes	38,000	33,365
Arms and accoutrements		20,000
Purchase of Ordnance		15,000
National Museum	2,000	3,000
Purchase of Books for Government Library		3,000
Government Librarian and Curator to the Museum	2,400	2,000
Relief of Monument Committee	470	
Relief of Col. C. P. Iaukea	2,000	
Coronation Expenses (additional)	9,164	

Interior Department.

Salary of Minister	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Salary of Chief Clerk	6,000	6,000
Salary of Second Clerk	3,600	3,600
Salary of Third Clerk	3,600	3,600
Salary of Fourth Clerk	2,400	2,400
Salary of Fifth Clerk	1,800	
Salary of Governor of Oahu	3,600	3,600
Salary of Governor of Maui	3,600	3,600
Salary of Governess of Hawaii	3,600	3,600
Salary of Governor of Kauai	3,600	3,600
Salary of Clerk of Governor of Oahu	2,400	1,200
Salary of Clerk of Governor of Maui	1,800	1,600
Salary of Clerk of Governess of Hawaii	1,800	1,600
Salary of Clerk of Governor of Kauai	1,200	1,000
Salary of Surveyor-General	8,000	
Government Surveying	35,000	40,000
Salary Post Master-General	8,000	8,000
Salary Assistant Postmaster-General	6,000	
Clerks Post Office	22,700	17,000
Postmasters	15,000	10,000
Mail Carriers	26,500	18,000
Incidentals Post Office	13,500	8,000
Postal Money Orders	10,000	10,000
Marine Telephone Station	1,500	1,500
Salary Superintendent Public Works		6,000
and Civil Engineer	7,000	8,000

	1886.	1884.
Superintendent Public Works to August 15, 1884	\$ 1,125	\$
Incidentals and Traveling Expenses of Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works.....	1,000	1,500
Salary of Superintendent of Water Works and Clerk of Market	4,800	3,000
Salary Clerk of Superintendent Water Works.....	2,400	2,000
Salary Second Clerk Superintendent Water Works	1,800	
Salary Jailor of Oahu Prison	3,600	3,600
Support of Prisoners	7,000	60,000
Road Supervisors.....	19,800	14,400
Roads and Bridges throughout the Kingdom....	257,500	321,400
Unexpended Road Tax, to be expended in district where collected	38,132	86,000
Road Tax, to be expended in district where collected	110,000	37,759
Road Damages	30,000	15,000
Encouragement of Japanese Immigration, unless such found impracticable, amounts received from employers to be turned into the Treasury	300,000	* 500,000
Portuguese Immigration, amounts received from employers to be returned to Treasury.....	90,000	
Return of South Sea Islanders	10,000	
Cancelling Lease Claus Spreckels	500	
Purchase Honolulu Hale and Leahi.....	30,900	
Dredging the harbor.....	40,000	15,000
Steam Tug, with Fire-Engine Apparatus.....	40,000	
Steam Launch	5,000	
Improvements, Oahu Prison	25,000	
Enlargement of Post Office	5,000	
Repairs at Custom House	3,000	
Repairs Government Buildings, Queen Street....	2,000	17,000
Police Court Building, Honolulu	19,000	
Kerosene Warehouse	8,000	7,000
Contingent	5,000	
Compiling, Printing and Binding Laws.....		5,125
Encouragement of Agriculture, as per bill		5,000
Building and repairing Court Houses and Lock-ups	15,000	30,000
Office and Safe for Governor of Kauai.....	900	
Completion of Lighthouse at Barber's Point.....	3,000	3,000
Market at Wailuku.....	3,000	2,000
Market at Hilo.....	3,000	2,000
Running Expenses Honolulu Water Works.....	6,000	5,000
Improving and extension of Water Works.....	175,000	82,000
Quarantine places for diseased animals	5,000	
Reservoir at Waiohinu	1,000	
House at Telegraph Station.....	1,200	

* Encouragement of Immigration for repopulation, as per loan bill.

	1886.	1884.
New Wharves and Repairs, Honolulu	\$20,000	\$20,000
Amount accrued upon Wharves already built	19,518	
Extending Wharf at Lahaina and Light on Break-water	4,000	4,000
Other Wharves and Landings and Repairs	37,600	93,600
Road to Iwilei	2,500	
Keeper, Royal Mausoleum	600	600
Keeper, Lunalilo Mausoleum	500	500
Expenses Royal Mausoleum	250	
Custom House and Stores at Hilo	3,000	15,000
Repairs and Furniture for Aliiolani Hale.....	7,000	3,000
Leading Water Pipes to Iwilei.....	800	
Repairs and running expenses, Lighthouses.....	10,000	1,000
Illuminating of Clock at Lucas'.....	180	
Repairs and extension of Insane Asylum.....	2,000	6,000
Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	20,000	15,000
Janitor, Aliiolani Hale (to live on premises).....	960	960
Messengers Interior Department.....	2,400	2,000
Purchase of Lands at Kalawao, Molokai.....	5,000	
Artesian Well, Molokai.....	5,000	
Aid to Queen's Hospital.....	16,000	15,000
Running Expenses of Steam Tugs.....	15,000	15,000
Anchors and Buoys.....	10,000	10,000
Honolulu Fire Department	25,000	28,000
Aid to Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society	1,000	5,000
General Improvement of Public Grounds, Squares and Nurseries	12,000	8,000
Rent Lot Aliiolani Hale	283	200
Thomas Square	3,000	3,000
Emma Square.....	700	1,000
Kapiolani Park	5,000	5,000
Rent of Aienui	1,200	2,400
Rent of Kohololoa Pound.....	700	
Government Printing	5,000	4,000
Copying Records Land Commissions.....	2,400	2,400
Books and Stationery for Register of Conveyances	300	300
Expense of filing Certificates of Boundaries	200	200
Expenses of Election	1,005	500
Weekly Steam Service between Honolulu, Pukoo, Lahaina and Lanai.....	5,200	
Incidentals, Interior Department	3,000	2,000
Incidentals, Governor's Offices	500	500
Palace Stables.....	18,000	15,000
For relief of Board of Genealogy	10,000	
Fire-proof Safe, Interior Department	600	
Guard of Oahu Prison	7,000	

Finance Department.

1886.

1884.

Salary of Minister	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Salary of Auditor-General	10,000	10,000
Salary of Registrar Public Accounts	6,000	6,000
Salary of Clerk of Finance Office	3,000	
Salary of Collector-General	8,000	8,000
Salary of Deputy Collector	6,000	5,000
Salary of Harbor Master	6,000	
Salary of Statistical Clerk	3,600	3,600
Salary of Second Statistical Clerk	3,000	3,000
Salary of Surveyor and Guard	3,000	3,000
Salary of Entry Clerk	2,400	2,400
Salary of Second Entry Clerk	2,400	
Salary of Storekeeper	3,600	3,600
Salary of Collector at Kahului	3,000	3,000
Salary of Collector at Mahukona	2,000	2,000
Salary of Collector at Hilo	2,000	2,000
Salary of Collector at Kawaihae	300	300
Salary of Collector at Kealahou	100	100
Salary of Collector at Koloa	200	200
Salary of Keeper Steamer Warehouse	1,200	1,200
Salary of Keeper of Kerosene Warehouse	1,200	480
Salary of Surveyor and Guard, Kahului	2,000	2,000
Salary of Surveyor and Guard, Mahukona	1,200	1,200
Salary of Surveyor and Guard, Hilo	1,800	1,200
Assistant Guards at all ports	15,000	12,000
Incidentals, Custom House	5,000	3,000
Custom House Boat	1,200	1,200
Pay of Tax Assessors	28,000	28,000
Pay of Tax Collectors	26,000	
Pay of Tax Collector at Kau for 1883	608	
Pay of Tax Appeal Boards	1,200	1,000
National Debt falling due	176,200	69,300
Interest on National Debt	150,000	65,000
For purchase and substitution of Gold Coin for Foreign Coin	150,000	
Subsidy to Oceanic Steamship Company	63,000	*50,000
Hospital Fund (estimated receipts to be paid Q. H.)	15,000	17,000
Incidentals Finance Department	5,000	3,000
Printing Certificates of Deposit	1,500	1,000
Stamps and Dies	300	500
Dog Tags	600	600
Messenger	1,200	1,000
Taxes Illegally Collected	78	1,500
Custom House and Stores at Kahului		15,000
Custom House and Stores at Mahukona		15,000

	1886.	1884.
Subsidy for Steam Semi-Monthly Circuit of Hawaii \$		\$ 2,000
For J. C. Merrill		1,500
Purchase of new Dredge		8,000
Filling in Waikahalulu		15,000
Police Court, Public Works, Water Works, Tax Assessors, etc., buildings for		35,600
Fire-proof Building for Supreme Court and other Records		15,000
Completion and Furnishing new Palace		47,500
Marine Railway, Honolulu		50,000
Artesian Well-boring and Pipe for Makiki Well ..		38,000
Purchase of Lot, Alilolani Hale		1,500
Additional Wash Houses		7,500
Purchase of Feather Cloak and Paintings		1,400
For Chinese Translations		4,000
* Subsidy to Ocean Steamship Lines.		

Department of Attorney-General.

Salary of Attorney-General	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Salary of Clerk Attorney-General	6,000	5,000
Salary of Marshal	8,000	8,000
Salary of Clerk of Marshal	3,600	2,400
Salary of Second Clerk of Marshal	1,800	1,000
Salary of Sheriff of Maui	5,000	5,000
Salary of Sheriff of Hawaii	5,000	5,000
Salary of Sheriff of Kauai	4,000	4,000
Salary of Clerk of Sheriff of Maui	1,800	1,600
Salary of Clerk of Sheriff of Hawaii	1,800	1,600
Police of Oahu	86,440	*85,760
Police of Maui	31,200	32,360
Police of Molokai and Lanai	6,240	
Police of Hawaii	53,760	49,580
Police of Kauai	19,080	17,600
Apprehension of Criminals		5,000
Street Lamps throughout the Kingdom	16,000	
Coroners' Inquests	2,000	1,200
Incidentals, Criminal and Civil Expenses	12,000	22,000
Armed Force Contingent Fund	5,000	60,000
Messengers	1,200	

* And lamps of Honolulu.

Department of Education.

Salary of Inspector-General of Schools	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Traveling Expenses of same	1,000	1,000
Salary Clerk of Board of Education	6,000	6,000
Support of Hawaiian and English Schools	100,000	75,000
Support of Common Schools	10,000	10,000
Industrial and Reformatory School	12,500	19,000

	1886.	1884.
Aid to Kawaiahao Seminary.....	\$ 2,500	\$
Aid to Makawao Seminary.....	2,000	2,000
Aid to St. Louis College (Honolulu).....	10,000	* 10,000
For Industrial Education in High Schools.....	2,500	
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, Oahu College	2,400	
Aid to Hilo Boarding School	5,000	5,000
Buildings and Repairs of School Houses.....	15,000	10,000
Stationery and Incidentals.....	800	800
Pay of Messenger and Office Assistance.....	1,800	1,000
Taking Census, 1884	7,000	
Aid to Iolani College	5,000	
Hawaiian and English Dictionary and School His- tory of Hawaiian Islands	1,500	
Scholarship Oahu College	720	720

* Waialua, Building Girls' School.

Board of Health.

Salary of Secretary Board of Health.....	\$ 4,000	\$
Leper Settlement	100,000	90,000
Water Pipes, Kalawao and Kalaupapa	10,000	10,000
Government Physicians and Medical Treatment..	55,000	50,000
General Expenses of the Board of Health	35,000	35,000
Building and Maintaining Hospitals.....	40,000	50,000
Repairs and care of Quarantine	5,000	2,500
Kapiolani Home	15,000	
Bridge at Waikalu.....	500	

Recapitulation.

Civil List.....	\$ 127,931	\$148,500
Permanent Settlements	22,150	21,800
Legislature and Privy Council.....	40,300	25,300
Judiciary Department.....	139,059	122,125
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	245,934	259,766
Interior Department.....	1,818,554	353,880
Finance Department	723,887	2,174,925
Department of the Attorney-General	282,720	319,200
Department of Education	191,720	137,520
Board of Health	264,500	

\$3,856,755 \$3,563,116

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN

* Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs.

† Board of Health.

Table of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Hawaiian Kingdom for each Biennial Period, from 1856-7 to 1884-6.

PERIOD.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES	DEFICIT.	SURPLUS.
1856-7.....	\$639,041 37	\$666,788 83	\$27,747 46	.....
1858-9.....	655,866 68	643,098 40	.....	\$12,768 28
1860-1.....	668,186 56	681,821 48	13,634 92	.....
1862-3.....	688,687 21	666,061 10	.....	22,626 11
1864-5.....	728,817 07	582,341 02	.....	146,476 05
1866-7.....	831,148 98	834,157 55	3,008 57	.....
1868-9.....	834,112 65	934,100 29	99,987 64	.....
1870-1.....	964,956 35	969,784 14	5,827 79	.....
1872-3.....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	55,987 84	.....
1874-6.....	1,008,191 85	919,356 93	.....	88,834 92
1876-8.....	1,151,713 45	1,110,472 90	.....	41,240 55
1878-80.....	1,703,736 00	1,495,697 00	.....	208,039 00
1880-82.....	2,070,256 94	2,282,599 00	212,319 06	.....
1882-84.....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	124,320 63	.....
1884-86*	2,336,870 42	3,856,755 00	1,519,884 58	.....

* Estimated.

THE STORY OF KALELEALUAKA.

A Hawaiian Legend.

PART I.

Kaopele was born in Waipio, Hawaii. When born he did not breathe and his parents were greatly troubled, but they washed his body clean and having arrayed it in good clothes, they watched anxiously over the body for several days and then concluding it to be dead placed it in a small cave in the face of a cliff. There the body remained from the summer month of Ikiki, (July or August) to the winter month of Ikua, (December or January) a period of six months.

At this time they were startled by a violent storm of thnnder and lightning and the rumbling of an earthquake. At the same time appeared the marvelous pphenomenon of eight rainbows arching over the mouth of the cave. Above the din of the storm the parents heard the voice of the awakened child calling to them :

“ Let your love rest upon me
Oh my parents ! who have thrust me forth,
Who have left me in the cavernous cliff,
Who have heartlessly placed me in the
Cliff frequented by the tropic bird.
Oh, Waiaalaia, my mother,
Oh, Waimanu, my father,
Come and take me.”

The yearning love of the mother earnestly besought the father to go in quest of the infant ; but he protested that search was useless, as the child was long since dead. But unable longer to endure a woman's teasing, which is the same in all ages, he finally set forth in high dudgeon, vowing that in case of failure he would “give it to her” on his return.

On reaching the place where the babe had been deposited, its body was not to be found. But lifting up his eyes and looking about he espied the child perched on a tree braiding a wreath from the scarlet flowers of the lehua. “I have come to take you home with me” said the father. But the infant made no answer. The mother received the child to her arms with demonstrations of the liveliest affection. At her suggestion they named the boy Kaopele, from the name of their god, Pele.

Six months after this, on the first day (*Hilo*) of the new moon, in the month of Ikiki, (July or August) they returned home from working in the fields and found the child lying without breath apparently dead. After venting their grief for their darling in loud lamentations they erected a frame to receive its dead body.

Time healed the wounds of their affection, and after the lapse of six moons they had ceased to mourn, when suddenly they were affrighted by a storm of thunder and lightning with a quaking of the earth, in the midst of which they distinguished the cry of their child.

“Oh ! come ! come and take me.” They were overjoyed at this second restoration of their child to them, and deeming it to be a miracle

worked by their God, made up their minds that if it again fell into a trance they would not be anxious since their God would awake their child and bring it to life again.

But afterwards the child informed them of their mistake, saying, "This marvel that you see in me is a trance; when I pass into my deep sleep my spirit at once floats away in the upper air with the goddess, Poliāhu. We are a numerous band of spirits, but I excel them in the distance of my flights. In one day I can compass this island of Hawaii, as well as Maui, Oahu and Kauai, and return again. In my flights I have seen that Kauai is the richest of all the islands, for it is well supplied with food and fish and it is abundantly watered. I intend to remain with you until I am grown; then I shall journey to Kauai and there spend the rest of my life." Thus Kaopele lived with his parents until he was grown and his habit of trance still clung to him.

Then one day he filled them with grief by saying: "I am going, Aloha." They sealed their love for each other with tears and kisses, and he slept and was gone. He alighted at Kula on Maui. There he engaged in cultivating food. When his crops were nearly ripe and ready to be eaten he again fell into his customary deep sleep and when he awoke he found that the people of the land (*kamaaina*) had eaten up all his crops.

Then he flew away to a place called Kapapakolea, in Moanalua, on Oahu, where he set out a new plantation. Here the same fortune befell him and his time for sleep came upon him before his crops were fit for eating. When he awoke his plantation had gone to waste.

Again he moves on and this time settles in Lihue, Oahu, where for the third time he sets out a plantation of food, but is prevented from eating it by another interval of sleep.

Awakening he finds his crops overripe and wasted by neglect and decay; his restless ambition now carries him to Lahuimalo, still on the island of Oahu, where his industry plants another crop of food.

Six months pass and he is about to eat of the fruits of his labor, when one day on plunging into the river to bathe he falls into his customary trance and his lifeless body is floated by the stream out into the ocean and finally cast up by the waters on the sands of Maeeae, a place in Waialua, Oahu.

At the same time there arrived a man from Kauai in search of a human body to offer as a sacrifice at the temple (*heiau*) of Kahikihaunaka at Wailua on Kauai, and having seen the corpse of Kaopele on the beach, he asks and obtains permission of the feudal lord (*konohiki*) of Waialua to take it. Thus it happens that Kaopele is taken by canoe to the island of Kauai and placed, along with the corpse of another man, on the altar of the temple at Wailua.

There he lay until the bones of his fellow corpse had begun to fall apart. When six moons had been accomplished, at midnight there came a burst of thunder and an earthquake. Kaopele came to life, descended from his altar and directed his steps towards a light which he saw shining through the cracks of a neighboring house. Kaopele was

received by the occupants of the house with that instant and hearty hospitality which marks the Hawaiian race and bidden to enter ("*mai, komo mai*").

Food was set before him with which he refreshed himself. The old man who seemed to be the head of the household was so much pleased and impressed with the bearing and appearance of our hero that he forthwith sought to secure him to be the husband of his grand-daughter, a beautiful girl named Makalani. Without further ado, he persuaded him to be a suitor for the hand of the girl and while it was yet night started off to obtain the girl's consent and to bring her back with him.

The young woman was awakened from her slumbers in the night to hear the proposition of her grandfather who painted to her in glowing colors the manly attractions of her suitor. The suit found favor in the eyes of the young lady's parents and she herself was nothing loath, but with commendable maidenly propriety she insisted that her suitor should be brought and presented to her and that she should not first seek him.

The sun had hardly begun to lift the dew from the grass when our young hero, accompanied by the two match-makers, was brought into the presence of his future wife. They mutually found favor in each others eyes and an ardent attachment sprang up on the instant. Matters sped apace. A separate house was assigned as the residence of the young couple and their married life began felicitously.

But the instincts of the farmer were even stronger in the breast of Kaople than the bonds of matrimony. In the middle of the night Kaople arose and leaving the sleeping form of his bride, passed out into the darkness. He went mauka until he came upon an extensive upland plain where he set to work clearing it and making it ready for planting. This done he collected from various quarters shoots and roots of potato, kalo, banana, waoke, awa and other plants and before day the whole plain was a plantation. After his departure his wife awoke with a start and found her husband was gone. She went into the next house where her parents were sleeping and waking them made known her loss, but they knew nothing of his whereabouts. Much perplexed, they were still debating the cause of his departure, when he suddenly returned, and to his wife's questioning, answered that he had been at work.

She gently reproved him for interrupting their bridal night with agriculture, and told him there would be time enough for that when they had lived together awhile and had completed their honey moon, and "besides," said she, "if you wish to turn your hand to agriculture, here is the plat of ground at hand in which my father works, and you need not go up to that plain where only wild hogs roam." To this he replied, "my hand constrains me to plant; I crave work; does idleness bring in anything? There is profit only when a man turns the palm of his hand to the soil: that brings in food for family and friends. If one were indeed the son of a king he could sleep until the sun was high in the heavens and then rise and find the bundles of cooked food (*laulau*)

ready for him. But for a plain man the only thing to do is to cultivate the soil and plant, and when he returns from his work let him light his oven and when the food is cooked let the husband and the wife crouch about the hearth and eat together." Again, very early on the following morning, while his wife slept, Kaopele rose, and going to the house of a neighbor, borrowed a fishhook with its tackle. Then supplying himself with bait he went a-fishing in the ocean and took an enormous quantity of fish. On his way home he stopped at the house where he had borrowed the tackle and returned it giving the man also half of the fish. Arrived at home he threw the load of fish onto the ground with a thud which waked his wife and parents. "So you have been a-fishing," said his wife, "thinking you had again gone to work in the field, I went up there but you were not there. But what an immense plantation you have set out. Why, the whole plain is covered." His father-in-law said, "A fine lot of fish my boy."

Thus went life with them until the crops were ripe, when one day Kaopele said to his wife who was now evidently with child. "If the child to be born is a boy name it Kalelealuaka, but if it be a girl name it as you will from your side of the family." From his manner she felt uneasy and suspicious of him and said, "alas, do you intend to desert me?" Then Kaopele explained to his wife that he was not really going to leave her as men are wont to forsake their wives, but he foresaw that that was soon to happen to him, which was habitual to him, and he felt that on the night of the morrow a deep sleep would fall upon him (*puni ka hiamoe*) which would last for six months, therefore she was not to fear. "Do not cast me out nor bury me in the ground," said he. Then he explained to her how he happened to be taken from Oahu to Kauai and how he came to be her husband, and he commanded her to listen attentively to him and to obey him implicitly. Then they pledged their love to each other and slept not all that night. And on the following day all the friends and neighbors assembled, and as they sat about, remarks were made among them in an undertone, like this, "So this is the man who was placed on the altar of the heiau at Wailua." And as evening fell he bade them all "aloha," and said, that he should be separated from them for six months, but that his body would remain with them if they obeyed his commands, and having kissed his wife he fell into the dreamful, sacred sleep of Nio-lokapu.

On the sixth day the father-in-law said; "Let us bury your husband lest he stink. I thought it was to be only natural sleep, but it is ordinary death. Look, his body is rigid, his flesh is cold and he does not breathe; these are the signs of death." But Makalani protested, "I will not let him be buried; let him lie here and I will watch over him as he commanded; you also heard his words." But in spite of the wife's earnest protests, the hard hearted father-in-law gathered strong vines of the koali (*convolvulus*) tied them about Kaopele's feet and attaching to them heavy stones caused his body to be conveyed in a canoe and sunk in the dark waters of the ocean mid-way between Kauai and Oahu.

Makalani lived in sorrow for her husband until the time of her confinement. She was in labor for nine days and on the tenth the child was born, and as it was a boy she called his name *Kalelealuaka*.

PART II.

When the child was about two months old the sky became overcast and there came up a mighty storm, lightening and an earthquake. *Kaopele* awoke in his dark, watery couch, unbound the cords that held his feet and by three powerful strokes raised himself to the surface of the water.

He looked towards *Kauai* and *Oahu* but love (*aloea*) for his wife and child prevailed and drew him to *Kauai*.

In the darkness of night he stood by his wife's bed and feeling for her touched her forehead with his clammy hand. She awoke with a start and on his making himself known she screamed with fright, "Ghost of *Kaopele*!" and ran to her parents. Not until a candle was lighted would she believe it to be her husband. The step-parents in fear and shame at their heartless conduct fled away and never returned. From this time forth *Kaopele* was never again visited by a trance; his virtue had gone out from him to the boy, *Kalelealuaka*.

When *Kalelealuaka* was ten years old *Kaopele* began to train the lad in athletic sports and to teach him all the arts of war and combat practiced throughout the islands until he had attained great proficiency in them. He also taught him the arts of running and jumping so that he could jump either up or down a high pali, or run, like a waterfowl, on the surface of the water. After this, one day *Kalelealuaka* went over to *Wailua* where he witnessed the games of the chiefs. The youth spoke contemptuously of their performances as mere child's play, and when his remark was reported to the king he challenged the young man to meet him in a boxing encounter. When *Kalelealuaka* came into the presence of the king his royal adversary asked him what wager he brought. (Betting was an essential accompaniment of every Hawaiian contest, even the most trivial.) As the youth had nothing with him he seriously proposed that each one should wager his own body against that of the other one. The proposal was readily accepted. The herald sounded the signal of attack and both contestants rushed at each other. *Kalelealuaka* warily avoided the attack by the king and hastened to deliver a blow which left his opponent at his mercy, and thereupon, using his privilege, robbed him of his life and to the astonishment of all carried away the body to lay as a sacrifice (*kanaka hai*) on the altar of the temple, hitherto unconsecrated by human sacrifice, which he and his father, *Kaopele*, had recently built in honor of their deity.

After a time there reached the ear of our hero a report of the great strength of a certain chief who lived in *Hanalei*. Accordingly without saying anything about his intention he went over to the valley of *Hanalei*.

He found them engaged in the game of throwing heavy spears at the trunk of a cocoanut tree. As on the previous occasion he invited a challenge by belittling their exploits and when challenged by the chief, fearlessly proposed as a wager, the life of one against the other.

This was accepted and the chief had the first trial. His spear hit the stem of the huge tree and made its lofty crest nod in response to the blow. It was now the turn of Kalelealuaka to hurl the spear. In anticipation of the failure of the youth and his own success, the chief took the precaution to station his guards about Kalelealuaka to be ready to seize him on the instant. In a tone of command our hero bade the guards fall back, and brandishing his spear stroked and polished it with his hands from end to end, then he poised and hurled it, and to the astonishment of all lo, the tree was shivered to pieces. On this the people raised a shout of admiration at the prowess of the youth, and declared he must be the same hero who had slain the chief at Wailua. In this way Kalelealuaka obtained a second royal sacrifice with which to grace the altar of his temple.

One clear, calm evening, as Kalelealuaka looked out to sea, he descried the island of Oahu, which is often clearly visible from Kauai, and asked his father what land that was that stood out against them. Kaopele told the youth it was Oahu, that the cape that swam out into the ocean like a water-fowl, was Kaena, that the retreating contour of the coast beyond was Waianae. Thus he described the land to his son. The result was that the adventurous spirit of Kalelealuaka was fired to explore this new island for himself, and he expressed this wish to his father. Everything that Kalelealuaka said or did was good in the eyes of his father, Kaopele. Accordingly he immediately set to work and soon had a canoe completely fitted out in which Kalelealuaka might start on his travels. Kalelealuaka took with him, as travelling companion, a mere lad named Kaluhe, and embarking in his canoe with two strokes of the paddle his prow grated on the sands of Waianae.

Before leaving Kauai his father had imparted to Kalelealuaka something of the topography of Oahu and had described to him the site of his former plantation at Keahumoe. At Waianae the two travellers were treated affably by the people of the district. In reply to the questions put them they said they were going a sight seeing. As they went along they met a party of boys amusing themselves with darting arrows (*kea pua*) one of them asked permission to join their party. This was given and the three turned inland and journeyed till they reached a plain of soft, whitish rock where they all refreshed themselves with food.

Then they kept on ascending, until Keahumoe lay before them, dripping with hoary moisture from the mist of the mountain, yet as if smiling through its tears. Here were standing bananas with ripened, yellow fruit, upland kalo, and sugar cane, rusty and crocked with age, while the sweet potatoes had crawled out of the earth and were cracked and dry. It was the very place where Kaopele, the father of Kalelealuaka, had years before set out the plants from

which these were descended. "This is our food and a good place, perhaps, for us to settle down," said Kalelealuaka, "but before we make up our minds to stay here, let me dart an arrow, and if it drops soon we shall stay, but if it flies afar, we shall not tarry here." Kalelealuaka darted his arrow while his companions looked on intently. The arrow flew along, passing over many a hill and valley and finally rested beyond Kekuapoai, while they followed the direction of its wonderful flight. Kalelealuaka sent his companions on to find the arrow, telling them at the same time to go to the villages and get some awa roots for drinking, while he would remain there and put up a shelter for them.

On their way the two companions of Kalelealuaka encountered a number of women washing kalo in a stream and on asking them if they had seen their arrow flying that way they received an impertinent answer, whereupon they called out the name of the arrow, "Puane, Puane," and it came to their hand at once. At this the women ran away frightened at the marvel.

The two boys then set to gathering awa roots as they had been bidden. Seeing them picking up worthless fragments, a kind-hearted old man who turned out to be the konohiki of the land sent by his servants an abundance of good food to Kalelealuaka. On their return the boys found to their astonishment that during their absence Kalelealuaka had put up a fine large house, which was all complete but the mats to cover the floors. The kind-hearted konohiki remarked this and immediately sent his servants to fetch mats for the floors and sets of kapa for bedding, adding the command "and with them bring along some malos" (Hawaiian girdles used by the males). Soon all their wants were supplied and the three youths were set up in house-keeping.

To these services the konohiki, through his attendants, still added others; some chewed and strained the awa, while others cooked and spread for them a bountiful repast. The three youths ate and drank and under the drowsy influence of the awa, slept until the little birds that peopled the wilderness about them waked them with their morning songs, and they roused and found the sun already climbing the heavens. Then Kalelealuaka called to his comrades, and said, "rouse up and let us go to cultivating." To this they agreed and each one set to work in his own way cultivating his own piece of ground. The ground cultivated by Kalelealuaka was a strip of great length reaching from the mountain down towards the ocean. This he cleared and planted the same day. His two companions, however, spent several days in clearing their ground and then several days more in planting it. While these youths occupied their mountain home, the people of that region were well supplied with food. The only lack of Kalelealuaka and his comrades was animal food (literally fish) but they supplied its place as well as they could with such herbs as the tender leaves of the popolo, which they cooked like spinach, and with inamona made from the roasted nuts of the kukui tree.

One day as they were ekeing out their frugal meal with a mess of popolo cooked by the lad from Waianae, Kalelealuaka was greatly dis-

gusted at seeing a worm in that portion that the youth was eating, and thereupon nicknamed him Keinohoomanawanui (sloven, or more literally the persistently unclean.) The name ever after stuck to him. This same fellow had the misfortune one evening to injure one of his eyes by the explosion of a kukui nut which he was roasting on the fire. As a result that member was afflicted with soreness and finally became blind. But their life agreed with them, and the youths thrived and increased in stature and grew to be stout and lusty young men.

Now it happened that ever since their stay at their mountain house. Lelepua (arrow flight), they had kept a torch burning all night which was seen by Kakuihewa, the king of Oahu, and had caused him uneasiness.

One fine evening when they had eaten their fill and had gone to bed, Kalelealuaka called to Keinohoomanawanui and said "Halloa there, are you asleep?" and he replied "No, have I drunk awa? I am restless. My eyes will not close." "Well," said Kalelealuaka, when you are restless at night, what does your mind find to do?" "Nothing," said the Sloven (Keinohoomanawanui). "I find something to think about," said Kalelealuaka. "What is that?" said the Sloven. "Let us wish" (*Kuko*, literally to lust), said Kalelealuaka. "What shall we wish?" said the Sloven. "Whatever our hearts most earnestly desire," said Kalelealuaka. Thereupon they both wished. The Sloven, in accordance with his nature wished for things to eat, the eels from the fish pond of Hanaloa, (now situated in the district of Ewa) to be cooked in an oven together with sweet potatoes and a bowl of awa. "P'sha! what a beggarly wish!" said Kalelealuaka. "I thought you had a real wish. I have a genuine wish. Listen. The beautiful daughters of Kakuihewa to be my wives: his fatted pigs and dogs to be baked for us; his choice kalo, sugar cane, bananas to be served up for us; that Kakuihewa himself send and get timber and build a house for us; that he pull the famous awa of Kahauone; that the king send and fetch us to him; that he chew the awa for us in his own mouth, strain and pour it for us and give us to drink until we are happy and then take us to our house."

Trembling with fear at the audacious ambition of his concupiscent companion, the Sloven replied, "If your wish should come to the ears of the king we should die; indeed we should die"

In truth as they were talking together and uttering their wishes, Kakuihewa had arrived and was all the time listening to their conversation from the outside of their house. When the king had heard all their conversation he thrust his spear into the ground outside the enclosure about Kalelealuaka's house and by the spear placed his stone hatchet (*pahoa*) and immediately returned to his residence at Puuloa. Upon his arrival at home that night King Kakuihewa commanded his stewards to prepare a feast and then summoned his chiefs and table companions and said "let us sup." When all was ready and they had seated themselves the king said "shall we eat or shall we talk?" One of them replied, "If it please the king, perhaps it were better for him to speak

first ; it may be what he has to say touches a matter of life and death ; therefore let him speak and we will listen." Then Kakuhiehewa told them the whole story of the light seen in the mountains, of the wishes of Kaleleluaka and the Sloven.

Then up spoke the soldiers and said, "Death ; this man is worthy to be put to death, but as for the other one let him live."

"Hold," said the king, "not so fast, before condemning him to death, I will call together the wise men, priests, wizards and soothsayers ; perchance they will find that this is the man to overcome Kualii in battle." Thereupon all the wise men, priests, wizards and soothsayers were immediately summoned and after the king had explained the whole story to them they agreed with the opinion of the soldiers. Again the king interposed delay and said "wait until my wise kahuna." Napuaikamao comes, and if his opinion agrees with yours, then, indeed, let him be put to death, but if he is wiser than you, the man shall live, but you will have eaten this food in vain."

So the king sent one of his fleetest runners to go and fetch Napuaikamao. To him the king said, "I have sent for you to decide what is just and right in the case of these two men who live up in the region of Waipio ;" then he went on to state the whole case to this wise man. "In regard to Keinohoomanawanui's wish," said the wise-man, "that is an innocent wish, but it is profitless and will bring no blessing." At the narration of Kaleleluaka's wish he inclined his head, as if in thought, then lifting his head, he looked at the king and said : "Oh ! king, as for this man's wish it is an ambition which will bring victory to the government. Now then, send all your people and fetch house-timber and awa."

As soon as the wise-man had given this opinion, the king commanded his chief marshal, Maliuhaaino, to set every body at work to carry out the directions of this counselor. This was done, and before break of day every man, woman and child in the district of Ewa, a great multitude, was on the move.

Now when the sloven awoke in the morning and went out of doors he found the stone hatchet (*pahoa*) of the king with his spear standing outside of the house. On seeing this he rushed back into the house and exclaimed to his comrades. "Alas ! our wishes have been overheard by the king ; here are his hatchet and his spear. I said that if the king heard us we should die, and he has indeed heard us. But yours was the fatal ambition, mine was only an innocent wish." Even while they were talking the babble of the multitude drew near and the sloven exclaimed "Our death approaches." Kaleleluaka replied "That is not for our death, it is the people coming to get timber for our houses." But the fear of the sloven would not be quieted. The multitude pressed on, and by the time the last of them had reached the mountain the foremost had returned to the sea-coast and had begun to prepare the foundations for the houses, to dig the holes for the posts, to bind on the rafters and the small poles on which they tied the thatch until the houses were

done. Meantime some are busy baking the pigs and the poi-fed dogs in ovens ; some are bringing the eels of Kanaloa and cooking them with potatoes in an oven by themselves.

The houses are completed, everything is ready, the grand marshal, Maliuhaaiono, has just arrived in front of the house of the ambitious youth, Kalelealuaka, and calls out "Keinohoomanawanui, come out," and he comes out trembling. "Kalelealuka, come out," and he first sends out the boy Kaluhe and then comes forth himself and stands outside, a splendid youth. The marshal stands gazing at him in bewilderment and admiration. When he has regained his equanimity he says to him "Mount on my back and let us go down." "No," said Kalelealuaka, "I will go by myself, and do you walk ahead ; I will follow after ; but do not look behind you lest you die."

As soon as they had started down, Kalelealuaka was transported to Kuaikua in Helemano. There he plunged into the water and bathed all over ; this done he called on his ancestral shades (*Aumakua*) who came and performed on him the rite of circumcision while lightning flashed, thunder sounded and the earth quaked.

Kaopele on Kauai heard the commotion and exclaimed "Ah ! my son has received the purifying rite—the offspring of the Gods goes to meet the sovereign of the land" (*Aliiainoku*).

Meantime, the party led by Maliuhaaiono are moving slowly down towards the coast because the marshal himself is lame. Returning from his observances Kalelealuka alights just to the rear of the party who had not noticed his absence, and becoming impatient at the tedious slowness of the journey—for the day was waning and the declining sun was already standing over a peak of the Waianae mountains called Puukuua—this marvelous fellow caught up the lame marshal in one hand and his two comrades in the other and flying with them set them down at Puuloa. But the great marvel is that they knew nothing about being transported, yet they were carried and set down as from a sheet.

On their arrival at the coast all is ready and the people are waiting for them. A voice calls out, "Here is your house, Keinohoomanawanui," and the Sloven entered with alacrity and found bundles of his wished-for eels and potatoes already cooked awaiting his disposal.

But Kalelealuaka magnanimously declined to enter the house prepared for himself when the invitation came to him "come in, this is your house," all because his little friend, Kaluhe, whose eyes had often been filled with smoke while cooking luau and roasting kukui nuts for him, had not been included in the invitation and he saw that no provision had been made for him. When this was satisfactorily arranged Kalelealuaka and his little friend entered and sat down to eat. The king with his own hand poured out awa for Kalelealuaka, brought him a gourd of water to rinse his mouth, offered him food and waited upon him till he had supplied all his wants.

Now when Kalelealuaka had well drunken, and was beginning to

feel drowsy from the awa, the lame marshal came in and led him to the two daughters of Kakuihewa and put him to bed with them, and from that time these two lovely girls were his wives.

PART III.

Thus they lived for perhaps thirty days (*he mau anahulu*), when a messenger arrived announcing that Kualii was making war at Mounalua. The soldiers of Kakuihewa quickly made themselves ready, and among them Keinohoomanawanui went out to battle. The lame marshal started for the scene of battle the night before.

On the morning of the day of battle, Kalelealuaka said to his wives that he had a great hankering for some shrimps and moss which must be gathered in a particular way, and that nothing else would please his appetite. Thereupon they dutifully set out to obtain these things for him. As soon as they had gone from the house Kalelealuaka flew to Waianae and arrayed himself with wreaths of the fine leaved maile (*maile laulis*) which is peculiar to that region. Thence he flew to Napeha where the lame marshal, Maliuhaaino was painfully climbing the hill on his way to the battle. Kalelealuaka cheerily greeted him, and the following dialogue occurred:

K. "Whither are you trudging Maliuhaaino?"

M. "What! don't you know about the war?"

K. "Let me carry you?"

M. "How fast you travel! Where are you from?"

K. "From Waianae."

M. "So I see from your wreaths. Yes carry me and Waianae shall be yours."

At the word Kalelealuaka picked up the cripple and set him down on an eminence mauka of the battle-field, saying, "remain you here and watch me. If I am killed in the fight do you return by the same way we came and report to the king."

Kalelealuaka then addressed himself to the battle, but before attacking the enemy he revenged himself on those who had mocked and jeered at him for not joining the forces of Kakuihewa. This done he turned his hand against the enemy who at the time were advancing and inflicting severe loss in the king's army.

To what shall we compare the prowess of our hero? A man was plucked and torn in his hand as if he were but a leaf. The commotion in the ranks of the enemy was as when a powerful water-fowl lashes the water with his wings ("O *Haehae ka manu, ke ale nei ka wai*"). Kalelealuaka moved forward in his work of destruction until he had slain the captain who stood beside the rebel chief, Kualii. From the fallen captain he took his feather cloak and helmet and cut off his right ear and the little finger of his right hand. Thus ended the slaughter that day.

The enthusiasm of the cripple was roused to the highest pitch on witnessing the achievements of Kalelealuaka, and he determined to return and report that he had never seen his equal on the battle-field.

Kalelealuaka returned to Puuloa and hid the feather cloak and helmet under the mats of his bed, and having fastened the dead captain's ear and little finger to the side of the house laid down and slept.

After a while when the two women, his wives, returned with the moss and shrimps he complained that the moss was not gathered as he had directed and that they had been gone such a long time that his appetite had entirely left him, and he would not eat of what they had brought. At this the elder sister said nothing but the younger one muttered a few words to herself; and as they were all very tired they soon went to sleep.

They had slept a good while when the tramp of the soldiers of Kakuhihewa was heard returning from the battle. The king immediately asked how the battle had gone. The soldiers answered that the battle had gone well but that Keinohoomanawanui alone had greatly distinguished himself. To this the king replied he did not believe that the Sloven was a great warrior, but when the cripple returned he would learn the truth.

About midnight the footsteps of the lame marshal were heard out side of the king's house. Kakuhihewa called to him "C-o-m-e, how went the battle?"

"Can't you have patience and let me take breath?" said the marshal.

Then, when he had rested himself he answered "They fought, but there was one man who excelled all the warriors in the land. He was from Waianae. I gave Waianae to him as a reward for carrying me."

"It shall be his," said the king.

"He tore a man to pieces," said the cripple, "as he would tear a banana tree. The champion of Kualii's army he killed and plundered him of his feather cloak and helmet."

"The soldiers say that Keinohoomanawanui was the hero of the day," said the king.

"What!" said the cripple, "he did nothing. He merely strutted about. But this man—I never saw his equal; he had no spear, his only weapons were his hands; if a spear was hurled at him, he warded it off with his hair; his hair and features by the way, greatly resemble those of your son-in-law."

Thus they conversed till day break.

After a few days again came a messenger announcing that the rebel, Kualii, was making war on the plains of Kulaokahua. On hearing this Kakuhihewa immediately collected his soldiers. As usual, the lame marshal set out in advance the evening before the battle.

In the morning after the army had gone Kalelealuaka said to his wives, "I am thirsting for some water taken with the snout of the calabash held downwards. I shall not relish it if it is taken with the snout turned up. Now Kalelealuaka knew that they could not fill the calabash if held in this way, but he resorted to this artifice to prevent the two young women from knowing of his miraculous flight to the battle.

As soon as the young women had got out of sight he hastened to Waialua and arrayed himself in the rough and shaggy wreaths of uki from the lagoons of Ukoā and of hinahina from Kealia. Thus arrayed he alighted behind the lame marshal as he climbed the hill at Napeha, slapped him on the back, exchanged greetings with him and received a compliment on his speed, and when asked whence he came answered from Waialua. The shrewd, observant cripple recognized the wreaths as being those of Waialua but he did not recognize the man, for the wreaths with which Kalelealuaka had decorated himself were of such a color—brownish grey—as to give him the appearance of a man of middle age.

Again he lifted the cripple, as before and set him down on the brow of Puowaina (Punch Bowl hill) and received from the grateful cripple, as a reward for his service, all the land of Waialua for his own.

This done, Kalelealuaka repeated the performances of the previous battle. The enemy melted away before him whichever way he turned. He stayed his hand only when he had slain the captain of the host and stripped him of his feather cloak and helmet, taking also his right ear and little finger.

The speed with which Kalelealuaka returned to his house at Puuloa was like the flight of a bird. The spoils and trophies of this battle he disposed of as before.

The two young women, Kalelealuaka's wives, turned the nozzle of the water-gourd downwards, as they were bidden, and continued to press it into the water, in the vain hope that it might rise and fill their container, until the noon day sun began to pour his rays directly upon their heads; but no water entered their calabash.

Then the younger sister proposed to the elder to fill the calabash in the usual way, saying that Kalelealuaka would not know the difference. This they did and returned home.

Kalelealuaka would not drink of the water, declaring that it had been dipped up. At this the younger wife laughed furtively; the elder broke forth and said, "It was due to the slowness of the way you told us to employ in getting the water; we are not accustomed to the menial office of fetching water; our father treated us delicately; and a man always fetched water for us, and we always used to see him, pour the water into the gourd with the nozzle turned up, but you trickily ordered us to turn the nozzle down; your exactions are heartless."

Thus the women kept complaining until by and by the returning tramp of the soldiers was heard who were boasting of the great deeds of Keinohoomanawanui. The king, however, said "I do not believe a word of your talk, when my cripple comes he will tell me the truth. I do not believe that Keinohoomanawanui is an athlete, such is the opinion I have formed (*kilohi*) of him. But there is a powerful man, Kalelealuaka, if he were to go into battle I am confident he would perform wonders. Such is the opinion I have formed of him after careful study."

So the king waited for the return of the cripple until night and all night until nearly dawn. When finally the lame marshal arrived the king

prudently abstained from questioning him until he had rested awhile and taken breath, then he obtained from him the whole story of this new hero from Waialua, whose name he did not know but who, he declared, resembled the king's son in law, Kalelealuaka.

Again on a certain day came the report of an attack by Kualii at Kulaokahua, and the battle was to be on the morrow. The cripple as usual started off the evening before. In the morning Kalelealuaka called to his wives and said "Where are you? wake up, I wish you to bake a fowl for me. Do it thus, pluck it, do not cut it open; but remove the inwards through the opening behind, then stuff it with luau from the same end and bake it; by no means cut it open lest you spoil the taste of it."

As soon as they had left the house he flew to Kahuku and adorned his neck with wreaths of the pandanus fruit and his head with the flowers of the sugar-cane, thus entirely changing his appearance and making him look like a grey-haired old man.

As on previous days he lighted behind the cripple and greeted him with a friendly slap on the back. Then he kindly lifted the lame man and set him down on Puowaina hill (Punch Bowl). In return for this act of kindness the cripple gave him the district of Koolau.

In this battle Kalelealuaka first slew those soldiers in Kakuhihewa's army who had spoken ill of him. Then he turned his hand against the warriors of Kualii, smiting them as with the stroke of lightning, and displaying miraculous powers. When he had reached the captain of Kualii's force he killed him and despoiled his body of his feather cloak and helmet, taking also a little finger and toe. With these he flew to the cripple whom he lifted and bore in his flight as far as Waipio and there dropped him at a point just below where the water bursts forth at Waipahu.

Arrived at his house Kalelealuaka after disposing of his spoils lay down and slept. After he had slept several hours his wives came along in none too pleased a mood and awoke him saying his meat was cooked. Kalelealuaka merely answered that it was so late his appetite had gone and he did not care to eat.

At this slight his wives said "Well now, do you think we are accustomed to work? We ought to live without work like king's daughters, and when the men have prepared the food then go and eat it."

The women were still muttering over their grievance when along came the soldiers boasting the powers of Keinohoomanawanui, and as they passed Kalelealuaka's door they said it were well if the two wives of this fellow who lounges at home in time of war were given to such a brave and noble warrior as Keinohoomanawanui.

The sun was just sinking below the ocean when the footsteps of the cripple were heard at the king's door which he entered and sat down. After a short time the king asked him about the battle. "The valor and prowess of this third man were even greater than those of the previous ones; yet all three resemble each other. This day, however, he first avenged himself by slaying those who had spoken ill of him. He killed

the captain of Kualii's army and took his feather cloak and helmet. On my return he lifted me as far as Waipahu."

In a few days again came a report that Kualii had an army at a place called Kahapaakai in Nuuanu.

Maliuhaaiono immediately marshaled his forces and started for the scene of battle the same evening.

Early the next morning Kalelealuaka awakened his wives and said to them "Let us breakfast, but do you two eat quietly in your own house and I in my house with the dogs, and do not come until I call you." So they did, and the two women went and breakfasted by themselves.

At his own house Kalelealuaka ordered Kaluhe to stir up the dogs and keep them barking until his return. Then he sprang away and lighted at Kapakakolea, where he overtook the cripple, whom after the usual interchange of greetings he lifted and set him down at a place called Waolani (heavenly wilderness).

On this day his first action was to smite and slay those who had reviled him at his own door. That done he made a great slaughter among the soldiers of Kaulii : then turning he seized Keinohoomanawanui, threw him down and asked him how he became blinded in one eye. "It was lost," said the Sloven, "from the thrust of a spear, in a combat with Olopana." "Yes, to be sure," said Kalelealuaka, "while you and I were living together at Wailuku, you being on one side of the stream and I on the other, a kukui nut burst in the fire and that was the spear that put out your eye."

When the Sloven heard this he hung his head. Then Kalelealuaka seized him to put him to death when the spear of the Sloven pierced the fleshy part of Kalelealuaka's left arm, and in plucking it out the spear-head remained in the wound.

Kalelealuaka killed Keinohoomanawanui and beheaded him, and running to the cripple laid the trophy at his feet with the words "I present you, Maliuhaaiono, with the head of Keinohoomanawanui." This done he returned to the battle and went on slaying until he had advanced to the captain of Kualii's forces whom he killed and spoiled of his feather cloak and helmet.

When Kualii saw that his chief captain, the bulwark of his power, was slain, he retreated and fled up Nuuanu Valley, pursued by Kalelealuaka, who overtook him at the head of the valley. Here Kualii surrendered himself, saying : "Spare my life. The land shall all go to Kakuhihewa, and I will dwell on it as a loyal subject under him and create no disturbance as long as I live." To this the hero replied : "Well said ! I spare your life on these terms. But, if you, at any time, foment a rebellion, I will take your life ! So then, return, and live quietly at home and do not stir up any war in Koolau." Thus warned Kualii set out to return to the "deep blue palis of Koolau" (*na pali haultiuli o Koolau*).

While the lame marshal was trudging homeward, bearing the head of the Sloven, Kalelealuaka alighted from his flight at his house and

having disposed in his usual manner of his spoils immediately called to his wives to rejoin him at his own house.

The next morning after the sun was warm, the cripple arrived at the house of the king in a state of great excitement and was immediately questioned by him as to the issue of the battle. "The battle was altogether successful," said the marshal ; " but Keinohoomanawanui was killed. I brought his head along with me and placed it on the altar, mauka of Kalawao. But I would advise you to send at once your fleetest runners through Kona and Koolau, commanding everybody to assemble in one place, that I may review them and pick out and vaunt as the bravest that one whom I shall recognize by certain marks—for I have noted him well—and he is wounded in the left arm."

Now Kakuhihewa's two swiftest runners (*kukini*) were Keakealani and Kuhelemoana. They were so fleet that they could compass Oahu six times in a forenoon, or twelve times in a whole day. These two were sent to call together all the men of the king's domain.

The men of Waianae came that same day and stood in review on the sandy plains of Puuloa. But among them all was not one who bore the marks sought for. Then came the men of Kona, of Waialua, and of Koolau, but the man was not found.

Then the lame marshall came and stood before the king and said, "Your bones shall rest in peace Kalani. (*"Ola na iwi, e Kalani."*) You had better send now and summon your son-in-law to come and stand before me; for he is the man." Then Kakuhihewa arose and went himself to the house of his son-in-law and called to his daughters that he had come to get their husband to go and stand before Maliuhaaiono.

Then Kalelealuaka lifted up the mats of his bed and took out the feather cloaks and the helmets and arrayed his two wives, and Kaluhe and himself.

Putting them in line he stationed the elder of his wives first, next to her the younger, and third Kaluhe, and placing himself at the rear of the file he gave the order to march and thus accompanied he went forth to obey the king's command.

The lame marshal saw them coming and in ecstasy he prostrated himself and rolled over in the dust. "The feather cloak and the helmet on your elder daughter is the one taken from the captain of Kualii's army in the first day's fight, those on your second daughter from the captain of the second day's fight, while those on Kalelealuaka himself are from the captain killed in the battle on the fourth day. You will live but perhaps I shall die, since he is weary of carrying me."

The lame marshal went on praising and eulogizing Kalelealuaka as he drew near. Then addressing the hero he said, "I recognize you, having met you before. Now show your left arm to the king and to this whole assembly that they may see where you were wounded by the spear."

Then Kalelealuaka bared his left arm and displayed his wound to the astonished multitude. Thereupon Kakuhihewa said, "Kalelealuaka and

my daughters, do you take charge of the kingdom and I will pass into the ranks of the common people under you."

After this a new arrangement of the lands was made and the country had peace until the death of Kakuhihewa; Kalelealuaka also lived peacefully until death took him.

N. B. EMERSON.

Honolulu, November 10, 1884.

"HAWAIIAN NAMES OF RELATIONSHIP ETC."

(In reply to Ren. C. M. Hyde.)

In the "Hawaiian Almanac and Annual" for 1884, Honolulu, appears on page 42 an article by Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., under the title of Hawaiian Names of Relationships, of Consanguinity and Affinity, which has attracted my attention. It is pleasant and encouraging to others, like myself, to see men of cultured minds and literary tastes, like Doctor Hyde, interest themselves in the history, lives and usages of the ancient Hawaiians, and not sit down content with condemning them unheard as a lot of savages who had no past and will have no hereafter. Every contribution like Doctor Hyde's, by its own merits, and by eliciting discussion on mooted points, helps to advance our knowledge and correct our conceptions of the actual status mental, moral and social, of the old Hawaiian—of the Hawaiian as he was before he entered the transition desert which lies between a semi-barbarous people and a, to them, span new civilization and creed. That desert has not yet been passed; and, until it is, the candid historian will suspend his judgment of the capabilities of a people who are still purblind, as it were, from being forced out of comparative darkness into the intense glare of a nineteenth-century, high-pressure civilization.

I would therefore offer my remarks upon some of the "Names of Relationships, etc.," where I think a fuller explanation may be acceptable.

1. Dr. Hyde says, under the caption "*Keiki*," that "*Keiki-wahine* is girl." If that is not a misprint, [which it was, Ed.] the doctor has been led into error by following the nomenclature of Lewis H. Morgan too closely. *Kai-kama-hine* is the Hawaiian for "a daughter" and for "a girl."

2. Dr. Hyde says: "*Kama* is the general term for 'child.' *
* * '*Hookamakama* is to prostitute,' etc."

It seems to me that the doctor confounds the two words referred to. *Kama*, "the general name for child," connects itself with the verb *kama*, "to bind, tie, make fast, to lead, direct." Hence the word conveys the sense of connection, relation. Its derivatives bring out this original sense more fully, as in the Samoan and Fijian *tama*, "father," the Tonga *tamai*, "father," the Tahitian *tama-here*, "a nurse." Hence

also Haw. *hookama*, "to adopt a child," *i. e.*, to cause it to be connected with oneself.

Hoo-kama-kama, the causative of *hama-kama*, "to practice prostitution" refers itself to the Haw. *kamai*, "to play the whoremonger," as Judge Andrews defines it, and this refers itself to *kama*, "the first husband of a wife," "a love-match," to use a modern phrase. The different pronunciations of the *a* indicate the different origins of the two words referred to. I am not aware that the latter occurs in other Polynesian dialects with a similar sense, but probably the primary, material, underlying sense may be found, where so much other Polynesian lore was deposited, in the Fijian *tama*, "to clap the hands together as an expression of respect or reverence to a god or chief," "to ejaculate a prayer when approaching a sacred place or thing." In Sanskrit *tama*, "wish, desire, love, the God of love," with its derivatives *kamatman*, *kamarasika* and *kamin*, verging strongly to the sense of the Hawaiian *kama-kama*, is but one of a thousand links that bind the Aryan and Polynesian tongues together.

3. Dr. Hyde says "*Makua* is parent."

In analysing this word we arrive at the same root as that of *Akua*, "God," viz.: *Ku*, "to rise up, to stand, be erect, powerful." *Ma-ku-a*, with prefix *ma* intensive; see my "An Account of the Polynesian Race," vol. ii., p. 365, etc. This combination gives also the Hawaiian *ma-ku*, adj., "full-grown, firm, hard." That *ma* is a prefix I conclude from the variableness of the vowel, the word being *me-tua* and *mo-tua* in some of the Polynesian dialects.

4. Dr. Hyde says: "*Hanai*, 'to make eat,' joined to the word for child or parent, expresses the foster relationship."

The doctor apparently follows Judge Andrews (Haw. Dict.) in analysing this word into *hana-ai* which I do not think correct, and which would convey a rather different meaning. I think it should be written *hana-i*, and that *i* is merely an emphatic and intensive suffix like *i* in *u-i*, like *i* in *holo-i*, and numerous other instances. My reason for so thinking is that in the Samoan and Tonga dialects the word *hana* still exists with the sense of "to feed, to nourish," in the duplicate form *fa-fanga*. The New Zeal., like the Haw., had added the *i* intensive and have *whanga-i*, "to feed."

5. "*Luau*," Dr. Hyde says, "is used to denote a parent by birth, or, quite generally, as a term of respect in old age."

This word has two other forms in Hawaiian, *lua-u* and *lua-hine*. In Tahitian *rua-u* means "old, stricken in years, an old man or woman." In Mangaia *rua-ine* means "an old woman." In Marquesan *ua-hine*, *id.* It doubtless refers itself to the Haw. *lua-lua*, "be flexible, pliant, soft, old, as worn garments," to the Fiji *rusa*, "decayed," and to the Tahitian *rufa*, "worn out garments."

6. Dr. Hyde says "*Kolea* was originally the real parent. It is now used like our stepfather, stepmother."

As this word does not occur in any other Polynesian dialect, to my

knowledge, in the sense of either "the real parent" or of a step-parent, male or female, so far from considering it as an "original" name for a real parent, I would look upon it as a comparatively modern Hawaiian nick-name for a step father or step-mother. The proper meaning of *kolea*, *torea*, *toloa*, within the Polynesian area is that of "a water fowl, a duck." I believe, at present, it is a slang word with Hawaiians, and not very complimentary.

7. The terms *kaikuahine*, *kaikunane*, *kaikuaana*, *kaikaina* and their explanations, as given by Dr. Hyde, are mainly correct. For a better understanding, however, of their analysis, they should have been written *kai-kua-hine*, *kai-ku-nane*, *kai-kua ana*, *kai-kai-na*, and the doctor might have added *kai-kama-hine*, "a daughter." The *kai* is one of those ancient expressions for a family relation which has dropped out of use in most of the Polynesian dialects. In Tonga *kai* means "people, populace," *kakai*, "inhabitants of a village"; in Haw. *kaka* means "a company, a family, including servants and dependents"; in Fiji *kai* means "inhabitants," *kai Tonga*, *kai Viti*; in Tahitian, *tai*, as a family designation, occurs in *tai-moo-tua*, "having grandchildren," *tai-o*, "a friend"; in Samoan, *anai*, "a town or village." The Hawaiian has retained the *kai* as a prefix of relationship in the foregoing examples; the other dialects have mostly dropped it with the exception of the term used to denote a younger brother or sister, which is *tei*, *teina*, *kainga*, *kai-na*. The analysis of *kua* I have referred to under No. 3 of this article. The third compound—*hine* in *kai-kua-hine*—refers itself to the ancient Polynesian female designation *hina*, which meets us under the varying dialectical forms of *hine*, *ine*, *fine*, *bine*. Thus Tonga and Samoan *fa-fine*, "a woman"; Rarotonga *va-ine*, id., N. Z.: *Tama-hine*, "a daughter, a girl"; Salibabo, *ba-bineh*, "woman"; Sula Islands, *finu*, id; Amboyna, *ma-hina*, id; Madura, *ba-hine*, id. The third compound in the Haw., *kai-ku-nane* does not now occur singly in any Polynesian dialect that I am aware of. In the Fiji, however, it occurs singly as *ngane*, and there means either "a male's sister, or a female's brother." In Eastern Polynesia the sense is limited to "a female's brother"; Sam., *tua-ngane*; Tahit., *tu-ane*; Marqu., *tu-nane*; Haw., *kai-ku-nane*.

8. Dr. Hyde says: "*Kupuna* (*ku*, *puna*, 'starting point') 'source,' is grandparent or ancestor."

I cannot concur in the etymology advanced by Dr. Hyde. It is true that the Haw., *kupuna*, the N. Z., Tahit., and Marqu., *tupuna* seem almost to invite such an analysis; but the Samoan and Tonga forms of this word are *tupu-anga*, evidently showing that it is a verbal participle used as a substantive, and that it derives from the verb *kupu*, *tupu*, "to sprout, spring up, increase." Hence the Samoan substantive, *tupu*, "a high chief, a king."

9. Dr. Hyde says: "*Kaala* is 'widower or widow.'"

This word stands alone in the Hawaiian dialect. The other Polynesian dialects make use of other words to express the same meaning

The etymology of *kaala* is unknown to me. [According to Mrs. E. M. Beckley, *kaala* means low and degraded, poverty stricken. It is used in *moo-kaala*, a low, vulgar, useless lizard, as distinct from *moo-kaula*, the sacred lizard].

10. Dr. Hyde says: "*Puluna* is the relationship of the parents of a married couple."

This word is connected with the Tahitian *purua*, "a father or mother-in-law," *puru-taa*, "to help together, to assist," with the Samoan *pupulu*, "to interpose, to mediate," *pulu-pulu*, "to cover up, as with a cloth," and with *pulu*, "the husk of a cocoanut."

11. Doctor Hyde says: "*Hoao*, 'to try,' is the aboriginal Hawaiian word for marriage."

The Doctor is certainly wrong when he explains *hoao* in its relation to ancient Hawaiian marriage by "to try." The word *hoo*, as applied to marriage derives from "to cause" and *ao*, "to become light, clear, manifest"; and Judge Andrews in his Hawaiian Dictionary, S. V. has correctly translated it by "to make public a marriage contract after the ancient manner; to cohabit after marriage." The *wahine hoao* of olden times, especially before the advent of the foreigner, was not the light and wanton thing which modern writers sometimes imagine. She had her rights as well as her duties under the old customs and social laws. She was not the paramour or the mistress to be turned adrift, *after* trial, at the whim of her master. She was generally *hoo-palau*, or "betrothed," before marriage, and no convent pensionaire was closer watched by argus-eyed duennas, than was this girl by her parents and kindred until her future husband took her home and publicly proclaimed her—*hoao*—as his wife. She then was the lawful wife of her husband; her children were his legitimate heirs, and she could not be turned away or killed except for cause of infidelity. True, polygamy was practiced by the chiefs and those who could afford it, but society and the laws drew a marked distinction between the *wahine hoao* of a chief—be it one or several—and his concubines, *haia-wahine*.

12. "*Hoo-palau*, to betroth," says Dr. Hyde, "is a word of modern usage."

Dr. Hyde must have been misinformed. I have found the word, and the custom referred to, in several of the ancient *kaaos* (legends) in my collection. Laielohelohe, the Oahu chiefess, was betrothed—*hoopalau-ia*—to Piilani, the Maui king, and was such for some considerable time until he went to Oahu and espoused her—*hoao*. Piikea, the daughter of Piilani and Laielohelohe, was betrothed—*hoopalau-ia*—to Umiā-Liloa, the Hawaii king, by proper diplomatic negotiations, and never saw her future husband until Umi sent a fleet of war-canoes to Maui to bring her over to Waipio, where the nuptials were celebrated; and numerous other instances. Those referred to took place 13 and 14 generations ago, or some 400 years. and are certainly not very "modern."

13. "It thus appears," says Dr. Hyde, "that the Hawaiian language has no specific terms answering to our English father, mother

son, daughter, brother, sister, boy, girl, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin. But there are specific words for relations we express in English by compounding terms of phrases, etc."

That is perfectly correct, not only of the Hawaiian, but of the entire Polynesian branch of languages ; and in so far they come within the category of "concrete languages" according to the classification of Prof. Gustave Oppert. A valid argument perhaps in favor of their antiquity, but far from valid when used as an argument against the capacity of those who use them. Prof. Oppert, in his work "On the Classifications of Languages," London, 1879, makes a radical distinction between "concrete" and "abstract" languages ; and his test-lines appear to be the manner in which different peoples express the family relations of father, mother, child, boy, girl, son, daughter, brother, sister, etc. The Semitic and Aryan, or Indo-European, are alone classed as "abstract" languages, while the rest of mankind belongs to the "concrete" languages. "Abstraction," says Prof. Oppert, is "the result of deduction from the concrete, it is in consequence posterior in time to it. It presupposes a deductive, analytic faculty which is not common to all. The capability of passing from concreteness to abstractness is the touch-stone of language. * * * * Abstractive power presupposes therefore a certain degree of superior mental activity"; p. 36. Again, on p. 44, Prof. Oppert says, "We do not contend that concrete expressions of relationship were never used in abstract languages, but we say that if they were used they were dropped at a very early stage, so that hardly any traces of them now can be found in any abstract language." There is some comfort to a "concrete" speaking man in the last quotation. When Prof. Oppert informs us under what conditions and circumstances the *now* abstract speaking denizens of the earth laid aside their older concrete expressions for family relations, we may be able to form an approximate judgment how far the retention of those concrete expressions by the rest of mankind be owing to a want of that "superior mental activity," or to the want of similar modifying conditions and circumstances. Suppose the comparison between concrete and abstract languages had been made when the ancient Chaldean—who, if Fred Lenormant and that school of Orientalists be correct, was of Turanian race and spoke a concrete language—ruled over the S. W. portions of Asia, and when the Aryan yet lay hidden in the valleys of the Hindu Kush, and the Semite skulked in the forests and foot-hills of the Armenian Mountains, suppose the comparison *then* made, who would have proclaimed the inferior mental activity of the concrete speaking Turanian Chaldean? Are the Magyar and the Fin, concrete speaking peoples, inferior in mental activity or mental capacity to the Arab or the Celt, who are abstract speaking peoples? Are the former inferior *because* they have retained the concrete expressions which the latter laid aside some four, five or six thousand years ago? And so with the Polynesian. Is he to be adjudged of inferior mental activity and capacity, *because* he has retained the concrete expressions in language which his ancestors, under

circumstances unknown to us, discarded long before history deigned to notice their existence? Which change or disuse, however, did not prevent some of those Aryan cousins and Semitic neighbors from being at one time the most religiously immoral people on the face of the earth, if judged by the Christian standard of morality.

I have dwelt perhaps a little longer on this point, than I ought to have done in an article so ephemeral as this; but Dr. Hyde's remarks seemed to me to imply, perhaps unconsciously to himself, a similarity of reasoning and a similarity of conclusion to that of Prof. Oppert.

14. Dr. Hyde says: "Among the Hawaiians there was no tribal organization, no tribal ownership of land, no subordination of the individual to the tribe. The social organism recognized the highest chief as the highest ruler.

That is mainly correct so far as the Hawaiian is concerned for the last eight hundred years, or perhaps a little less. But in regard to the Polynesians generally the tribal system seems to have been the paramount organization from before the time that they first entered the Pacific, and was brought with them to the various groups where they finally settled. It existed in full force in New Zealand, in Samoa, in Marquesas, as late as the discovery of those groups in the last century.

15. In his closing remarks Dr. Hyde says: "In the utter absence of what we mean by the husband and the family, in the loose promiscuous intercourse in which men and women indulged with little or no restraint, we should expect to find utter social disorganization and disintegration, but there must have been somewhere, somehow, checks and balances that kept the social life in working order with some wholesome restraints."

The first portion of the doctors remarks contains some strong assertions which are not justified by the social usages and actual every-day life of the old Hawaiian before the foreigner came and enlightened him how to defy his ancient Gods with impunity, how to evade the tabus, how to draw profit from sensuality, and how to kill himself with rum. The social and family affections were as strong in the old Hawaiians, as in any modern people, Christian or Pagan, although they used "concrete" terms to designate father or mother. The ancient legends are full of the most touching instances of marital love and of filial affection. The husband who puts away his wife—his *wahine hoao*—except for cause, had to reckon with her relatives; and the wife who clandestinely dishonored her husband's bed generally paid the forfeit with her life. The degrees of relationship were most intimate and more endearing among the old Hawaiians than among many modern nations. Their fourth and fifth degrees of consanguinity were not only called, but considered and cherished as brothers and sisters. The intercourse between the sexes was regulated by rules and tabus, long ago discarded and now hardly remembered. And the old legends, in depicting ancient social life, give no warrant for accusing the Hawaiians, as a people, of "indulging in promiscuous intercourse." That was one of the many dead sea apples which the foreigner

planted on the ruins of the old tabus. Any comparison that may be made between the Hawaiians of fifty years before Cook's arrival and fifty years afterwards can only result to the credit of the former period; and any comparison of the Hawaiians of either period with an ideal Christian community is as unfair as it is uncritical.

In the latter part of the remarks above quoted, Dr. Hyde says: "But there must have been somewhere, somehow, checks and balances that kept the social life in working order, etc."

As the doctor's diagnosis of the social life of the old Hawaiians, before Cook's arrival, is incorrect, I need not dwell upon the "checks and balances" which then "kept the social life in working order." They were patent, of immemorial usage, and of sufficient force to ensure comparative peace, an abundant food-supply and an increasing population. During the period that followed Cook's arrival, and up to the advent of the Christian missionaries, those "checks and balances" were strained to the utmost and finally broke down completely. No wonder that, when the missionaries arrived, they found a moral darkness without compare, a social looseness that baffles description, a land without a God or a religion—for the tabus had been abolished, the heiaus closed, and the ancient priesthood virtually self-effaced before the missionaries arrived. And the "*facilis descensus Avernus*" kept on for many years after their arrival. All honor to their zeal, all credit for what they accomplished, although their methods may not always have been the most judicious. They had to create, as well as to direct; and the "checks and balances," which now are slowly but surely gaining the acceptance of the people, are their crown of glory, their title to grateful remembrance. I have had opportunities of knowing this people for fifty years. I saw them probably at their lowest ebb, immediately after the disturbance of Kaomi in 1833; I saw them again during the occupation of Lord George Paulet in 1843, and have lived here ever since, noting the upward progress of the people; and I feel justified in saying that the moral malaria—which was the inevitable result of the sudden transition from one condition of life to another—has spent its force, and that the moral sentiment of the people now is sufficiently strong to frown down and to prevent a repetition of the scenes which disgraced the earlier years of this transition period.

Dr. Hyde, therefore, errs if he attributes the moral darkness, the social looseness, in which the missionaries found this people, to the old Hawaiians of fifty years and upwards before Cook's time. They and their institutions, their "checks and balances" had passed away. They have a history of their own which I have endeavored to redeem from oblivion. Kamehameha I, was the last of the old Hawaiians. He should have died with the century that saw him born, for even his strong will and generally sound judgment could not arrest the downward course of his nation, when once it had fairly plunged into the transition desert.

16. Dr. Hyde says: "Sixty years of Christian teaching, with but imperfect opportunity for Christian training, have not sufficed to root

out old ideas and habits, and ingraft new principles into Hawaiian life. but only to initiate some new methods."

Let the Doctor thank God for what has been done, and soften his impatience by the reflection that the transition period of his and my ancestors extended over several centuries ; and that even now some of the lower strata of Europe probably do not stand any higher in civilization than corresponding strata in Hawaii.

As Dr. Hyde refers in his article to Lewis H. Morgan's book, published in 1871, as No. 218, of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," I may be permitted to refer him to the same author's work called "Ancient Society," New York, 1878, pp. 414-15. Mr. Morgan apparently only knew the old Hawaiians from information obtained from Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Bishop, yet he has a good word to say for them, which other writers would do well to note.

ABRAHAM FORNANDER.

Lahaina, January 19, 1884.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1884.

Events of the year now drawing to a close have given the friends of Hawaii no little solicitude, from the fact that the little nation had so far fallen into bad hands that many steps of importance taken by the government seemed unworthy the enlightenment of this age. A persistence to defeat the will of the people, and particularly to oppose many reasonable desires of the moneyed interests of the country, have been predominant throughout, and tried and trusty servants who had served through the reigns of successive Hawaiian kings, have been ruthlessly removed from office with the excuse of not being "in accord" with the government. Little evidence has been shown by the administrations of any desire for the good of the country in such changes, since personal favoritism rather than the public good has been sought, and the successive acts of this administration have but widened the breach between the ruled and the rulers.

Election matters claimed the attention of the populace with the opening of the year and to the shame of the government it has to be again recorded that it strenuously fought against the election of honorable and independent men for representatives, that would have served the country and their constituents alike with credit. At no time perhaps in the history of this nation have party lines been so marked and the issues for good or ill so clearly shown as during the period under review. The legislative session was a long and bitter one and resulted in an extravagant appropriation. A number of pernicious acts were introduced, some of which were fraught with great danger to the country, principally the bank charter, which soon became notorious from the outrageous character of its provisions ; as also the lottery bills. Loud protests against these threatening evils came from all parts of the islands, through which and the exertions of the independent members, the death

blow to Hawaii's autonomy was averted. Some modification of the evils of the liquor law was also obtained, after much labor before the assembly and in committee. An important act to regulate the currency was also passed, seeking to oust all except Hawaiian and United States coin and give the kingdom a gold basis for all sums over ten dollars. The measure was further intended to relieve us of all debased coins and bring us in a position to check high rates of exchange. The session of 1884 will also be memorable for the disgraceful showing of the reckless expenditures of the government, without warrant or authority of law, and confused or want of system of accounts in some departments, as was shown by the Finance committee's report. The noble stand of the independent members against official appointments and other governmental influences met with recognition in a public reception at the close of the session at the hands of the principal tax-payers of this city.

As affairs political have had no bright outlook for the interested observer, neither have commercial or agricultural enterprises afforded the usual returns upon the capital and labor expended. Trade has fallen off materially during the year, and high rates of exchange have prevailed since the large influx of Hawaiian silver. This has been a heavy tax to importers, few of whom have sought to place its burden on the consumer, hoping it to be but temporary. To their relief it dropped for the November mail to three and a half per cent, a reduction of nearly five per cent. The exceeding low prices realized for our articles of export have, naturally, been the main cause of this depression of trade. The production of sugar for the year has exceeded that of 1883, though from the decline of prices therefor, which has been universal throughout the year, reduced the income of Hawaiian plantations so materially that little but actually necessary extensions have been undertaken. Retrenchment and economy are closely studied throughout, and demands have been made for cheaper labor as a necessity. Immigration from the Azores and Madeira has been continued again the past year, but this labor is found too expensive for general plantation work. The long mooted Japanese immigration scheme promises inauguration within a few months, but even this is feared by many planters as being at figures beyond which the present rates of sugar will warrant them in paying. An application to the government to withdraw its restrictions on Chinese immigration was made by the Planters' Labor and Supply Company at their recent annual gathering, to admit two thousand laborers as early as possible, for a relief of the threatening difficulties; but without effect—the government's objections being in the main, sound ones. Some further addition to the labor needs of the plantations have again been added from the South Sea islands, but that class also becomes expensive from the length of time required for a trip and their return home on termination of their contracts, so that it is hardly probable that any further effort will be made in that direction.

Passenger movements for 1884 have continued with about the same proportion in our favor as has ruled for some time past. The

custom house records show the arrivals up to September 30th to be 6,038 and the departures 4,188, leaving us a gain of 1,850 souls.

At the close of the year a new official census will be taken which according to law, occurs every six years.

The weather throughout this year has been uniformly pleasant, with a rainfall more evenly distributed than usual. This has been a great relief to the water supply of Honolulu and a boon to the planting and grazing interests in the various districts of the different islands. The fall rains too set in earlier than usual, October furnishing us with copious rains.

Building in Honolulu and suburbs has not been as active this year as last, the most important public buildings being the Spreckels' block adjoining Wilder & Co.'s, on Fort Street; the Library and Reading Room Association's building, corner of Hotel and Alakea Streets; the Mutual Telephone Co.'s new building, corner of Merchant and Alakea; the new Hall of Records and Survey Department, etc., offices, near the government building, and the Police Station, now in course of erection on Merchant Street, opposite the Sailors' Home. Of private residences the most notable are, that of James Campbell at the base of Diamond Head, just beyond Kapiolani Park, and P. C. Jones' and Thomas Foster's, on Nuuanu Avenue, besides several extensions and improvements to homes less pretentious.

Allusion has been made above to the falling off of trade this year, and the principal causes assigned given. Imports naturally fell off under the existing circumstances, so that the custom's revenue, recently reported for the six months ending September 30th, was \$260,584.67 as against \$292,474.15 for the same period of 1883, a deficit of \$32,110.52. By the courtesy of Col. C. P. Iaukea, collector general, we have the following particulars of import values for the nine months ending September 30th: Value of goods free by treaty, \$1,917,967.71; goods dutiable, \$1,020,615.28; goods and spirits bonded, \$201,541.76; goods free by civil code, \$206,252.57; and specie, \$766,794.15, making a total of imports for the period of \$3,346,377.32 against \$3,986,210.51 for the same period of 1883, a deficit of \$990,871.92 on commodities. Yet notwithstanding this reduction of importations the market seems well stocked with all needed supplies.

Exports for the same period shows a gain in valuation over the preceding year's similar term of \$154,528.61, the total value for the nine months being \$7,027,112.26. Had our main articles of produce, sugar and rice, realized anything like former figures, the gain would have been a handsome increase, for the increase in sugar exports alone was 24,278,070 pounds over the nine months of 1883, having exported a total of 124,271,382 pounds for 1884 up to September 30th. If to this is added the export of sugar for the last quarter of 1883, of 13,835,773, then we have 138,385,225 pounds, or a little over 69,192 tons as the export crop of Hawaiian sugar for 1884. This is over the amount that had been estimated, while on the other hand rice, which had been

estimated to turn out 6,000 tons this year, has only exported 5,000 tons. Both cleaned rice and paddy have declined materially this year, and strengthens the view expressed in former Annuals that we had reached the limit of rice production. Besides sugar, the only articles of increase in this year's exports, up to September 30th, were wool, bananas, sheep skins and fungus. Molasses, paddy, rice, coffee, hides, tallow, goat and calf skins having fallen off.

The new Hawaiian coins came into circulation January 14, 1884, simultaneously with the announcement of the opening of the new bank of Spreckels & Co.

In sanitary matters few changes have as yet been undertaken by the Board of Health, although liberal appropriations were placed at its disposal by the last legislature. The care of the afflicted of the nation is a subject of much solicitude, and at times has given rise to alarm and uneasiness in the public mind, which led to the medical inspection of all schools in the early part of the year. The Board has at last done the humane act of sending a resident physician to the unfortunates at Kalawao.

Foreign shipping has declined considerable this year, owing to the regular semi-monthly trips of the steamers Mariposa and Alameda between this port and San Francisco, which have afforded ample passenger and freight accommodation, and with the monthly call of the Pacific Mail steamers to and from San Francisco and the colonies the mail facilities have been frequent. The coasting fleet, for the most part, have been employed through the year, but have met with a larger average of mishaps than for some time past, nine having been lost and two withdrawn and broken up. Two new schooners and one new steamer, the W. G. Hall, for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's lines, have been added.

During the summer Mr. S. G. Wilder made an extensive purchase of Capt. T. H. Hobron's Maui interests, including the Wailuku, Kahului and Paia Railroad and the steamer Kilauea Hou, since which the Like-like has been put on as the regular weekly packet for windward ports of Maui.

Honolulu has been free so long from disastrous fires that the few afflictions of that class this year have been the more noticeable, that of Love's bakery, on Nuuanu Street, being the most severe, resulting in the destruction of eight buildings, which, with goods destroyed, resulted in a total loss of about \$30,000. The night following, the Madeira Bazar, on King Street, was burned out, loss about \$10,000. In November, Fire-Marshal McGuire's residence and all its contents were burned to the ground. The Fire Department is now fully equipped with four steam engines, one hook and ladder and one hose company, but the water supply of the city remains the same.

The ruthless hand of death has removed a number of honored and prominent residents again this year, viz: Mrs. C. Makee, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Princess Kekaulike, Revs. J. Sessions, G. B. Rowell, W. P.

Alexander and D. B. Lyman, G. J. Emmes, Capt. T. Spencer, B. F. Bolles, O. G. Clifford, H. May and D. McCartney.

The Mutual Telephone Company have been putting up their wires throughout the city and plan to commence operations January 1st.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Society has done considerable good in encouraging interest in live stock, in fruits, flowers and other Hawaiian productions. Its show this year was held in Kapiolani Park, and was an extremely creditable one. The feasibility of combining the Agricultural Society and the Planters' Labor and Supply Company has been discussed. Such a combination ought to result in great good.

Steps have been taken during the year to protect Hawaiian live stock from infection by imported stock. A veterinary surgeon, said to have had extensive experience, has been appointed, and the outlook for a better condition of animal health seems more hopeful than it has been during the year.

Although the retrospect for the year 1884, as above condensed, is not in all features encouraging, and although the outlook for 1885 is not particularly encouraging, yet there is reason to believe that such economy in domestic and in political affairs may be brought about by the union and organization of the right-minded men of all class as may result in the permanent advancement of the commonwealth.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS, PORT CHARGES, ETC.

The following extracts from the Hawaiian Tariff and Digest of the Laws and regulations of the Customs, Pilot and Harbor regulations, &c., revised, is published by request for the benefit of the Mercantile Marine. The full text of the Tariff and Digest can be had in the Annual for 1880.

PORT REGULATIONS—PILOTAGE.

Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot at the port to immediately put off to such vessel, taking with him a white and a yellow flag; to enquire into the sanitary condition of the ship and the health of those on board; and upon being assured to his satisfaction that there is no danger to be apprehended from any contagious disease, he shall board such vessel, but not otherwise.

Upon boarding the vessel, the pilot shall present the commanding officer with a Health Certificate to be signed by him, and in case the same shall be signed, the white flag shall be immediately hoisted at the main, and the pilot shall be at liberty to bring the vessel into port; but in case the commanding officer shall decline to sign the certificate of health, the pilot shall deliver him a yellow flag, which the master shall hoist at the main, and the vessel shall be placed in quarantine, outside of the harbor, and anchored where the pilot may direct.

Any pilot who shall conduct a vessel into any port in this Kingdom.

in violation of the provisions of this law, or any of the Regulations of the Board of Health, or knowing that there is just ground to suspect the existence of contagion on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Every vessel, the master of which shall have declined to sign a certificate of health as above prescribed, shall, upon entering port, be liable to seizure, confiscation and sale.

If the pilot, after boarding any vessel, shall discover the existence of a contagious disease, he shall not return on shore; neither shall it be lawful for any of the ship's company or passengers to land or communicate with the shore, or board any other vessel, without permission of the Board of Health, or the Collector, under penalty of a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

The Pilots of Honolulu shall bring the vessel which they may take charge of, fully within the harbor, and anchor her in a suitable and convenient place, under penalty of forfeiting their commission.

* * * * *

If any foreign or Hawaiian vessel engaged in foreign trade shall enter or depart from any of the ports for which pilots may be appointed, without a pilot, such vessels shall be liable to one half pilotage.

All vessels anchoring outside the reef at Honolulu shall, when so requested by the Harbor Master or any pilot, change their anchorage and anchor in such place as he may direct, under penalty of a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

At ports where there are no pilots, the regularly appointed boarding officers shall do and perform all the duties prescribed for pilots.

The pilot's fees, boarding officer's fees and health fees shall form a part of the port charges, which shall be paid by every vessel to the Collector of the port before a clearance is granted.

PILOT'S FEES.

For all mail steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out.....	\$ 50 00
For all transient steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out.....	75 00
For all war vessels, in or out, per foot draught.....	2 00
For all sailing vessels under 200, in or out, per foot.....	1 50
All other vessels and steamers, in or out, per ton.....	05
For anchoring a vessel outside.....	20 00
In case such vessel comes into the harbor, (an extra).....	10 00
If detaining pilot over 24 hours, additional pay per day.....	7 00
Boarding Officer, at ports where and when no pilotage is done.....	5 00

TOWAGE RATES—PORT OF HONOLULU.

Vessels under 500 tons.....	\$ 40 00	Whalemen.....	\$ 40 00
Vessels over 500 ton.....	45 00	Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
Vessels over 1,000 tons.....	50 00	Vessels over 200 tons.....	35 00

ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN.—The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the Collector of Customs the business upon which

said vessel has come to the port, and deliver him, under oath, a full, true and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden before allowing any parcels to be landed, except the *Mail Bags* delivered to the order of the Postmaster; which manifest shall contain an account of the packages, with their marks, numbers, contents and quantities, also the names of the importers, or consignees, and shippers; and furnish him with a list of her passengers before allowing any baggage to be landed; and deliver him under oath a list of all stores on board his vessel, under a penalty of forfeiting all stores not mentioned in such list and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Any such officer failing to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned within forty-eight hours after his arrival, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

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HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The Harbor Masters of Honolulu and Hilo shall have authority over the anchoring, mooring and making fast of all hulks, coasters, boats and other craft in their respective harbors, and are charged in general with the enforcement of all harbor regulations. They shall also be wharfingers at the ports for which they are appointed. They shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their usual fees, all amounts disbursed by them for the use of boats, warps and labor in mooring and making fast any vessel, and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, they shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention.

All vessels that may enter any port shall be anchored in the place designated by the Harbor Master, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct; and no vessel, excepting coasting vessels under fifty tons burthen and vessels about to leave the harbor, shall quit her anchorage or moorings until the commanding officer shall have received the written permission of the Harbor Master, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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HARBOR MASTER'S CHARGES.

WHARFAGE.—Per registered ton (Sundays and Government holidays not counted), 2 cents per day.

STORAGE.—Bricks, Coal, Coolers, Kettles, Stone Ballast, Sand, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Oil, on wharves, for every 10 bbls., 1 cent per day; Lumber, Firewood, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Anchors, Chains, Pig Ballast, and Old Iron, per ton of 2,000 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per day.

HARBOR MASTER'S FEES.

Boarding vessel on arrival.....	\$3 00	Boarding vessel on departure....	\$3 00
Moving vessel, each time.....			3 00

SHIPPING AND DISCHARGING NATIVE SEAMEN.

Shipping, each man.....	\$0 50	Shipping, Articles, Stamp.....	\$1 00
Discharging, each man.....	50	Master's Bond, Stamp.....	1 00
Government Tax, each man.....	6 00	Application to Governor.....	1 00

[All the above charges must be paid by the ship.]

DISCHARGING FOREIGN SEAMEN.

Seaman's Permit.....	\$0 50	Seaman's Bond.....	\$1 00
Permit for deserter to ship.....			50

HONOLULU.—A Lighthouse has been erected on the inner edge of the western reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu harbor. The light is a Fresnel of the fourth order, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary sized vessel at the distance of nine nautical miles, in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the lighthouse.

From the lighthouse the Spar or Fairway Buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11° W. $6\frac{1}{4}$ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; Diamond Point, S. 56° E.; Barber's Point, S. 88° W., and the eastern corner of the Custom House, N. 15° E., near to which corner another Light Tower has been erected, at an elevation of twenty-eight feet above the sea level, and can be seen about five miles out at sea. The light in this tower is green.

To enter the harbor by night, bring these two lights in one, bearing N. 15° E. (magnetic), and keep them in one till within a cable's length of the lighthouse on the reef, when by hauling a point to the eastward you will avoid the end of the spit on which the lighthouse is built, extending off from it about twenty-five feet to the eastward. Steer for the east end of the new wharf, and when half way between the light on the reef and the new wharf, keep away N. W. and along the Esplanade to an anchorage inside. All bearings magnetic.

HILO, HAWAII.—A lighthouse has been erected at Paukaa Point, entrance to Hilo harbor, Hawaii. The light is at an elevation of fifty feet above the sea level, a plain fixed light, and can be seen easily ten miles out at sea. From the lighthouse the outer point of the reef bears S. 58° E.; inner point of the reef, S. 39° E.; Governess' flagstaff (about the center of the harbor), S. 22° E.; Leleiwi Point, S. 79° E., and Makahanaloa Point, N. 2° W. Bearings magnetic.

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII.—For the anchorage at Kawaihae a white light, about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected, at a point bearing from the N. E. corner of the reef N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten miles out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.

LAHAINA, MAUI.—A lighthouse has been erected at the landing-port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light-room is of 20x24 inch glass, with red glass at the N. W. and S. E. ends. The colored glass stands at equal angles, side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the lighthouse. At a greater distance, it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light towards Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about twenty-six feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai channel.

MOLOKAI POINT.—On the extreme southwest point of the island of Molokai (known as *Lae o ka Laau*) is a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is fifty feet above the sea level, and is visible from a distance of eleven miles. The tower is painted white, the lantern red, and is located in Latitude $21^{\circ} 6' N.$ and Longitude $157^{\circ} 18' W.$ From seaward the following are the magnetic bearing (varying $9^{\circ} E.$) extreme points of land being taken.

South point of Oahu $N. 81^{\circ} W.$; East point of Oahu $N. 66^{\circ} W.$; Mokapu, N. E. Oahu $N. 56^{\circ} W.$ N. W. point of Molokai $N. 8^{\circ} E.$; Lahaina light S. $78^{\circ} E.$; N. E. point Lanai $S. 72^{\circ} E.$; S. W. point Lanai $S. 49^{\circ} E.$ Mariners are especially cautioned against confusing this with the N. W. point of Molokai, bearing as above, distant nine miles.

LIGHT DUES.—There shall be levied upon all vessels arriving from abroad at any port of this Kingdom where a lighthouse may be established, the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure, to the Collector General of Customs.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay ten cents per ton as light dues, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where lighthouses may be established. for the term of one year. without further charge.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUARDS.—The Collector shall provide an officer to be present on board any vessel during her discharge, or at any other time when he may deem it necessary, to superintend the landing of her cargo, and see that no other or greater amount of goods are landed than is set forth upon the permit to discharge.

It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel when boarded by an officer of the Customs to furnish him promptly with any and all information which he may require in regard to the vessel, her cargo, stores, passengers, &c., and exhibit for his inspection her manifest, register, or other papers relating to the same.

PASSENGERS.—If the master of any vessel arriving at any port of entry of this Kingdom from a foreign port shall suffer the baggage of any passengers on board his vessel to be removed on shore from such vessel, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the Collector

of the port, such master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

If any passenger so arriving shall remove his baggage on shore from such vessel without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Collector of the port such passenger shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Any passenger arriving from a foreign port at any of the ports of this Kingdom shall be subject to a tax of two dollars, for the support of hospitals for the benefit of sick and disabled Hawaiian seamen, which shall be paid to the Collector of Customs before any permit is issued to such passenger to land his baggage.

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.—The master or owner of every ship or vessel under the Hawaiian flag, arriving from any foreign port, or from sea, at any port of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall before such ship or vessel is admitted to entry, render to the Collector of such port a true account of the number of seamen who have been employed on board since the last entry at any Hawaiian port, and pay to said Collector at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seamen so employed, for the benefit of the Marine Hospital Fund, which amount such master or owner is authorized to retain out of the wages of said seaman.

The master of every vessel employed in the coasting trade of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall render quarterly to the Collector General of Customs, or to any Collector under his directions, a true list of all seamen employed by him during the preceding three months, and pay to said Collector General, or Collector, at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each seaman so employed, which said master is authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman.

The returns required as above shall be made under oath, in such manner and form as the Collector General may prescribe. If any owner or master shall make a false return, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. * * * *

PASSPORTS.—Every adult who may have resided on these Islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the Kingdom, shall make application to the Collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport.

PORTS OF ENTRY.—No goods of foreign growth or production shall be unladen from a foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel from a foreign port, at any other port of the Hawaiian Islands than a port of entry for foreign vessels as created by law, under a penalty of seizure and forfeiture of the vessel and of the goods imported therein, and so landed or unladen.

The following are the legal ports of entry: Honolulu, Island of Oahu; Lahaina and Kahului, Island of Maui; Hilo, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kealahou, Island of Hawaii; Koloa, Island of Kauai.

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CUSTOM HOUSE CHARGES.

For visit of Health Officer when required.....	\$ 5 00
When necessarily detained on board, per day.....	10 00
Health fee, vessel not anchored by the pilot.....	5 00
For Bill of Health on departure.....	1 00
Pilot's and Boarding Officer's Fees (see Pilotage)	
Buoys.....	2 00
Lights—Vessels from abroad.....	3 00
Coasters, each year—per ton.....	10
Inward or Outward Manifests.....	2 00
Mail Oath.....	1 00
Inward Entry, Goods paying duties.....	2 50
“ Goods free under Reciprocity Treaty.....	2 50
“ Goods Bonded.....	4 50
Outward Entry, Goods Bonded.....	1 50
Transit Entry.....	2 50
Bond to secure payment of Duties.....	2 00
Passports.....	1 00
Passport Protest.....	3 00
Every Stamped Certificate or Blank furnished by the Collector.....	1 00
Recording Bill of Sale, Mortgage or Hypothecation of a vessel, or copying the same, or copying Certificate of Registry, per one hundred words.....	50
Acknowledgements, each.....	1 00

The Custom House charges for all other acts and duties not expressly provided for by law, as also the rates of storage, shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Any vessel having, through her master or agent, fully complied with the laws and regulations affecting foreign trade, and with all the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of Hawaiian seamen, shall be entitled to depart after receiving from the Collector of the port a clearance in the form provided by law.

In case any vessel does not sail within forty eight hours after receiving a clearance, it shall be the duty of the master to report the same to the Collector of the port, under a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by said Collector.

No vessel shall be entitled to a clearance unless all proper charges at the Harbor Master's office shall have been settled, and the Collector may require the master or agent of the vessel to produce the Harbor Master's certificate to that effect.

* * * * *

CONSULAR.

Every Minister, Commissioner, Consul or Vice-Consul of the Hawaiian Islands, in any foreign country, may take and certify under his official seal, all acknowledgements of any deed, mortgage, lease, re-lease, or any other instrument affecting the conveyance of real or personal estate in this Kingdom, and such acknowledgement shall entitle such instrument to be recorded.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRIAGES AND RATES OF FARE.

Under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the carrying of Passengers and Freight, and the letting to Hire of Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Drays and other Vehicles in the District of Honolulu," amended and approved on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1882, I, Chas. T. Gulick, Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Kingdom, do hereby make the following Rules and Regulations to be observed by licensed carriers of passengers and freight in the district of Honolulu.

1st. Every licensed carriage, dray or vehicle must be numbered, and this number must be placed on a conspicuous part of the carriage, dray or vehicle.

2d. Every licensed carriage running at night must exhibit two lights, and the number of such carriage plainly shown on the glass of each lantern.

3rd. Drivers of licensed vehicles must obey the orders of the police.

4th. No licensed carriage will be allowed to stand on the makai side of Queen Street, near the Fish Market, and no two or more carriages will be allowed to stand abreast on any street.

5th. On all stands set apart for licensed carriages the horses must be headed parallel to the street and close to the sidewalk.

6th. No licensed horse and carriage must be left without a proper attendant, or properly secured.

7th. No licensed carriage will be allowed to be left on the street over night.

8th. STANDS SET APART FOR LICENSED CARRIAGES.

No. 1.—Mauka side of Beretania Street, east side of Maunakea Street.

No. 2.—Makai side of Beretania Street, from east corner of Nuuanu Street.

No. 3.—East side of Emma Street, mauka of Beretania Street.

No. 4.—Mauka side of Hotel Street, from east corner of Nuuanu Street.

No. 5.—Mauka side of Hotel Street, corner of Union Street.

No. 6.—Makai side of Hotel Street, opposite to the entrance of Hawaiian Hotel.

No. 7.—Makai side of King Street, opposite the Chinese Theatre, east of road to the Prison.

No. 8.—Makai side of King Street, east corner of Maunakea Street.

No. 9.—Makai side of King Street, from west corner of Bethel Street.

No. 10.—Makai side of King Street, east from E. O. Hall & Son's store.

No. 11.—Makai side of King Street, east corner of Richards Street.

No. 12.—Makai side of King Street, west from Punchbowl Street.

No. 13.—Makai side of Merchant Street, opposite to Sailors' Home.

No. 14.—Makai side of Merchant Street, east corner of Fort Street.

No. 15.—Mauka side of Queen Street, opposite to Fish Market.

No. 16.—Makai side of Queen Street, from east corner of Nuuanu Street.

No. 17.—Makai side of Queen Street, from east corner of Fort Street.

9th. No more than ten carriages will be allowed on any one stand at any one time.

10th. Licensed carriages standing in front of the Music Hall shall align on the mauka side of King Street.

11th. Licensed carriages standing upon the Esplanade, near the Mail Steamer Dock, shall align upon the mauka side of the street to the corner of Kilauea Street, and mauka along the east side of Kilauea Street.

12th. Licensed carriages at the Government Building shall enter on the eastern side of the drive, and align on the outer side of the circle awaiting their fares.

Rates of Fare.

13th. To or from any point in Beretania Street and the harbor, and between Maunakea Street and Punchbowl Street, for each passenger 10 cents.

14th. To or from any point between the second bridge, Nuuanu Avenue and the harbor, and the Reformatory School, on the Ewa Road and the line of Piikoi Street, not conflicting with Rule 13, for each passenger, 25 cents.

15th. Outside these limits, not exceeding two miles from the starting point, for each person, 50 cents.

16th. Children three years old or under, no charge; over three years old and not more than ten years old, half price.

17th. WHEN HIRED BY THE HOUR.

For one passenger, for each hour.....\$1 00

For two passengers, for one hour.....1 50

For three passengers, for one hour.....2 00

For each additional hour 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.

18th. Time to be counted from the time of starting to the time of dismissal.

19th. No extra charge shall be made to any passenger for ordinary hand baggage.

20th. For any other than ordinary hand baggage, each trunk or box, 25 cents.

21st. Every licensed driver shall have a silver or white metal badge, with his number plainly shown on it, as per sample at the Police Station House; said badge to be worn so as to be distinctly seen upon the left breast. (To insure uniformity, these badges will be furnished at the Station House at cost price.)

22d. WHEN ORDERED SPECIALLY FOR KAPIOLANI PARK.

One passenger each way.....	\$1 00
Two passengers each way.....	1 50
Three passengers each way.....	2 00

WHEN ORDERED SPECIALLY FOR THE PALI.

One passenger each way.....	\$3 00
Two passengers each way.....	4 00
Three passengers each way.....	5 00

No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular rate as per the above schedule must be accepted.

23rd. Between the hours of 10 o'clock P.M. and 5 o'clock A.M. the above rates of fare shall be doubled.

24th. If any licensed carriage shall be found standing in any place but on the appointed stand, the driver shall be liable to arrest by any police officer, unless said driver shall be under engagement.

25th. Any licensed driver who, when in charge of a licensed carriage, dray or other vehicle, shall be intoxicated, or who shall use insulting or abusive language, who shall demand more than the authorized fare, who shall neglect upon demand to show a card of rates of fare, or who shall contravene any of the above rules, shall, upon complaint to any of the police be arrested, and upon conviction be liable to the penalty set forth in Section 14 of the Act approved the fifth day of August, A. D. 1882.

These rules shall have full force and effect on and after November 1, 1883, and all former rules and regulations for the government of licensed vehicles are abolished.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of the Interior.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND MILLS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

<i>Plantation.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Peppeekeo Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Afong
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Stock Co *.....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Plantation Co.....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Paukaa Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Honomu Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Princeville Plantation Co..	Hanalei, Kauai.....	C Brewer & Co
Hawaiian Agricultural Co..	Kau, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Kaneohe Plantation.....	Kaneohe, Oahu.....	C Brewer & Co
Halawa Sugar Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co

Hitchcock & Co.'s Plant'n	Hilo, Hawaii	Castle & Cooke
Kohala Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	Castle & Cooke
Waialua Plantation	Waialua, Oahu	Castle & Cooke
Haiku Sugar Co.	Haiku, Maui	Castle & Cooke
Paia Plantation	Paia, Maui	Castle & Cooke
A H Smith & Co*	Koloa, Kauai	Castle & Cooke
Union Mill Co†	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kynnersley Bros.*	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Niulii Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Beecroft Plantation*	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hawi Mill†		
Filder & Brodie's Plant'n*		
Waipunalei Plantation*	Hilo, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Aamano Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Mill Co†		
Kukaiiau Mill	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Waiakea Plantation*	Hilo, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Waiakea Mill†		
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kaiwilahilahi Mill	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kipahulu Mill†	Hana, Maui	T H Davies & Co
Barnes & Palmer*	Wailuku, Maui	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hana Plantation	Hana, Maui	M S Grinbaum & Co
Thompson & Bro.*	Kohala, Hawaii	M S Grinbaum & Co
Heeia Sugar Plantation Co.	Koolau, Oahu	M S Grinbaum & Co
Soper, Wright & Co*	Ookala, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
R. M. Overend	Honokaa, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
Kaluahonu Co*	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
W. Y. Horner*	Lahaina, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Chr. L' Orange*	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Hanamaulu Mill†	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
A. S. Wilcox*	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
C. Borchgrevink*	Waimea, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Ranch*	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Plantation	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Lihue Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Mill Co†	Kekaha, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Pioneer Mill	Lahaina, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Kipahulu Plantation*	Kipahulu, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	H Hackfeld & Co
R. W. Meyer	Kalae, Molokai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kukuiau Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Plantation*	Waimea, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimea Sugar Mill†	Waimea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Waimea Plantation*	Waimea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co

Makee Plantation.....	Ulupalakua, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.....	Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Makee Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai.....	W G Irwin & Co
Kealia Plantation.....	Kealia, Kauai.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hutchinson Plantation Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hilea Sugar Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Star Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hilo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Paauhau Mill†.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	Kilauea, Kauai.....	W G Irwin & Co
Honohina Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Waipunalei Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Paauhau Plantation*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Olowalu Sugar Co.....	Olowalu, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Ookala Sugar Co.....	Ookala, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Makaha Plantation*.....	Waianae.....	W G Irwin & Co
Waikapu Sugar Co.....	Waikapu, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Reciprocity Sugar Co.....	Hana, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Mill Co†.....	Huelo, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Plantation*.....	Hamakua, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Kamaloo Plantation.....	Molokai.....	J McColgan
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Eleele Plantation.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Laie Plantation.....	Laie, Oahu.....	J T Waterhouse
Gay & Robinson*.....	Makaweli, Kauai.....	J T Waterhouse
Waianae Co.....	Waianae, Oahu.....	H A Widemann
Moanui Plantation.....	Molokai.....	Wong Leong & Co

MARINE CASUALTIES FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR 1884.

Jan. 10---Hawaiian schooner *Julia* went ashore at Nukanan, Gilbert Islands, and became a total loss; crew and passengers all saved.

Jan. 13---American brigantine *Consuelo* arrived from San Francisco with loss of her fore-top-gallant mast which occurred during a squall.

Jan. 16---Hawaiian schooner *Kulamanu* was lost between the south end of Kona and Kau, Hawaii, with a load of sugar, 1,464 bags from the Ookala Plantation. Partially insured.

March 26---American whale bark *Dawn* from San Francisco and cruise, arrived in a leaky condition necessitating two weeks delay for repairs. Left this port for the Arctic but was obliged to give up the voyage and return to San Francisco.

March 30---American schooner *Caleb Eaton*, from San Francisco for the Arctic, touched in for repairs, having sprung a leak.

April 5—American brigantine *Consuelo* leaving for San Francisco sprung a leak after being out four or five hours, and returned to port for repairs, sailing again on the 8th.

July 12—News received of the loss of the missionary brig *Morning Star* at Kusaie, crew all saved.

Aug. 9—Hawaiian schooner *Ka Moi* grounded on the east side of the channel on coming into port, but got off without damage at high tide on lightening part of her cargo.

Aug. —Hawaiian schooner *Mary Alice* went ashore at Awaloa, Lanai, and became a total loss. The captain had one leg broken and sustained other injuries, and was brought to this port for surgical aid.

Aug. 28—Hawaiian steamer *James Makee*, grounded on making her anchorage at Waianae, Oahu, necessitating going on the marine railway for repairs.

Sept. 6—American ship *El Dorado*, coal laden from Newcastle, got aground off Waikiki at 10 P. M. in making this port, but got off with the aid of the tug after midnight, with but slight injury.

Sept. 6—Steamer *James Makee* touched on a sand spit at Waialua, Oahu, but got off without injury.

Sept. 8—Hawaiian schooner *Ehukai* was carried over the reef and stranded at Kaena Point, Oahu. She was afterward gotten off with loss of mainmast, badly battered, and towed to Honolulu for repairs.

Sept. 13—American schooner *Dora Harkness* was rescued from a precarious position in the surf at Anahola, Kauai, by the steamer *James Makee*.

Oct. 6—French brig *Tawara*, from Tahiti for San Francisco put back to this port leaking badly. Failing to raise sufficient funds for repairs, she was sold at auction.

Oct. 22—Hawaiian steamer *Lehua* lost her mainmast during a gale encountered in the channel between Maui and Hawaii.

Oct. 23—Hawaiian steamer *Kilauea Hou* went ashore at the mouth of the Wailuku River, Hilo. Was towed off by the *Kinau*, unharmed.

Oct. —Hawaiian brigantine *Dora*, Capt. Lund, foundered at sea near La Paz, Mexico, and all hands lost.

Nov. 5—Hawaiian schooner *Pauahi* went ashore at Kohawaike, Kona, Hawaii, and became a total loss.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50° 37' 40", E. (true) 24,550 feet.

Puuhohia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2° 15' 30" E. (true) 26,515 feet.

Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39° 23' 30" E. (true) 79.2 statute miles.

Average Magnetic Declination south part of Oahu, 9° 55' E., A. D. 1885.

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Kaala	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, Waianae M'ts.....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali.....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island.....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe.....	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua.....	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia.....	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina.....	498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu.....	2263
Diamond Head or Laeahi.....	761		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuanu Road, second bridge.....	77
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street.....	137
Nuuanu Road, cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuanu Road, mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuanu Road, Woodlawn Dairy corner.....	429
Nuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	847
Nuuanu Road, Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

	FEET.		FEET.
Haleakala	10032	Haleakala School.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Capt. Makee's, about.....	1900	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary.....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	Paia, Makawao.....	930

HAWAII.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Kea	13,805	Waimanu, in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa	13,610	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai	8,275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5,505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	4,040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5,650	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6,450	Laupahoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7,750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's Puakala.....	6,325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7,035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2,669.6	Halai Hill.....	345
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1,200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road).....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3,000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu—H. M. Whitney, P. M. G. ; I. B. Peterson, Asst. P. M. G. ; Assistants—D. Manaku, N. C. Willfong, Miss A. L. Fillebrown, W. Johnson, G. L. Desha, Hapainui, Kalaeloa.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waialua.....	S. N. Emerson	Kaneohe.....	S. Kaulia
Waianae.....	J. L. Richardson	Punaluu.....	J. W. Kaapuu

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Steamer James Makee takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua every Friday.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....	Jesse Morehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	Geo. C. Potter	Hanalei.....	J. M. Gibson
Kilauea.....	W. Cuthbert	Lihue.....	O. Scholz
Kekaha.....	W. Meier	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....			Mrs. G. B. Rowell

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	T. W. Everett	Kipahulu.....	Thos. K. Clark
Wailuku.....	E. H. Bailey	Kahului.....	W. J. Lowrie
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Paia.....	C. H. Dickey
Hana.....	A. Unna	Haiku.....	H. P. Baldwin
Ulupalakua.....	J. J. Halstead (acting)	Hamakuapoko.....	C. H. Wallace
Spreckelsville.....	G. C. Williams	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Honokohau.....			L. K. Kalama

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Wailuku, Makawao, Haiku and Ulupalakua on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, weekly, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, on arrival of mails from Honolulu.

From Haiku to Hana, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.

From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.

Steamer Likelike leaves Honolulu every Monday for Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu and Kaupo.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Hakalau.....	J. F. Morrison
Kawaihae.....	John Stuppelbeen	Honokaa.....	D. F. Sanford
Mahukona.....	J. F. McKenzie	Ookala.....	J. N. Wright
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Paauhau.....	R. A. Lyman
Waipio.....	W. H. Holmes	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Waimea.....	Rev. L. Lyons	Keauhou.....	J. G. Hoapili
Kohala, Halawa.....	H. P. Wood	Kealahou.....	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Puehuehu.....	H. P. Wood	Napoopoo.....	S. W. Kino
Paailo.....	Chas. Notley	Hoopuloa.....	D. S. Keliikulii
Hookena.....	D. H. Nahinu	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Laupahoehoe Plantation.....	W. Lidgate	Hilea and Honuapo.....	C. N. Spencer
Laupahoehoe Beach.....	D. K. Pa	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae, leaves weekly, on Monday, and to Kau, Thursday, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.

From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly, on Monday morning.

From Kawaihae to Kona and Kau, leaves on arrival of steamer from Honolulu, Wednesday or Thursday.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a *weekly* service of the circuit of the Island.

MUSIC IN HONOLULU.

It is rather a hard task to write about music—hard to begin at the right place and hard to know where or when to stop. Music is music in Honolulu in so many different ways it is difficult to take a whole view.

Let us begin with the churches. Foremost is Fort-Street Church. Good music is always heard there. The choir is not large ; but is well-drilled, harmonious and enthusiastic. The organist is perfect ; the soloist occasionally divine. It is good judgment to keep such a choir in nearly constant training, because of the added attractiveness of the church service ; only, I think, there ought to be more congregational singing at Fort-Street Church : for, as Mrs. Leavitt says, singing shakes up the nerve centres and makes the congregation in better condition to hear and appreciate the sermon.

The Bethel is more a “family” church than any in Honolulu. The organ and choir are less attractive than those at Fort-Street Church ; but the congregational singing is better.

St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral is fortunate in having a good organ, a good organist, a well-filled choir and some choir boys who sing, at times, like little angels.

In the Roman Catholic Church there is a good organ, badly played, a choir who sing with force, but with little evenness, and no congregational singing at all.

At Kaumakapili and Kawaiahae Churches much enjoyable congregational singing is heard—every one present chiming in, young and old.

Taken altogether, I may say that, although the choir singing is better in the foreign churches, that the congregational singing is far better in the native ones.

Personally, I am a great believer in congregational singing. I think the remedy of the lack of it here lies in the schools. It would be a very simple matter—in both foreign and native schools—to teach the children the tunes sung in the churches which they attend. Of course the training and exercise ought not to stop there ; the patriotic songs, Hawaiian, American, English, that are sung at the various celebrations of the year, might all be taught in school and learned so well that we need have no poor singing on Fourth of July or Decoration Day.

Occasionally I visit the examinations and hear fairly good singing—particularly in the native schools ; but no unity, each school either

singing very different songs than those sung by other schools, or else singing, in different time from that kept by other children. I consider that all wrong. The Board of Education, by an advisory board, should plan and direct a course of singing in the public schools, no matter what religious creed may otherwise control the schools. I do not mean, of course, that *only* certain well-known songs should be sung ; but that *at least* those should be learned—for the benefit of the public generally. The native may just as well learn Marching Through Georgia as the white may learn Aloha Oe. Music has no politics.

Of the secular musical organizations the Amateur Musical Society have been most prominent, although, lately, they have not been very active. Of the music its members have delighted us with in the past may be mentioned Hayden's "Creation," Cowan's "Rose Maiden," and Sullivan's "Pinafore"—of which A. M. S. formed the nucleus.

The Honolulu Symphony Club, an orchestral organization, has performed in public only a few times as yet, but with admirable effect. If I may be allowed the criticism, I will say that I think their performances have lacked somewhat in "back bone"—which will doubtless come with future practice.

Several vocal musical societies exist, chiefly native, who give occasional concerts in the native churches here or at Waikiki. Members of the royal family have interested themselves in these societies and, occasionally, take part in their concerts.

In all modesty, I think I may fairly assume that the Royal Hawaiian Band is the most prominent musical organization of the Kingdom. It was organized in 1870 and has been kept almost continuously at work ever since, all its members working under salary. It is useless for me to dwell on either the merits or the defects of the band—I think the public very well understands both. The people of the Sandwich Islands honor themselves and honor music by so cheerfully supporting and upholding that branch of the government.

The Reform School Band is doing good work. So is that of St. Louis College. And there are several Portuguese string bands which promise to give us enjoyable music, when longer drilled.

To take a general view, I may say that we have societies enough and enough good vocalists and instrumentalists to make music in Honolulu something generally improving as well as occasionally delightful. But the musical societies do not reach the masses. Good music is a valuable factor in the problem of dealing with in temperance and wickedness. Moody and Sankey and other great revivalists know that and act upon it. Free public concerts—or, better yet, cheap but good public concerts—keep the working classes out of much mischief in other countries. Why not in Honolulu ? I do not know any other city so large as Honolulu without one real public resort. Emma Square is a mere concert garden, and not half large enough for that. We have a theatre ; but how seldom it is open and how seldom at popular prices ! We ought to have picnic grounds ; but have not. We ought to have

frequent steamship excursions to Pearl River ; but have not We ought to have social gatherings, without prejudice of race, color or religion. And—from a musical point of view—we ought to have places and opportunities to make popular other music than that of the band merely.

The native original music and amusements are things of the past—almost. What do we give the native race to take their place ? I believe that healthful popular amusement is the best means to keep the general people in good humor and make them work. The old Latin phrase "*Pane et circem*," "food and amusement," was well applied in olden times. It is applied to-day in other countries. Why not here, to-day?

I am a German and do not think that a portion of Sunday spent in harmless popular amusement would hurt anybody, or anything. I do not think it would interfere with religion, or with morality. On the contrary, I believe it would make life sweeter and more wholesome to those who spent a part of each Sunday in the woods with wife and children and perhaps a few friends ; or in a popular concert room, listening to good music. But I know that a majority of the best citizens of the community do not believe as I do ; and I cheerfully bow to the judgment of the majority.

But if we cannot—if we ought not to use a part of Sunday as the Romans used and the Germans use it, why cannot we have Saturday afternoons ? If all the stores and all the manufactories closed at noon, working people generally—and that means the "bosses," too—could go home and enjoy a well-earned holiday. Those stores and shops where provisions are sold might open again in the evening, closing an hour before the others ; or there might be, by agreement, a regular rotation of closing so that some stores might be kept open while others were closed.

By writing this I have acted in good faith, not intending to hurt any one. I have been a citizen of these islands twelve years. I am no agitator. In the above suggestions I aim to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Believing as I do that recreation is one of the most important factors in human life, and believing that music is one of the most healthful and enjoyable of human recreations, I cannot help raising my voice to ask Honolulu to try and secure the best music for the greatest number of its people.

H. BERGER.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF TOURISTS.

The Hawaiian Islands possess the flattering distinction of being the most extensively written about of all the islands of Polynesia. Yet only within very recent years have there been facilities of travel that place them within easy access of the chief Pacific-Coast port of the United States, and on the regular route of travel from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. And even now the magnificently-appointed and admirably-conducted steamship service of the Oceanic Company has failed to attract to our shores the tourists which the attractions of the islands justify their citizens in expecting.

Apparently the chief cause of the past failure to make Honolulu and other places on the group adequately appreciated, as wintering resorts for invalids or those who dread the rigors of winter in the eastern and northern portions of the United States, has been because of the failure on the part of those most directly interested properly to advertise the manifold attractions of the group, or even to set forth, specifically, the cost of a trip to these islands and of a sufficiently long sojourn here to make acquaintance with the scenery, the climate and the agricultural development of the group.

As this article is especially intended to be of use to foreign readers, and as most of the Kingdom's foreign visitors come here by way of San Francisco, we may as well assume that the intending visitor to whom this is addressed is either in San Francisco or *en route* thither.

The vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company do not bring passengers to Honolulu—except through passengers to and from Australia, who can obtain stop-over tickets by making special arrangements. To those in San Francisco who purpose visiting the islands and then returning, the Oceanic Steamship Line sells excursion tickets good for the round trip, to be in effect three months, for \$125. The company claims that its two steamers, the Alameda and the Mariposa, are the finest and fastest ocean steamers carrying the American flag. They are certainly splendid examples of American ship building. Each is 3,000 tons burden and each can comfortably carry one hundred cabin passengers. The trip is made in 7 days—covering 2,100 miles.

In Honolulu, the Hawaiian Hotel is managed by Joseph Tilden and George Fassett, the former a *gourmet* of celebrity and the latter a well-known hotel man of Chicago and San Francisco. It is a cool, comfortable, convenient and spacious structure, surrounded by ample grounds, and commanding from its tower and upper balconies one of the most beautiful of prospects. There are good roads running east and west from Honolulu.

The bathing beach of Waikiki, the beautiful valleys of Manoa and Kalihi, the famous Pali, the picturesque land-locked bay known as Pearl River—all these and a score of other places are within easy access of town, and trips may be made to and from them in a day, with plenty of leisure for luncheon and for lolling on the turf or the sea sands.

Of the trip to Hawaii, including a visit to the great volcano of Kilauea, the Wilder Steamship Co. make the following estimate—the round trip occupying ten days :

Steamer fare.....	\$25 00
"Arnold House," 1 ½ days.....	4 50
Horse to Volcano.....	12 50
Guide, \$15.00, divided among five.....	3 00
Pack Mule, \$15.00, divided among five.....	3 00
Half-way House.....	1 00
Volcano House, say 1 ½ days.....	6 00
Feed for Horse, say.....	2 00
Care of Guide, say each.....	1 50
into Volcano.....	2 00

Returning Half-way House.....	1 00
Arnold House, 3 days.....	9 00
Extras.....	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$75 00

Another trip to the volcano may be made, going by the steamer of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., touching at Kau. Both Hawaii trips have the advantage of finer steamboat service and better accommodations than are afforded visitors to the other islands.

A trip to Kauai, including a visit to the "Sounding Sands" of Waimea, the world-famous sugar estate of Lihue, and the lovely water falls and fern glens of the "Garden Island's" many valleys, may be made in less than a week at a cost of not more than \$50.

A trip of like duration and expense, may be made to the Island of Maui. Haleakala, the largest extinct crater in the world, the grandly gloomy valley of Wailuku, the extensive plantation and sugar mills of Spreckelsville, make a trip to Maui one of the pleasantest obtainable anywhere.

But the visitor may cut his time cloth to suit himself. He may have from 6 to 8 days of Honolulu life and return to San Francisco by the steamer that brought him over. He may make any one of the other-island trips above mentioned and be only three weeks in the kingdom. Or he may see all that we have mentioned and much more within an absence from San Francisco of less than two months.

The following summary may be relied upon. Except where figures could be given with absolute certainty, outside estimates have been made :

San Francisco to Honolulu and return, by steamer within 3 months.....	\$125 00
San Francisco to Honolulu and return, by sailing vessel.....	\$ 80 00
Hotel fare in Honolulu, per day.....	\$ 3 00
A trip around part of Oahu, occupying four days, by carriage or on horseback, from.....	\$30 00 to \$ 60 00
Suburban excursions, each, from.....	\$3 00 to \$ 10 00
Honolulu to Kauai and return, one week.....	\$ 50 00
Honolulu to Maui and return, one week.....	\$ 50 00
Honolulu to Hawaii and return, including volcano trip, one week..	\$ 75 00

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

During the year just passed, the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association has completed its new building and taken possession of what is intended for a permanent home. This Association, which is now in the sixth year of its existence, has, through the energy of a few enthusiastic individuals and the liberal co-operation of the public, pursued a steady course of usefulness and growth until, by entering into possession of the new edifice, it may be considered to have passed from the stage of hopeful experiment to that of assured success.

A large amount of care and thought have been expended upon the plans for this building, all future wants have been provided for, so far as the same could be foreseen, and it is expected that there will be gradually accumulated in years to come, such a collection of books as shall be an honor to our island metropolis and a monument to those whose liberality and foresight have planned and builded for the future wants of our community.

The building site which was the gift of the Hawaiian Government in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of 1880 is on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, directly opposite the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, near the Hawaiian Hotel, and convenient of access from all parts of the town. The following full description of this building—whose completion marks a distinct stage in island progress and culture—is taken from the Hawaiian Monthly of last year :

The architectural style, while not conforming strictly to any established model, is in its general spirit and design, Grecian, and presents the plain, solid and substantial appearance which is appropriate for a structure designed for the uses which this is.

The approach is by a flight of six steps and a porch with fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The steps and platform are in concrete, and the columns and roof of the porch are wood, painted and sanded in imitation of stone of the same color as the concrete steps.

From the porch an entrance six feet wide, with handsome folding doors, gives access to a hall ten feet wide and twenty feet long. On the left of this hall is a parlor, 20 feet square, fronting on Hotel street and lighted by two windows, each four feet wide by ten feet high. This room is intended for conversation and such harmless social recreation as members may wish to indulge in, without maintaining that strict quietude which is indispensable in a reading room.

From the end of the hall directly opposite the front entrance, a doorway, five feet six inches wide, opens into the reading room, an apartment thirty-two feet wide by thirty-eight feet long, and extending the entire width of the building. This room is lighted by three large mullioned windows, each seven feet wide and ten feet high, on the Alakea street front, and three smaller windows (each four feet by six) on the opposite side of the room. These latter openings pierce the outer wall on the Ewa side of the building, and are placed high up, the bottoms of the windows being seven feet from the floor. This arrangement facilitates ventilation and affords a good light from above, and at the same time leave ample space for book cases along the whole length of this side of the room under the windows. These cases are used for the books belonging to the reference department of the library, bound files of newspapers, etc. Additional ventilation is provided for by a series of ventilators, near the floor and just below the ceiling, on both sides of the room.

Directly back of the reading room and communicating with it by large sliding doors, twelve feet wide by thirteen feet high, is the library proper. This room, which will be entirely devoted to the storage of books, also extends the whole width of the building, being thirty feet wide by twenty-two feet deep, and it is estimated will furnish accommodation for twenty thousand volumes. The ceiling of this room and those of the reading room, parlor and hall, are all sixteen feet high in the clear. In order

to economize space and provide for placing as large a number of books as possible, the two opposite sides of the room are without windows or openings of any kinds. The symmetry of the exterior is preserved by a "blind" or imitation window on the Alakea street front of the building.

At a height of eight feet, or half way between the floor and ceiling, a gallery eight feet wide runs along the two blank sides of the room, and is connected by a narrow gallery four feet wide, along the rear end, opposite the large sliding doors already mentioned. Book cases arranged on the alcove plan are placed both on the main floor and the gallery above, thus practically doubling the shelving capacity of the room. Access to the gallery is had by a narrow flight of steps in one corner. Between the galleries is a clear space of fourteen feet, extending from the floor to the ceiling.

The lighting and ventilation of this room are provided for—*first*, by the large sliding doors connecting with the reading room; *second*, by a door in the rear of the room directly opposite, and a corresponding window on the end gallery overhead; and, *third*, by a large ventilating skylight, twelve feet square, in the ceiling. It is believed that these will be ample for the purpose intended.

The rear door of the library opens upon a verandah which is reached by steps from Alakea street and which communicates also with a small extension or wing of the main building, twelve feet wide and fifteen feet deep. This contains a janitor's room with wash bowl and sink and other conveniences and has no communication with the main building except by the verandah aforesaid. It will be thus seen that all requirements of a public library and reading room have been carefully studied and fully provided for.

The size of the main building is thirty-four feet wide by eighty-four feet deep, which, with the rear extension, makes a total depth of ninety-nine feet. The foundations are of a very substantial character and the walls of brick, faced with pressed brick on the three sides which are exposed to view. The roof is of slate and the side walls are carried up above the eaves, forming a parapet or fire wall which has a concrete capping. The front of the building on Hotel street is surmounted by a gable as is also the central section on Alakea street, containing the reading room. This arrangement varies the outline, which would otherwise be rather monotonous in view of the great length of the building, in proportion to its height. As it is, it is believed that the general exterior effect will be very satisfactory.

The pediments, corbels and sills for the various window openings are all composed of concrete blocks, moulded separately, and built into the walls precisely as though they were blocks of stone. The window pediments and corbels are of Grecian design and will add materially to the character of the building. The height from the ground to the top of the coping on the straight part of the walls, is twenty-five feet, and to the peak of the gables, thirty-five feet.

St. Matthews' Hall, San Mateo, is one of the best schools for boys in California, and acknowledged to be the best military-discipline school in the state. Foreign readers of the Annual are respectfully requested to extend its usefulness, by sending to the compiler requests for special information required concerning the Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1883—JULY 1, 1884.—(By C. J. Lyons of the Government Survey.)

MONTH.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.				WIND.				RAIN-FALL.
	10 P. M.	4 P. M.	9 P. M.	AVE.	6	2	9	AVE.	DAYS N. to E.	DAYS E. to S.	DAYS S. to W.	DAYS W. to N.	
July	30.108	30.058	30.098	30.080	72.6	82.7	75.0	76.76	27	4			1.70
August	30.116	30.057	30.120	30.087	75.3	84.0	76.4	78.58	30	1			1.74
September	30.103	30.039	30.099	30.070	72.0	83.5	75.4	77.00	25	3	5		67
October	30.092	30.017	30.086	30.053	73.3	81.3	75.4	76.86	28	3			1.98
November	30.018	29.959	30.017	29.988	69.1	78.8	72.2	73.36	8	3			2.90
December	29.964	26.889	29.982	29.931	68.3	75.7	69.5	71.21	15	4			4.97
January	30.079	30.003	30.063	30.037	65.5	75.7	68.7	69.94	19	4			1.45
February	29.979	29.935	29.985	29.958	65.3	77.8	67.6	70.21	4	5			1.16
March	30.112	30.047	30.104	30.077	67.4	78.1	70.2	71.89	20	2			5.81
April	30.067	29.998	30.063	30.031	68.0	76.7	68.6	71.12	13	2			3.76
May	30.104	30.046	30.102	30.073	68.7	79.6	70.8	73.03	18	4	6		87
June	30.130	30.067	30.126	30.097	74.0	82.4	75.2	76.19	30			3	2.19
Averages	30.073	30.009	30.070	30.040	70.0	79.7	72.1	73.93					
Totals									237	32	65	32	29.20

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1883-1884.										Totals.	
Real Est.	Per Prop.	Polls.	Horses	Mules.	Dogs.	Carriages.	Nat. Steam.				
1862—\$ 17,063	\$ 12,090	\$32,965	\$52,842	\$2,601	\$11,018	\$1,204	\$ 2,441			\$133,236	
1864—18,877	12,669	32,501	52,326	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872			131,729	
1866—20,173	16,376	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,657			150,661	
1868—22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,654	2,125	10,212			165,400	
1870—23,532	22,888	28,830	60,017	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268			166,506	
1872—52,325	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894			215,991	
1874—53,892	42,707	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,400	3,296			207,400	
1876—58,645	47,988	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056			213,935	
1878—94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114			291,745	
1880—143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399		15,172	5,780	815			409,210	
1882—187,923	208,090	45,998	42,819		13,865	7,125	642			506,574	
1884—											

* Could not be obtained—as the data had not been returned to the Finance office by the tax-collector.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast during the last twenty-five years:

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am.* ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkenburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 12 days to San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.

Quick Passages of Ocean Steamers.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York	3,350	Oregon	Oct., 1883	7	8	33
Liverpool to New York	3,350	Russia	1880	9	7	21
Philadelphia to Queens own	3,010	Illinois	Dec., 1876	8	18	3
New York to Havana	1,225	City of Vera Cruz	Aug., 1876	4	0	43
Havana to New York	1,225	City of New York	May, 1875	3	10	7
New York to Aspinwall	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	14	..
Aspinwall to New York	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	5	30
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764	City of Peking	—	15	9	..
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Oceanic	1876	14	13	..
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	City of Sydney	1880	6	14	..
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Aug., 1881	6	23	30
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Alaska	1883	6	18	57
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Alaska	Sept., 1882	6	15	19*
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Servia	Jan., 1882	7	4	13
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Oregon	April, 1884	6	10	10
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Alaska	1883	6	21	40
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Alaska	June, 1882	7	1	50
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Servia	1882	7	7	40
Shanghai to London	—	Sterling Castle	May, 1882	20	22	15†
Amoy to New York	—	Glenavon	June, 1882	44	14	..‡
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney	—	Austral	May, 1882	32	12	..‡
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Arabic	Oct., 1882	13	21	43
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Zealandia	April, 1882	6	13	25
Honolulu to Auckland	3,810	Zealandia	April, 1882	11	23	..
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Australia	June, 1882	6	16	..
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Oct., 1882	6	10	45
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Mariposa	July, 1883	5	20*	..
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Mariposa	Aug., 1883	6	18	..

*Best on record.

†Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages.

!Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages.

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
150 new	Bark	Kale	867 73.95	H Hackfeld
175 do	Bark	Iolani	924 76.95	H Hackfeld
193 do	Bark	Kalakaua	404 89.95	J S Walker
216 do	Schr	Jennie Walker	137 85.95	William Greig
226 do	Brig	Ninito	245 7.95	H R Macfarlane
237 do	Brig	Hazard	450 16.95	Pacific Nav Co
235 do	Bark	Lily Grace	750 30.95	Robt Gray
239 do	Bark	Thos. R. Foster	1127 79.95	J Campbell, C Brewer & Co, T R Foster

[A C Cook

COASTERS.

TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
86 44.95	Pacific Nav Co
158 77.95	Paul Isenberg
43 85.95	Allen & Robertson
51 45.95	Inter Island S N Co
53 89.95	Allen & Robinson
105 49.95	Inter Island S N Co
154 16.95	Pacific Nav Co
10 78.95	Pacific Nav Co
596 58.95	Wilder Steamship Co
103 24.95	Allen & Robinson
75 85.95	Pacific Nav Co
22 32.95	F Wundenberg
116 75.95	C Afong
116 06.95	Inter Island S N Co
65 68.95	Pacific Nav Co
60 37.05	Pacific Nav Co
271 10.95	Wilder Steamship Co
95 97.95	Pacific Nav Co
40 81.9	Waimanalo Sugar Company
96 78.95	Wilder Steamship Co
122 35.95	Inter Island S N Co
122 35.95	Allen & Robinson and Mrs J G Dickson
217 91.95	Wilder Steamship Co
17 10.95	Tong Aki
244 15.95	Inter Island S N Co
133 65.95	Pacific Nav Co
39 12.95	J F Colburn
139 70.95	Allen & Robinson
281 36.95	Inter Island S N Co
107 10.95	Pacific Nav Co
6 21.95	N Kanaauao
434 40.95	Inter Island S N Co
8 88.95	F Wundenberg
68 55.95	M P Robinson
95 15.95	O T Shipman
22 80.95	G W and H R Macfarlane
45 35.95	Pacific Nav Co
11 45.95	W F Williams
9 67.95	C H Judd
23 73.95	J Paiko
7 25.95	J Stubblebeen
500 20.95	Inter Island S N Co
868 77.95	Wilder Steamship Co
24 24.95	Paul Isenberg
590 09.95	Inter Island S N Co
22 78.95	W F Williams
41 87.95	O Kalua
25 38.95	J I Dowsett, Sr

RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN 1884.

* Annual election.

RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN 1884.—(Continued.)

GOVERNMENTS.	RULERS.	TITLE.	BORN.	DATE OF ACCESSION.
Siam.....	Chulalongkorn.....	King.....	1853	Oct.....1865
Turkey.....	Abdul-Hamid II.....	Sultan.....	1842	Aug 31.....1876
Tu is.....	Sidy Ahsin.....	Bey.....	1817	Oct 28.....1881
United States.....	Grover Cleveland.....	President.....	1884	March 5.....1882
Uruguay.....	Maximo Santos.....	President.....		March 11.....1888
Venezuela.....	Guzman Blanco, prov'l.....	President.....		.....1882

RAINFALL FOR VARIOUS LOCALITIES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1884.

MONTHS. FROM DEC. 1883 TO NOV. 1884.	HONOLULU.		MAUI.	KAUAI.
	J. K. Wilder, Ice Works.	Dr. R. McKibbin, City.	Speckelsville.	Kapaa.
December.....	5.40	4.37	8.65	2.09
January.....	3.07	1.08	4.93	7.15
February.....	3.94	1.14	2.94	1.10
March.....	14.68	4.65	1.94	6.68
April.....	5.35	2.38	6.43	1.10
May.....	.....	.35	1.34	1.07
June.....	2.86	.80	.30	.83
July.....	5.21	1.38	.88	2.00
August.....	5.64	1.09	.23	2.38
September.....	5.90	.84	.46	2.51
October.....	8.40	4.32	2.80	5.30
November.....	1.10	.59	.88	1.98
Totals.....	61.55	22.99	31.78	34.19

A SUGGESTIVE TABLE.

Death rate in American cities per 1,000 inhabitants:

New Orleans.....	.37
New York.....	.29
Baltimore.....	.27
Philadelphia.....	.25
Boston.....	.24
Chicago.....	.24
St. Louis.....	.21
San Francisco.....	.21
Los Angeles.....	.13
San Diego.....	.13
Santa Barbara.....	.13
Monterey.....	.10

Doubtless there are many places in the United States that can show as low a death rate as San Diego, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles; but Monterey is a very pearl of places, from a health standpoint. Besides it is one of the most attractive pleasure resorts in the United States; and it is within easy access of San Francisco, so that Hawaiian visitors can enjoy its manifold advantages without loss of valuable time in distant travel.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

The Court.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, *b.* November 16, 1835; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalele.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *b.* December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIUOKALANI, Heir Apparent, *b.* September 2, 1838; *m.* September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolica; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LIKELIKE, *b.* January 13, 1851; *m.* September 22, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Cleghorn, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaulani-Lunalilo-Kalaninuihilapalapa, *b.* October 16, 1875.

His Majesty the Dowager Queen EMMA, *b.* January 2, 1836; *m.* to Kamehameha IV. June 19, 1856.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, Hon. C. H. JUDD.

His Majesty's Staff.

Colonels C H Judd, C P Iaukea, J H Boyd and G W Macfarlane.

Staff of the Governor of Oahu.

Majors Chas T Gulick and Antone Rosa.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson; Minister of the Interior, His Ex C T Gulick; Minister of Finance, His Ex J M Kapena; Attorney-General, His Ex P Neumann.

Privy Council of State

His Majesty, THE KING.

Honorables H A P Carter, J S Walker, J O Dominis, A F Judd, C R Bishop, A S Cleghorn, P Kanoa, J M Smith, S N Castle, G Rhodes, S G Wilder, H M Whitney, J M Kapena, H A Widemann, R Stirling, J A Cummins, W C Parke, W J Smith, W P Wood, C H Judd, L McCully, W F Allen, M Kuaea, W M Gibson, J E Bush, W D Alexander, P Neumann, J Kaee, S Parker, E K Lilikalanui, Luther Aholo, John K Kaunainano, John T Baker, Robert H Baker, Samuel M Damon, Alfred N Tripp; C H Judd, Secretary.

House of Nobles.

Hons C R Bishop, His Ex J O Dominis, Hons A S Cleghorn, J I Dowsett, S G Wilder, P Isenberg, W T Martin, J M Kapena, J M Smith, J P Parker, H Kuikelani, G Rhodes, J E Bush, C H Judd, P P Kanoa, J W Kaee, H A Widemann, J H S Martin, George W Macfarlane, J S Walker. [The Cabinet Ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles *ex officio*.]

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice.....Hon L McCully
Second Associate Justice.....Hon B H Austin
Clerk.....Wm Foster
Deputy Clerk.....H Smith
2d Deputy Clerk.....Henry F Poor
Hawaiian Interpreter.....W L Wilcox
Chinese Interpreter.....Li Cheung
Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.. Chas W Baldwin

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon A Fornander
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Hon F S Lyman
Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....Hon C F Hart
.....Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT:

J W Girvin, Second Circuit; Daniel Porter, Third Circuit; F Bindt, Fourth Circuit.

District Justices.

OAHU.

R F Bickerton, P J.....Honolulu
H N Kahulu.....Ewa
J P Kama.....Waianae
J Kaluhi.....Koolauloa
S K Mahoe.....Waialua
Asa Kaulia.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

L Aholo, P J.....Wailuku
D Kahaulelio, P J.....Lahaina
John Kalama.....Makawao
S W Kaai.....Hana
M Kealoha.....Honouaia
S K Kupihea.....Molokai
S Kahoolalahala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....Lihue
A W Maioho.....Koloa
R Puuki.....Hanalei
E Kahale.....Wainaea
G S Gay.....Niihau
G B Mcchula.....Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J.....Hilo
Z Kalai, P J.....North Kohala
D K Pa.....North Hilo
J P Miao.....Hamakua
J M Nacole.....Puna
J H S Martin.....Kau
Geo Timoteo.....East Kau
J G Hoapili.....North Kona
C W P Kaco.....South Kona
S H Mahuka.....South Kohala

Governors.

Governor of Oahu.....His Ex J O Dominis.
Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.
Governor of Maui.....His Ex J O Dominis.
Governor of Hawaii.....H H Pomaikelani.
Residence, Hilo; F S Lyman, Clerk.
Governor of Kauai.....His Ex P P Kanoa.
Residence, Koloa, Kauai.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson.
Secretary of Department.....J S Welb

Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.

United States Minister Resident—His Ex Rollin M Daggett; residence, Alameda street.
England—Commissioner and Consul-General, Jas Hay Wodehouse; residence, Emma street.
France—Consul and Commissioner, Monsieur Henri Feur; residence, Beretania street.
Georges Bouliech, Chancello; French Legation.
Portugal—Consul and Commissioner, Senor A de Souza Canavarro; residence, Beretania street.

Italy	F A Schaefer
German Empire	H F Glade, (acting)
Sweden and Norway	H W Schmidt, (acting)
Denmark—Hana, Maui	J A Unna
Peru	A J Cartwright
Netherlands	J H Paty
Belgium	
United States	D A McKinley
Mexico	
Spain, Vice-Consul	R W Laine
Austro-Hungary	H F Glade
Russia, Vice-Consul	H W Schmidt, (acting)
British Vice-Consul	T H Davies
United States, Vice-Consul	F P Hastings
Denmark	H R Macfarlane, (acting)
United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo	J A Beckwith
Japan, Commercial Agent	J O Carter
U S Consular Agent, Kahului	A F Hopke
U S Consular Agent, Mahukona	C L Wight
U S Consular Agent, Hilo	John A Beckwith

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Charge d'Affaires and Consuls-General.

London, England.....	M Hopkins
Valparaiso, Chile.....	D Thomas
Lima, Peru.....	R H Beddy
Breinen, Germany.....	(vacant)
Paris, France.....	F Collin de Paradis

Consuls, Etc.

..... H W Severance
..... J McCracken
..... A Couve
..... L de Mandrot
..... E de Boissac
..... R de Luchi
..... Lawrence Bond
..... J Dunn
..... H Driver
den..... M Muller
..... S Crosby
..... D B Cruickshank
..... W S Broad
..... A S Hodges

Cork, Ireland	W D Seymour
Vienna, Austria	V Schonberger
Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland	E G Buchanan
Rouen, France	C Schassler
Antwerp, Belgium	V Forge, Jr
Melbourne, Victoria	G N Oakley
Queensland, Australia	A B Webster
Hamburg, Germany	E F Weber
Bremen, Germany	J F Muller
Singapore	R Brenner
Fayal, Azores	T F Serpa
Nagasaki, Japan	C L Fisher
Colon	H E Cooke
Tasmania	A Coote
Hull, England	W Moran
Maderia	J Hutchinson
Victoria, B C	R P Rithet
Cardiff and Swansea	H Golberg
Newcastle, N S W	Alexander Brown
Ghent, Belgium	Ernest Coppeters
Dresden, Saxony	A P Russ
Hiogo and Osaka, Japan	S Endicott
Liverpool, England	R W Janion
Shanghai, China	J Johnstone Keswick
St Michaels	Richard Seemann
Tahiti	J K Sumner
Bankok, Siam	A Kurlzhals
Christiania, Norway	L Samson
Lisbon, Portugal	Leon de A Cohen
Dundee, Scotland	J G Zoller
Gibraltar	Horacio Schott
Newcastle on Tyne	E Biesterfeld
Frankfort on Maine	Josh Kopp
Amsterdam	D H Schmul

St John, N B	Allan O Crookshank
Brugge, Belgium	Joseph F Steyler
Poughkeepsie, N Y	James G Swan
Poughkeepsie, N Y	James G Swan
Liege	Alfred B Welter
Brisbane, Queensland	Luis F Suededo
Las Palmas, Canary Islands	N M T Ferro
Oporto	Dickson Anderson
Montreal	George Fraser
Halifax, N S	Henry Tolke
Guatemala	William J Gress
Mexico	Mark Whitwell
Bristol, England	

Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy
Toronto, Ontario.....	Geo H Shaw
Hamilton, Ontario.....	Adam Brown
Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson
Belleville, Ontario.....	Alex Robertson
Rochville, Ontario.....	J D Buell
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	Edward F Clements
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....	Clari- mundo Martins

Barcelona.....Thomas Bohigas
Lysekil, Sweden.....H Bergstrom
Jaluit....Commercial Agent, Hermann Grosser

Minister of Interior.....	His Ex C T Gulick
Chief Clerk of Department.....	J A Hassinger
Clerks.....	{ W O Atwater
	{ J H Boyd
	{ G E Smithies
Registrar of Conveyances.....	T Brown
Deputy Registrar.....	Malcolm Brown
Surveyor-General.....	W D Alexander
Assistant Surveyor.....	C J Lyons
Postmaster-General.....	Hon H M Whitney

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1884.

Assistant Postmaster-General..... I B Peterson
Supt Public W'ks and Civil Eng'r, Julius H Smith
Superintendent Water Works..... C B Wilson
Chief Clerk of Water Works..... W Auld
Commissioner of Patents..... Jonathan Austin

List of Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander..... Superintendent
C J Lyons..... Assistant in charge of office
J S Emerson }
S E Bishop } in charge of Parties
E D Baldwin }
J F Brown, employed in city work. G E G
Jackson, employed in Hydrographic work; W A
Wall.

Board of Immigration.

His Ex C T Gulick..... President
Members—Their Exs W M Gibson, J M
Kapena, Hon J S Walker.
A S Cleghorn..... Inspector-General Immigrants
W O Atwater..... Secretary

Board of Health.

His Ex W M Gibson..... President
Members—His Ex C T Gulick, Hon A S Cleghorn.
Secretary..... F H Hayselden
Port Physician..... Henri McGrew
Agent..... J H Brown

Board of Education.

President..... W M Gibson
Members..... Hons J M Smith, J M Kapena J
S Walker, J L Koulikou.
Inspector General of Schools..... D D Baldwin
Secretary..... W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo and Puna..... L L Severance
Kau..... C W C Jones
North and South Kona..... H N Greenwell
South Kohala..... Rev L Lyons
North Kohala..... E N Dyer
Hamakua..... Rev J Bicknell

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai..... R Newton
Wailuku..... A Barnes
Hana..... S W Kaai
Makawao..... W F Mossman
Molokai..... R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu..... W J Smith
Ewa and Waianae..... W J Smith
Waialua..... J F Anderson
Koolauloa..... W C Lane
Koolaupoko..... Rev J Manuel

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau..... V Knudsen
Koloa, Lihue, Koolau, Hanalei. Rev J W Smith

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... Kami, J Nawahi
Hamakua..... R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano,
J R Mills.
North and South Kohala..... Joseph Smith,
S C Luhiau, Z Kalai.

Kau..... C N Spencer, J Kauhane.
J H S Martin.

MAUI.

Lahaina..... M Makalua, D Taylor, A Makekau
Wailuku..... P Kaluna, E Bal, J Richardson
Makawao..... J Keohokaua, Kekaha
Hana..... O Unna, C K Kakani, S W Kaai
Kaanapali..... J A Kaukau, J F Kauila,
D H Kaliailii.
Molokai..... J Nakaleka, D Kailua, J W M Poohoa

OAHU.

Kona..... D Kahanu, J S Smithies, H N Castle
Koolaupoko..... Kane, G Barenaba, M Rose
Koolauloa..... W C Lane, Naili, J Kaluhi
Waialua..... J F Anderson, S N Emerson,
N Kaiaikawaha.
Ewa and Waianae..... Haupu Opuni,
A Kauhi.

KAUAI.

Puna..... W E H Deverill, D Kealahula.
A W Maiho.
Waimea..... P R Holi
Hanalei..... S Uza, E Kaaloa, D Niuloihi

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

W M Gibson, J M Kapena, C H Judd, Agent

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii..... F S Lyman
Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... L Aholo
Oahu..... R F Bickerton
Kauai..... J Hardy

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... C E Richardson, J Keahi, S L Austin,
R A Lyman, K Paulo.
Hamakua..... J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
North and South Kona..... M Barrett,
H Cooper, J W Smith, G F Carsley.
North Kohala..... Kamahu, J Wood
South Kohala..... J Parker, S H Mahuka
Kau..... W T Martin, C N Spencer, S Ka-
waai, D W Kaemoku.

MAUI.

Makawao..... C H Dickey, P Nui
Hana..... C K Kakani, M Pupuhi, D Puhi
Molokai..... R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

OAHU.

Kona..... D Kahanu, J S Smithies,
S Previre, S Gandall.
Waialua..... H Warden, J Amara, J F
Anderson.
Koolauloa..... Kaluhi, Kaili, W C Lane
Koolaupoko..... W E Pii, Barenaba, C H Judd

KAUAI.

Kawaihau..... J M Kealoha, J P Kaumu-
alii, Kapulehua.
Molokaa and Lihue..... W H Rice, S
Kaieo, Pahuwai.

Appraisers of Land Subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii..... R A Lyman, J H Nawahi
Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... T W Everett,
L Aholo, D Kahaulelio.
Oahu..... J S Smithies, C Brown, R F Bickerton
Kauai..... J Hardy, P P Kanoa, J H Wana

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

Road Supervisors.

Road Supervisors in Chief:

Hawaii.....C N Arnold
Maui, Lanai and Molokai.....G E Richardson
Oahu, Kona, C W Hart; all except Kona, T A Lloyd.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.

Hawaii—
Hilo.....L Kaapa,
D H Hitchcock, L Severance, S W Pa, D Kamai.
Hamakua.....Kukulihikahi,
W A Mio, J K Kaunamano.
South Kohala.....D Manuia,
S H Mahuka.
North Kohala.....D S Kahookano
North Kona.....Kapukui,
S H P Kalawaiaopuna.
South Kona.....S W Papaula,
J W Kaapu, J Kaeo.
Puna.....Haleluhi,
W S Kaikuihine, D Kapahee.

Maui—
Wailuku.....Kahale,
J Haole, J Smyth.
Lahaina.....I Aholo,
R Newton.
Makawao.....H P Baldwin,
W F Mossman, J Mahoe.
Hana.....Kamaka,
P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W Napahoa.
Kaanapali.....Nahaku,
S M Sylva.

Molokai—
Kaunaloa.....S Kupehea,
S Paulo, D Kalua, R W Meyer, A Hutchinson.

Lanai.....Kealakai

Oahu—
Kona.....J W Smith,
C T Gulick, J S Smithies, J H Boyd.
Koolau.....W H Pii, E P Aikue.
Koolauloa.....J L Naili
Ewa and Waianae.....D Malo,
Kahauloano, Keauiole.

Waialua.....W C Lane, J F Anderson

Kauai—
Waimea.....J Kaui,
E K Kauai, S E Kaula, E L Kauai.
Koolau.....D Nuuhiwa
Hanalei.....A Wilcox
D Makaliu.
Lihue.....P Puhiulu,
J Kala, Koloa, A W Maiho.
Kawaihau.....G B Palohau
Niihau.....George S Gay

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

Hawaii—D H Hitchcock, F S Lyman, C F Hart, W C Borden, Hilo District; W J Smith, C N Spencer, J Kauhane, F Spencer, J Nawahi, S W Pa, G W Pilipo, R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano, Kahookano, J R Mills, G Bell, C Weinecke, Kapahu, J Kauwila, J L Kaulukou.
Maui—H Dickenson, T W Everett, C K Kani, P N Makee, A Fornander, D Puhi, J Richardson, R Newton, J W Kalua, Halama, J

Grunwald, F S Chillingworth, C H Dickey, W H Halstead, D M Kalama, W F Mossman.
Molokai—R W Meyer, S K Kupiehea, A Hutchinson.

Oahu—W C Lane, S N Emerson, G Barenaba, C Brown, A Ku, A K Hapai, W L Holokahiki, Malcolm Brown, W R Austin, A Kauhi A C Smith, Col J Austin.

Kauai—F Bindt, S W Wilcox, C Bertleman.
W H Deverill, J Hardy, J M Kealoha, J M Gibson, G B Palohau, L H Stolz.
Niihau—C Kahale.

Inspector of Animals, Island of Oahu

Dr J Brodie, Capt A B Hayley and J H Brown.

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hilo.....D K Hitchcock
Maui—Haiku.....C H Dickey
Makawao.....W H Halstead
Oahu—Honolulu.....J H Paty, T Brown, C T Gulick, C Brown, W R Castle, S B Dole, J M Monsarrat, H A Widemann, A Rosa.
Kauai—Waimea.....V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu.....C T Gulick, J U Kawaiui,
J A Hassinger, W Auld, S M Carter, William Wond, W H Tell, F H Hayselden.
Waialua.....C H Kalama, S N Emerson, H N Kahulu, J H Barenaba.
Kooluapoko.....A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards
Ewa and Waianae.....J K Kaanaana, J D Holt
Hawaii—Hilo.....L Severance, J H Pahio, S K Mahoe, S W Pa, H K Unea, John L Kaulukou, J N Kamoku, Puna.
Kona.....K Kamauhoa, J W Smith
Hamakua.....J K Kaunamano, R P Kuikahi,
C W Wilfong, S F Chillingworth, A W Hanelio, Walter Joy.
North Kohala.....H Rickard, John Maquire, H P Woods, D S Kahookano, J Monauli, T J Hayselden, W J Brodie.
South Kohala.....G Bell, J Jones
Kauai.....J Kauhane, J N Kapahu, W W Goodale, W Kaacamoku.
Puna.....J N Kamoku
Maui—Lahaina.....D Kamaipili S K Kalaikini, K Nahaolelua.
Wailuku.....J W Kalua, S P Halama, W H Makakoa, J Richardson.
Makawao.....G Glendon, Jas Smyth,
G W Beckwith, W W Goodale.
Hana.....Kahale opio, F Wittrock, H Meheula,
J H Daniels, Steen Bille.
Molokai and Lanai.....J W M Poohoa, G Kekipi,
S K Pitapoo.
Kauai, Koloa.....J N Gilman, J W Alapai
W H Deverill, Ku.
Lihue.....J B Hanaike
Hanalei.....J Kukuia, J W Loka, J H Mahoe
Waimea.....M Kamalenai, J H Kapukui
Kawaihau.....T Kalaeone, J M Kealoha
Niihau.....Kaomea

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance.....J M Kapena
Registrar of Public Accounts.....F S Pratt
Auditor General.....J S Walker
Collector General of Customs.....C P Iaukea
Clerk of Registrar.....John Ritson

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

Collector Port of Hilo... L Severance
 Collector Port of Kahului... W E Mossman
 Collector Port of Lahaina... T W Everett
 Collector Port of Mahukona... J P Sisson
 Collector Port of Kealahou... H N Greenwell
 Collector Port of Kawaihae... J Stuppelbeen
 Collector Port of Koloa... E Strehz

Customs Department.

Collector... C P Iaukea
 Deputy Collector... G E Boardman
 1st Statistical Clerk... W Chamberlain
 2nd Statistical Clerk... C K Stillman
 1st Entry Clerk... R N Mossman
 2nd Entry Clerk... H W Auld
 Store Keeper... I Q Tewksbury
 Harbor Master of Honolulu... Capt A Fuller
 (Capts A McIntyre
 Pilots in Honolulu... W Babcock
 P P Shepherd
 Port Surveyor... G Markham
 John Markham
 Robert Austin
 Guards... J Crowder
 G Parminter

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney General... His Ex P Neumann
 Clerk to Attorney General... A Rosa
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands... J H Soper
 Deputy Marshal... David Dayton
 Sheriff of Hawaii... J L Koulikou
 Sheriff of Maui... T W Everett
 Sheriff of Kauai... S W Wilcox
 Jailor of Oahu Prison... A N Tripp

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa and Waiānae, A Kauhi; Waiānae, Moses Maheloni; Waiālua, J Amara; Koolauloa, H Kauaihiilo; Koolapoko, Robert Makahalupa.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriff for the island, W E H Deverill; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, S Kaiu; Koloa, J W Alapai; Waimea, S Aukai; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, G B Palohau.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriffs, Pukoo, F Lililehua.
 Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Wailuku, H G Treadway; Makawao, S F Chillingworth; Honuaiala, J Kapohakimohewa; Hana, J Gardener.

Hawaii—Sheriff, John L Kaulukou; Deputy Sheriffs, Hilo, (town) F Pahia; North Hilo, D K Makaukane; Hamakua, D F Sanford; South Kohala, Z Paakiki; North Kohala, W White; North Kona, D Makainai; South Kona, D H Nahiulu; Kau, Edward Smith; Puna, J M Kauwila.

Chamber of Commerce.

President... C R Bishop
 Vice-President... A J Cartwright
 Secretary and Treasurer... J B Atherton

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies.

Firemen's Fund... Bishop & Co
 Liverpool & London & Globe... Bishop & Co
 New York Life... C O Berger
 City of London, Fire... C O Berger
 Equitable Life... A J Cartwright
 Imperial Fire... A J Cartwright
 New England Mutual Life... Castle & Cooke

Union, San Francisco... Castle & Cooke
 British and Foreign Marine... T H Davies
 Northern Fire and Life... T H Davies
 Rheinisch Westphalian Lloyd... J C Glade
 Aachen and Leipsic... J C Glade
 North German Fire... H Hackfeld & Co
 Trans-Atlantic Fire... H Hackfeld & Co
 Nor Br & Merc' Fire... E Hoffschlaeger & Co
 Northwestern Mutual Life... W G Irwin & Co
 Swiss Lloyd Marine... G W Irwin & Co
 Union Fire of New Zealand... W G Irwin & Co
 Great Western Marine... W G Irwin & Co
 Royal, of Liverpool... W G Irwin & Co
 Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire... A Jaeger
 Lion, Fire, of London... A Jaeger
 Washington Fire, of Boston... A Jaeger
 Orient Fire, of Hartford... A Jaeger
 Pacific Mutual Life... R W Laine
 State Investment F & M of Cal... R W Laine
 Manhattan Life... J H Paty
 Hamburg-Bremen Fire... F A Schaefer & Co
 German Lloyd Marine... F A Schaefer & Co
 Fortuna Marine... F A Schaefer & Co
 Dresden General Insurance... F A Schaefer & Co
 Sun Fire Office, London... G W Macfarlane & Co
 Mutual Life of New York... Wilder & Co
 London & Prov., Fire... J T Waterhouse

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston... C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia... C Brewer & Co
 New York... A J Cartwright
 Liverpool... T H Davies
 Lloyds, London... T H Davies
 San Francisco... H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna... F A Schaefer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets... C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco... C Brewer & Co
 Pioneer, Liverpool... T H Davies
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco... Castle & Cooke
 New York Line... Castle & Cooke
 Oceanic S S Co's Line... W G Irwin & Co
 Liverpool... G W Macfarlane & Co
 Glasgow...
 Pacific Mail S S Company... H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets... H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line... H Hackfeld & Co
 Glasgow and Honolulu... F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Officers—
 First Monday in June. Officers for 1882-83:
 Chief Engineer... J Nott
 First Assistant Engineer... Chas B Wilson
 Second Assistant Engineer... M D Monsarrat
 Secretary and Treasurer... Henry Smith
 Fire Marshal... J W McGuire
 Annual Parade Day of Department... Feb 3d
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
 1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
 of officers, first Wednesday in July.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, (steam) organized
 December, 1850, admitted February 3,
 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
 in February.
 Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized
 February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
 Tuesday in February.
 China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
 February, 1879.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January, 1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual election of officers, second Tuesday in January. Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1, re-organized September, 1857. Annual election of officers, first Monday in September.

Volunteer Military Companies.

Prince's Own.....H Kaaha, Capt
Leleiohoku Guard—Cavalry.....Kahio, Capt
Mamalahoa.....Kealaki, Capt
King's Own.....S Nowlin, Capt
Honolulu Rifles.....W A Aldrich, Capt

Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....January 1
Accession of Kalakaua.....February 13
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....May 24
Decoration Day.....May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....June 11
American Independence.....July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King.....November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....Nov 28
Christmas.....December 25

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Vice-President.....C R Bishop
Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
Auditor.....E P Adams
Physicians.....R McKibbin, Henri McGrew
Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,
F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President.....A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....Rev S C Damon
Secretary and Treasurer.....C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.
President.....J H Wodehouse
Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y.....J A Kennedy | Treas.....A S Cleghorn
Relief Committee.....R F Bickerton, H
Waterhouse, W Roe, G Lucas, A Young.

British Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Gleghorn
Sec'y.....G Brown | Treas.....A Jaeger
Managers—A S Gleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H Macfarlane.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres.....T R Lucas | Vice-P.....T Sorrenson
Sec'y.....Wm Auld | Treas.....J F Colburn
Ex Com.....F Johnson, Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....H W Schmidt
Secretary.....John F Eckart
Treasurer.....C Brito

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President.....Joao Gaspar
Sec'y.....M S Silva | Treas.....Cesar L Brito

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Rev C M Hyde
Vice-President.....A F Judd
Recording Secretary.....C Baldwin
Cor Secretary.....Miss M A Chamberlain
Home Cor Secretary.....Miss Lizzie Bingham
Elevative Members.....Miss Payson, W W Hall
Treasurer.....E O White

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....S N Castle
Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....C R Bishop
Ex Com.....Rev S C Damon, J T Waterhouse, Jr.
Capt William Babcock.

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.

Organized 1853. Meets Annually in April.

President.....Mrs L McCully
Vice-President.....Mrs W F Allen
Sec'y.....Mrs H Waterhouse | Treas.....Mrs P C Jones

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs S C Damon
Vice-President.....Mrs J S McGrew
Sec'y.....Mrs L Smith | Treas.....Mrs S E Bishop
Directress.....Mrs A Mackintosh

Ka Lima Kokua.

Organized 1879.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
Vice-President.....Mrs S Mahelona
Secretary.....Miss Alice West
Treasurer.....Mrs A F Cooke

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs Lowell Smith
Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
Home Cor Sec'y.....Miss E B Knight
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs L McCully
Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

President.....Mrs M L Merritt
Vice-President.....Miss J Parke
Rec Secretary.....Miss N Lowrie
Cor Secretary.....Mrs E C Damon
Treasurer.....Miss C Carter

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
President.....Hon A F Judd
Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
Corresponding Secretary.....Rev A O Forbes
Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer.....W W Hall | Auditor.....P C Jones

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President.....Rev W C Merritt
 Instructor in Languages.....E F Sanford
 Instructor in Eng. Literature.....Mrs W C Merritt
 Teacher of Music.....Mrs J E Hanford
 Teacher of French.....A Marques
 Teacher of Drawing.....C Forneaux

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal.....Miss E V Hall
 Assistants.....Miss C Carter, Miss H R Lewis,
 Miss May Wilder.

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.

Commodore.....His Ex J O Dominis
 Vice-Commodore.....Hon F Brown
 Captain.....Chas B Wilson
 Sec'y and Treas.....W M Giffard
 Measurer.....Thos C Sorrenson
 Executive Committee.....W G Irwin, B F Dillingham, H Macfarlane, R F Bickerton, Luther Wilcox.

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual Elections Second Fridays in January and July.

President.....W D McBride
 Vice-President.....C H Brown
 Secretary.....W F Love
 Treasurer.....Alex Robertson
 Captain.....J L Torbert
 Trustees—C A Brown, E A Jones and C H Furdy.

Deutscher Verein.

Organized 1879.

President.....Paul Neumann
 Vice-President.....C Bolte
 Secretary and Treasurer.....W Wolters

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....S B Dole
 Vice-President.....M M Scott
 Sec'y.....H A Parmelee | Treas.....A L Smith
 Directors—A J Cartwright, A Marques, Dr C T Rodgers, H R Hollister, W Hill, H A Parmelee, A S Hartwell, A Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde.

Amateur Musical Society.

Organized 1851. Re-organized 1878.

President.....T H Davies
 Vice-President.....F M Swanzy
 Musical Director.....H Berger
 Treas.....G P Castle | Sec'y.....T M Starkey

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

BETHEL UNION CHURCH (Congregational) corner of King and Bethel streets, Rev E C Oggle, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

FORT STREET CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev J A Cruzan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30, and Sunday evenings at 6:45.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Oha. Reys Rejis and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Emma Square; Rt Rev. Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted by Rev A Macintosh and Rev Geo Wallace. Services in English every Sunday at 6:30 and 11 A M, and 7:30 P M. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 A M and 3:30 P M. Sunday School one hour before English morning service.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1884.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania Street, near Maunaea. Rev Waiamaui, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahae. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Publications.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued every morning (except Sundays); weekly edition issued on Saturdays. J. S. Webb, Managing Editor.

The *Daily Hawaiian*, issued daily except Sundays. Daniel Lyons, Manager.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every morning (except Sundays). Dan Logan, Editor.

The *Morning Guide*, issued daily except Sundays. T. G. Thrum, Proprietor.

The *Saturday Press*, issued every Saturday morning. Thomas G. Thrum, Publisher and Proprietor.

The *Gazette*, issued every Wednesday morning. R. Grieve & Co., Publishers and Proprietors.

The *Elele Poakolu* (native), issued every Wednesday.

The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawainui, Publisher and Editor.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Publisher and Editor.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. C. Damon (Seamen's Chaplain), Editor and Publisher.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Revs. A Mackintosh and G. Wallace, Editors.

The *Planters' Monthly*. W. O. Smith, Editor.

The *Hoku o ke Kai*, (native), issued every month. His Majesty the King, Proprietor.

THE MORNING GUIDE.

The Morning Guide is published in Honolulu six days a week.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday it circulates gratuitously among the business houses of Honolulu. On Saturday it becomes the supplement to the Press,

It aims to afford a reliable reference sheet for shippers and merchants generally. Its features are arrivals and departures of vessels; arrivals and departures of passengers; imports; exports; local and foreign shipping intelligence; the day's engagements, court calendars, lodge meetings, religious and social meetings, etc.

The Guide is read by nearly every business house in town; and is taken into many families. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the Hawaiian Islands.

THRUM'S BINDERY.

The bindery of T. G. Thrum above Thrum's book store on Fort-street, Honolulu, is a complete establishment, prepared to turn out first class work in every particular.

Paper ruling, of every description, done in the highest degree of perfection.

Bindings, of any quality, finished according to the latest and best styles.

The manufacture of record and account books, for bank, counting house, plantation, legal, medical or statistical use has become the special feature of this deservedly popular bindery's work.

Do not forget the location—above Thrum's book, stationery and toy store, Fort-street, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN

Almanac and Annual

— FOR —



A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands, Original
and Selected, of Value to Merchants, Planters,
Tourists and Others.

THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,

TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1886.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*I*N presenting this twelfth issue of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL the editor and compiler would gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid of contributors and the courteous assistance from the various departments of the government to his labors for the diffusion of reliable information and statistical tables of reference relating to Hawaii, and trusts by watchful care and revision to continue to merit the confidence and support of the public.

The new articles of this issue, prepared with special reference to answer many enquiries that are made abroad relative to Hawaii, it is hoped will prove of value and meet the expressed desires.

To those journals, local and foreign, that have recognized the claim of the Annual as a reliable hand book of information on matters pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, of value to Merchants, Planters, Tourists and others, is due no small share of the publisher's gratitude.

The constantly increasing circulation and enquiries from abroad, as also the liberal extracts from and reference to its tables, etc., is complimentary to its value as an advertising medium second to none on these Islands.

THOS. G. THURM.

Honolulu, November 1885.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1885.

Being the 108th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook :

The latter part of the 110th and the beginning of the 111th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5646-47 of the Jewish Era ;

The year 1304 of the Mohammedan Era ;

The year 2639 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Feb. 3	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 13	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Good Friday	April 23	pendence	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	* Christmas	Dec. 25
Decoration Day	May 30		

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	C	Solar Cycle	19
Epact	15	Roman Indiction	14
Golden Number	6	Julian Period	6599

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	June 3
Ash Wednesday	March 10	Whit Sunday	June 13
First Sunday in Lent	March 14	Trinity Sunday	June 20
Good Friday	April 23	Corpus Christi	June 24
Easter Sunday	April 25	Advent Sunday	Nov. 28
Rogation Sunday	May 30	Christmas	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1886.

Prepared for the Annual by Prof. W. D. ALEXANDER, as are also the Moon's Phases, and Sun rise and Sun set calculations for this issue.

In the year 1886 there will be two eclipses—both of the Sun.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun March 5th, visible here as a partial eclipse.	Magnitude of the eclipse = 0.35
Beginning of the eclipse at 10 h. 20 m. A. M. Honolulu time.	2. A total eclipse of the Sun, August 28-29, visible in South Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the West Indies, and parts of North and South America.
Greatest obscuration at 11 h. 50 m. A. M. Honolulu time.	
End of the eclipse at 1 h. 20 m. P. M. Honolulu time.	

FIRST QUARTER, 1885.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
4 New Moon.....	9.12.3 P. M.			3 New Moon.....	4.43.2 P. M.			5 New Moon.....	11.32.9 A. M.		
13 First Quarter.....	1.53.0 A. M.			11 First Quarter.....	4.14.8 P. M.			13 First Quarter.....	22.45.8 A. M.		
19 Full Moon.....	9.13.4 P. M.			18 Full Moon.....	7.43.6 A. M.			19 Full Moon.....	6.05.2 P. M.		
26 Last Quarter.....	3.00.0 P. M.			25 Last Quarter.....	6.40.0 A. M.			27 Last Quarter.....	0.12.8 A. M.		
Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.		
1 Fri.....	6 38 1	5 30 1		1 Mon.....	6 37 4	5 50 6		1 Mon.....	6 20 5	6 04 6	
2 Sat.....	6 38 4	5 30 8		2 Tues.....	6 37 0	5 51 2		2 Tues.....	6 19 7	6 05 0	
3 SUN.....	6 38 6	5 31 5		3 Wed.....	6 36 6	5 51 8		3 Wed.....	6 18 9	6 05 4	
4 Mon.....	6 38 8	5 32 1		4 Thurs.....	6 36 2	5 52 4		4 Thurs.....	6 18 1	6 05 8	
5 Tues.....	6 39 0	5 32 7		5 Fri.....	6 35 8	5 53 0		5 Fri.....	6 17 2	6 06 1	
6 Wed.....	6 39 3	5 33 4		6 Sat.....	6 34 4	5 53 6		6 Sat.....	6 16 4	6 06 5	
7 Thurs.....	6 39 5	5 34 1		7 SUN.....	6 34 9	5 54 2		7 SUN.....	6 15 6	6 06 9	
8 Fri.....	6 39 7	5 34 8		8 Mon.....	6 34 4	5 54 8		8 Mon.....	6 14 7	6 07 3	
9 Sat.....	6 40 0	5 35 5		9 Tues.....	6 33 9	5 55 3		9 Tues.....	6 13 8	6 07 6	
10 SUN.....	6 40 1	5 36 1		10 Wed.....	6 33 4	5 55 8		10 Wed.....	6 12 9	6 08 0	
11 Mon.....	6 40 2	5 36 8		11 Thurs.....	6 32 9	5 56 3		11 Thurs.....	6 12 0	6 08 3	
12 Tues.....	6 40 2	5 37 5		12 Fri.....	6 32 3	5 56 8		12 Fri.....	6 11 2	6 08 6	
13 Wed.....	6 40 3	5 38 2		13 Sat.....	6 31 7	5 56 8		13 Sat.....	6 10 3	6 08 9	
14 Thurs.....	6 40 3	5 38 9		14 SUN.....	6 31 1	5 57 3		14 SUN.....	6 09 4	6 09 3	
15 Fri.....	6 40 4	5 39 5		15 Mon.....	6 30 5	5 58 3		15 Mon.....	6 08 5	6 09 6	
16 Sat.....	6 40 4	5 40 2		16 Tues.....	6 29 9	5 58 8		16 Tues.....	6 07 6	6 09 9	
17 SUN.....	6 40 3	5 40 9		17 Wed.....	6 29 3	5 59 3		17 Wed.....	6 06 7	6 10 2	
18 Mon.....	6 40 3	5 41 6		18 Thurs.....	6 28 6	5 59 8		18 Thurs.....	6 05 8	6 10 5	
19 Tues.....	6 40 2	5 42 2		19 Fri.....	6 27 9	6 00 3		19 Fri.....	6 04 9	6 10 8	
20 Wed.....	6 40 2	5 42 8		20 Sat.....	6 27 2	6 00 8		20 Sat.....	6 03 9	6 11 2	
21 Thurs.....	6 40 0	5 43 5		21 SUN.....	6 26 5	6 01 3		21 SUN.....	6 03 0	6 11 5	
22 Fri.....	6 39 9	5 44 2		22 Mon.....	6 25 8	6 01 7		22 Mon.....	6 02 1	6 11 8	
23 Sat.....	6 39 8	5 44 9		23 Tues.....	6 25 1	6 02 1		23 Tues.....	6 01 2	6 12 1	
24 SUN.....	6 39 6	5 45 6		24 Wed.....	6 24 4	6 02 5		24 Wed.....	6 00 3	6 12 4	
25 Mon.....	6 39 4	5 46 2		25 Thurs.....	6 23 6	6 02 9		25 Thurs.....	5 59 3	6 12 8	
26 Tues.....	6 39 1	5 46 8		26 Fri.....	6 22 9	6 03 3		26 Fri.....	5 58 4	6 13 1	
27 Wed.....	6 38 8	5 47 4		27 Sat.....	6 22 1	6 03 7		27 Sat.....	5 57 5	6 13 4	
28 Thurs.....	6 38 5	5 48 0		28 SUN.....	6 21 3	6 04 1		28 SUN.....	5 56 6	6 13 7	
29 Fri.....	6 38 3	5 48 6						29 Mon.....	5 55 7	6 14 0	
30 Sat.....	6 38 1	5 49 3						30 Tues.....	5 54 7	6 14 3	
31 SUN.....	6 37 8	5 50 0						31 Wed.....	5 53 8	6 14 6	

In the year 1884 there was imported into the Islands \$86,411.72 worth of bags and bagging material for the needs of our sugar and rice plantations, while reeds or rushes suitable for bag making are obtainable in any quantity in almost all parts of the Islands for the cost of gathering. No systematic effort has been made to establish a local industry of this nature, though it would seem as if there was a home market for all that might be produced.

CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TAKEN DECEMBER 27, 1884

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		MOLOKAI AND LANAI.	
Hilo.....	7,988		2,614
Puna.....	944		
Kau.....	3,483		
Kona, North.....	1,773		
Kona, South.....	825		
Kohala, North.....	4,487		
Kohala, South.....	589		
Hamakua.....	3,908		
	24,991		
MAUI.		KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,269	Waimea and Niihau.....	1,762
Wailuku.....	5,814	Koloa.....	1,500
Hana.....	2,814	Kawaihau.....	1,882
Makawao.....	5,073	Hanalei.....	1,807
	15,970	Lihue.....	1,984
			8,935

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives.....	40,014	Britons.....	1,282
Half-castes.....	4,218	Portuguese.....	9,377
Chinese.....	17,937	Germans.....	1,600
Americans.....	2,066	French.....	192
Hawaiian-born of foreign parents.....	2,049	Other foreigners.....	416
Japanese.....	116	Polynesian.....	956
Norwegian.....	362		
		Total Population, 1878.....	80,578

Population of the Principal Township Districts of the Hawaiian Islands.

Compiled from the latest Census, 1884.

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Natives.....	9,303	2,721	1,512	2,422	680
Half-castes.....	1,850	331	178	246	62
Foreigners other than Chinese.....	4,109	830	224	3,492	895
Chinese.....	5,225	1,932	354	1,828	347
Totals.....	20,437	5,814	2,268	7,988	1,984

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Est. 1823.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1884
Hawaii.....	85,000	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	24,991
Maui.....	20,000	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	15,970
Oahu.....	20,000	29,755	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	28,068
Kauai.....	10,000	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,187	6,299	4,961	8,935
Molokai.....	3,500	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,514
Lanai.....	2,500	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	348
Niihau.....	1,000	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	233
Kahoolawe.....	50	80	80					
Totals.....	142,050	130,313	108,570	73,138	69,800	62,950	56,087	80,578

*Kauai and Niihau.

SECOND QUARTER, 1885.

For a recognition of Christmas and other holiday and birthday claims of the juvenile portion of the Island community on their elders, the custom house tables for 1884 showed the valuation of imports of toys alone to be \$7,243.12. In 1875 the imports of this line of goods reached but \$3,194.90. It is well to bear in mind, too, that this class of trade is confined almost exclusively to the foreign population; the Hawaiian and Chinese being but occasional imitators of their European brethren in this respect.

LIST OF FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

When Properly Certified to before the Hawaiian Consul, at the nearest Port of Shipment.

Agricultural Implements; Animals.

Bacon; Bags, (cotton or textile manufactures); Beef; Bells; Books; Boots and Shoes; Bran; Bricks; Bread and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Brushes; Bullion; Butter.

Cement; Cheese; Coal; Cordage; Copper and Composition Sheathing; Cotton and Manufactures of Cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; Clocks, if without glass and of wood; Cutlery.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Edging, Embroidery, (if of cotton); Eggs; Engines and parts thereof.

Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; Flour, Furs.

Grain; Gloves, Gimps, Girdles (if of cotton); Guns and Pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; Hardware; Harness; Hay; Hides; dressed or undressed; Hoop Iron.

Ice; Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof; Nails; Spikes and Bolts; Rivets, Brads or Sprigs; Tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); Lard; Leather, and all manufactures thereof; Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; Lime.

Machinery of all kinds; Meal and Bran; Meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; Mitts (if cotton); Mattresses (all except hair).

Nails, Naval Stores; including Tar; Pitch; Resin; Turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper); Purses (if of leather); Picture frames; Parasols and Umbrellas (if of cotton); Paper and all manufactures of Paper or of Paper and Wood; Petroleum, and all oils for illuminating or lubricating purposes; Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds; Pork.


Rice.

Salt; Shooks; Shoe Horns (if of iron or steel); Skins and Pelts, dressed or undressed; Staves and Headings; Starch; Stationery; Soap; Sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; Textile Manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; Toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; Wood and manufactures of Wood, or Wood and Metal, except Furniture either upholstered or carved, and Carriages; Wool and manufactures of Wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For list of articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under the treaty into the United States see page 18.

 For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see Annual for 1877.

THIRD QUARTER, 1885.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
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Ten years ago the valuation of imports for the Islands of books and stationery amounted to \$25,472,07. Five years later this had increased to \$53,694,79, and in 1884 the figures for this line of imports showed a valuation of \$69,167,23. Of this amount, \$17,921,86 is found to be for miscellaneous printed books and \$11,021,02 for periodicals and papers, other than receipts through the regular mails.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA, IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy.....	1½	Kahuku.....	51
Diamond Head.....	5	Pearl Rivet Bar.....	6
Koko Head.....	12	Barber's Point.....	14
Makapuu Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu.....	34
Mokapu.....	20	Kahuku, N. pt. of Oahu, via Kaena.....	54

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Lua, S. W. pt. of Molokai.....	35	Kawaihae.....	144
West point of Lanai.....	50	Kealakekua direct.....	157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement.....	50	Kealakekua via Kawaihae.....	186
Lahaina.....	72	S. W. point Hawaii via Kawaihae.....	233
Lahului.....	90	Punaluu.....	230
Hana.....	125	Hilo direct.....	192
Maalaea.....	85	Hilo windward.....	207
Makena.....	90	Hilo.....	230
Mahukona.....	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai.....	102	Waimea.....	120
Nawiliwili.....	98	Makena.....	120
Niihau.....	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluaaha.....	17	Maalaea.....	12
Lanai.....	9	Makena.....	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona.....	10	Hilo.....	85
Waipio.....	40	Lae o ka Mano.....	20
Honokaa.....	50	Kailu.....	34
Laupahoehoe.....	65	Kealakekua.....	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu.....	70
Keauhou, Kau.....	50	Kaualuu.....	80
North point of Hawaii.....	70	South point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Diamond Head to S. W. point Molokai.....	30	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Kauai and Oahu.....	61
Molokai and Maui.....	9	Niihau and Kauai.....	14
Maui and Lanai.....	9		

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco.....	2,100	Auckland.....	3,810
Portland.....	4,620	Sydney.....	4,484
Panama.....	2,460	Hongkong.....	4,803
Tahiti.....	2,380	Yokohama.....	3,440

AREA, ELEVATION, AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	<i>Areas in stat. sq. miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>	<i>Population, 1884.</i>
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	24,991
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	15,970
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,000	28,068
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	8,935
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,500 }	2,614
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000 }	
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	

*Kahai and Niihau.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1885.

In 1875, the year before the reciprocity treaty with the United States went into operation, the value of imports of machinery into the Islands was \$23,605,12. The value imported in 1884,—as shown by the Import Table on page 15—was \$211,172,50, of which \$144,803,98 came under the “free by treaty” list. This growth of importation is on a par with the steadily increased facilities of the Honolulu Iron Works to supply the growing demand of plantations, mill men and others.

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

PREPARED BY J. M. LVDGATE.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Keauu.....	9½	Opihikao.....	29½
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu.....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18½	Kalapana.....	38
Puula.....	21½	Panau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Pohoiki—Rycroft's.....	20½		

TO VOLCANO.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Edge of Woods.....	4½	Kanekoa upper Half-way Houses.....	16
Cocoonut Grove.....	7½	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9½	Volcano House.....	30½
Hawelu's Half-way House.....	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT.

HILO TO:	Miles.	TO HILO:	Miles.
Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Paukaa Mill.....	2.9	Waikamalo Bridge.....	18.8
Papaikou—Office.....	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Kaiwilahila hi Bridge.....	24.6
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Lidgate's House.....	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA.

LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.	LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.
Hind's.....	.7	Mills' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0
Bottom Kawaia Gulch.....	2.0	Horokaia Church.....	20.5
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	22.0
Soper's.....	4.9	Kapulena Church.....	23.0
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kaala Church.....	6.8	Bicknell's.....	25.8
Kukaiiau Gulch.....	8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Horner's.....	8.5	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe.....	9.0	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Nutley's, Paauilo.....	10.5	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill.....	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau.....	15.2	" " " Paauhau Mill.....	1.0
Paauhau Church.....	16.3	" " Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele.....	.7

THROUGH KOHALA.

Kawaihae to Waimea.....	11.0	Kawaihae to Hind's, Kohala (approx).....	14.0
" " Puako.....	5.0	Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approx).....	25.0

FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:

Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00
Niuli Mill.....	2.80
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa.....	1.15
Halawa Mill.....	1.65
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15
Dr. Thompson's.....	1.75
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopini.....	.40
Kohala Mill.....	.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50
Native Church.....	1.00

FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:

Star Mill.....	1.25
Star Mill R. R. Station.....	2.50
Union Mill.....	2.25
Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Honomakau.....	2.50
Hind's, Hawaii.....	3.25
Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Honoipu.....	7.25
Mahukona.....	10.50
Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.	HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.
Waikiki Grove.....	3	Waimanalo.....	12
Diamond Head.....	4½	Kaneohe Plantation.....	9½
Coco Head.....	11	Kaalea Plantation.....	15
Ewa Church.....	11	Kualoa Ranch.....	19½
Waialua Church.....	18½	Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26
Waianae Church, Pokai.....	30	Laie Settlement.....	32
Nuuanu Pali.....	6	Kahuku.....	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LINIE TO:	Miles.	KOLOA TO:	Miles.
Waialua Falls.....	5	Hanapepe.....	7
Koloa.....	10	Waimea.....	15
Kealia.....	14		
Kilauea.....	22	Waimea to Mana Point.....	10
Hanalei.....	30	Nawiliwili to Mana Point.....	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:	Miles.	KALEPOLEPO TO:	Miles.
Kaanapali.....	4	Makee's.....	10
Wailuku.....	20	Makawao.....	13½
		HAIKU LANDING TO:	
Wailuku P. O.....	3	Makawao.....	7
Makawao.....	11	MAKAWAO, SAYRE'S STORE, TO:	
Hana, through Hamakua.....	45	Summit of Haleakala.....	13
		MAKENA TO:	
WAILUKU TO:		Makee's Plantation.....	3
Kalepolepo.....	10	ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Makee's Plantation.....	20	Hana, via Kaupo.....	45
Makawao.....	14		

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES AS ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

(CORRECTED FOR THE ANNUAL BY PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.)

STATIONS.	LATITUDES.	LONGITUDES.
	Deg. Min. Sec.	Deg. Min. Sec.
Honolulu Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....	21 17 57.	157 51 48.
Honolulu Light House.....	21 17 54.99	157 52 12.99
Diamond Head Summit.....	21 15 20.59	157 48 52.12
Tantalus, Puu Ohia.....	21 19 43.20	157 49 03.274
Makapuu Station (east point of Oahu).....	21 18 15.57	157 39 20.12
Mokapu Station, Kaneohe.....	21 27 01.07	157 44 04.66
Kahuku Point (northeast point of Oahu).....	21 42 19.207	157 58 59.78
Barber's Point, Laeola.....	21 17 32.23	158 6 32.39
Puuloa (windmill).....	21 19 11.76	157 58 25.66
Laie Point.....	21 38 40.65	157 55 16.54
Kaena Point (northwest point of Oahu).....	21 34 13.10	158 16 55.576
Haleakala, Station on Summit.....	20 42 35.4	156 15 08.1
Lahaina Court House.....	20 52 3.4	156 40 50.5
Kauiki Point (east point of Maui).....	20 45 1.7	155 59 3.4
Puu Olai, or "Miller's Hill" (south of Makena).....	20 37 56.7	156 27 4.4
Halawa (east end of Molokai).....	21 9 0.8	156 43 44.13
Kahoolawe Summit.....	20 33 39	156 35 21
Kawaihae Light House (approximate).....	20 02 12.5	155 50 5
Mauna Kea, Station on Summit (approximate).....	19 49 16	155 28 16
Halai Station, back of Hilo.....	19 42 44.7	155 5 55
Kailua, Hawaii, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....		156 00 40
Waimea, Kauai, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....	21 57 12	159 40 10

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1876-80 TO 1884-86.

*Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs.

† Board of Health.

Table of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Hawaiian Kingdom for each Biennial Period, from 1856-7 to 1884-6.

PERIOD.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES	DEFICIT.	SURPLUS.
1856-7	\$ 639,041 37	\$ 666,788 83	\$ 27,747 46	.....
1858-9	655,866 68	643,098 40	.....	\$ 12,768 28
1860-1	668,186 56	681,821 48	13,634 92	.....
1862-3	688,687 21	666,061 10	.....	22,626 11
1864-5	728,817 07	582,341 02	.....	146,476 05
1866-7	831,148 98	834,157 55	3,008 57	.....
1868-9	834,112 65	934,100 29	99,987 64	.....
1870-1	964,956 35	969,784 14	5,827 79	.....
1872-3	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	55,987 84	.....
1874-6	1,008,191 85	919,356 93	.....	88,834 92
1876-8	1,151,713 45	1,110,472 90	.....	41,240 55
1878-80	1,703,736 00	1,495,697 00	.....	208,039 00
1880-82	2,070,256 94	2,282,599 00	212,319 06	.....
1882-84	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	124,320 63	.....
1884-86*	2,336,870 42	3,856,755 00	1,519,884 58	.....

* Estimated.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1884.

Imports Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

	VALUE PAYABLE DUTY.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE IN BOND.	
Kahului.....	\$ 49,560 32	\$ 203,087 40	\$ 414 00	\$ 253,061 72
Hilo.....	7,361 45	89,175 14		96,536 59
Mahukona.....	2,778 42	40,582 96		43,631 38
Kawaihae.....	16 00	7,258 95		7,274 95
				257,758 90
Value of goods free by Civil Code, at all ports.....				
Total Hawaiian Islands.....				\$ 4,637,514 22
		SPECIF.....(\$1,180,361 54)		

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES 1884.

Imports Hawaiian Islands, Country from which Imported.

Value of Goods Paying Duty, Imported from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$392,965 68
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	29,676 02
Great Britain.....	610,150 72
Germany.....	184,017 07
Australia and New Zealand.....	18,806 01
China.....	141,333 03
France.....	12,097 86
Islands in the Pacific.....	717 29
Micronesia Islands.....	269 96
Total Honolulu.....	\$1,390,034 54
At Kahului.....	49,500 32
At Hilo.....	7,361 45
At Mahukona.....	2,778 42
At Kawaihae.....	16 00

Total at all Ports.....\$1,449,750 73

Value of Goods Free by Civil Code from

United States.....	\$115,818 30
Great Britain.....	53,472 06
Germany.....	28,197 54
Australia and New Zealand.....	42,651 49
Other Countries.....	1,483 85
Specie from the United States.....	\$1,180,361 54

Total, Honolulu.....	\$241,623 24
Kahului, from United States..	9,881 76
Hilo, from United States.....	4,992 60
Mahukona, from United States	1,261 30

Total at all Ports.....\$ 257,758 90

Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$108,094 65
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	25,253 52
Great Britain.....	105,381 84
Germany.....	13,328 98
Australia and New Zealand.....	10,568 41
China.....	37,828 72
France.....	9,622 73

Total at Honolulu.....	\$310,078 85
At Kahului.....	414 00

Total at all Ports.....\$310,492 85

Value of Goods Free by "Treaty" from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$1,976,765 33
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	302,371 96
Total, Honolulu.....	\$2,279,137 29
Kahului.....	203,087 40
Hilo.....	89,125 14
Mahukona.....	40,852 96
Kawaihae.....	7,258 95

Total at all Ports.....\$2,619,511 74

Value of Goods Imported Free.

Animals and Birds.....	\$ 7,101 82
Bags and Containers.....	2,847 96
Coal and Coke.....	71,112 78
Diplomatic Represent'vs (Sundries).....	970 27
Fertilizer and Bone Meal.....	20,221 69
His Majesty (Sundries).....	12,445 89
Hawaiian Government.....	51,817 68
Iron, Steel &c.....	19,768 26
Plants and Seeds.....	822 35
Returned Cargoes.....	1,467 75

Sundries, by Permission.....	30,534 14
Sheathing Metal.....	7,739 44
Sundry Personal & Household Effects.....	14,763 21

Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 241,623 24
Kahului.....	9,881 76
Hilo.....	4,992 60
Mahukona.....	1,261 30

Total.....\$ 257,758 90

Customs Receipts.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$270,574 77
Import Duties Goods.....	174,407 91
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	38,671 50
Blanks.....	13,637 50
Fees.....	4,123 33
Wharfage.....	21,513 85
Registry.....	213 25
Warehouse Storage.....	1,037 80
Kerosene Storage.....	3,679 15
Coasting License.....	3,678 18
M. H. Fund.....	1,441 35
Storage.....	10,950 49
Lights.....	1,171 67
Interest.....	5,166 31
Hospital Fund.....	9,064 00

Buoys.....	338 00
Passports.....	2,927 00
Fines and Forfeitures.....	964 85
Esplanade Storage.....	2,517 47
Towage.....	4,165 62

Honolulu.....	\$543,294 00
Kahului.....	7,336 72
Hilo.....	803 11
Mahukona.....	302 76

Total 1884.....\$551,736 59

Total 1883.....577,332 87

Decrease 1884.....\$ 25,596 28

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1884.

Table of Principal Domestic Exports, Showing the Country to which Exported.

Domestic Exports.			
Sugar, lbs.....	142,654.923	Goat Skins, pcs.....	20,125
Molasses, galls.....	110,530	Hides, pcs.....	21,026
Paddy, lbs.....	46,224	Tallow, lbs.....	2,864
Rice, lbs.....	9,493,000	Wool, lbs.....	407,623
Coffee, lbs.....	4,231	Betel Leaves, bxs.....	416
Pulu, lbs.....	465	Calf Skins, pcs.....	117
Fungus, lbs.....	2,247	Sheep Skins, pcs.....	8,038
Bananas, bnchs.....	58,040	Dried Bananas, bxs.....	106
Total valuation.....		\$7,977,908 82.	

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$6,524,364 46
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	1,286,807 97
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	166,736 39
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	62,240 00
Furnished as Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	27,500 00
Total.....	\$8,067,648 82

Total of all Exports, Hawaiian Islands.

Value of Domestic Goods Exported.....	\$7,977,908 82
Value of Domestic Goods Furnished as supplies(estimated).....	89,740 00
Value of Foreign Goods Exported.....	117,273 81
Specie.....(\$671,687.67).....	
Total.....	\$8,184,922 63

Resume, Imports Hawaiian Islands.

United States.....	\$ 3,367,585 76
Great Britain.....	769,004 62
Germany.....	225,543 59
Australia and New Zealand.....	72,026 81
China.....	179,161 75
France.....	21,720 59
Other Countries.....	2,471 10
Total.....	\$ 4,637,514 22

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1884

Total arrivals for the year..... 5,739
 Total departures for the year..... 2,930

Excess of arrivals..... 2,809

IN TRANSIT—From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco....1175
 From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand.... 906
 From Victoria, B. C., bound to China..... 650
 From China bound to San Francisco..... 101

ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY,
 UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Hawaiian Islands, when Properly Certified to before the U. S. Consul, or
 Consular Agent at the Port of Shipment.

Arrow-root; Bananas; Castor Oil; Hides and Skins, undressed;
 Pulu; Rice; Seeds, Plants, Shrubs or Trees; Muscovado, Brown, and
 all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island
 Sugar;" Syrups of Sugar Cane, Melado and Molasses; Taliow; Vege
 tables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For Full text of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United
 States, see Annual for 1877.

For list of articles admitted free under the Treaty from the United
 States, see page 8.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50° 37' 40", E. (true)
 24,559 feet.

Puuohia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2° 15' 30" E. (true) 26, 515 feet.

Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39° 23' 30" E. (true) 79.2 statute miles.

Average Magnetic Declination south part of Oahu, 9° 55' E., A. D. 1885.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING IMPORTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
For Alternate Years 1876—1884.

AVERAGE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU, FROM
1873 to 1877, inclusive.

was in 1931, so far as any record can be found for statistical purposes.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1860-1884.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS MOISTS	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULV.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BU/CH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1860	1,144,271	108,613	.....	.....	48,966	19,964	84,957	37,298	70,524	649,204	178,794	884	.....	\$ 349,926.54
1861	2,562,498	128,259	.....	.....	45,366	7,463	233,100	21,945	119,927	530,835	278,330	762	.....	404,172.74
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	121	532,949.87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	10,366	282,040	43,646	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213.54
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,313	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,088	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211.82
1866	17,729,101	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621.61
1867	17,127,187	554,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	535,959	340,841	12,803	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	6,936	1,639,091.59
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,007	1,403,025.06
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	3,876	1,656,644.46
1873	23,129,101	146,459	931,438	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,007	1,403,025.06
1874	24,566,611	90,050	1,187,986	419,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	770 1/2	6,494	1,555,355.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	105,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	90	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,205	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,601,937	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,905	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,764,861	127,965	25,309	239,941	64,545	522,577	212,740	22,364	180 1/2	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	99,508	22,885	.....	24,990	646,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,309	3,665,503.76
1880	63,584,871	198,385	6,469,840	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,705	459,633	18,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,919	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,928	221,293	12,169,475	16,057	38,955	32,252	124,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	124,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	121,873,375	27,526	3,384,853	.....	1,375	10,191	9,802	71,639	.....	465	2,247	.....	29,847	6,124,625.35

*Six months to July 1st.

COUNTRIES.	CLASS OF IMPORTS.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
United States.	{ Dutiable. Bonded. Free.	\$688,733 11 82,673 91 343,830 95	\$583,119 02 81,402 93 1,100,642 52	\$328,240 17 111,498 70 1,610,987 61	\$395,600 08 78,206 68 1,800,355 31	\$506,812 90 138,453 13 2,026,557 00	\$476,275 81 118,177 94 2,646,577 12	\$639,604 77 140,352 82 2,788,974 61	\$722,828 81 156,242 28 3,160,415 70	\$422,641 70 133,348 17 2,279,137 29
Great Britain.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	60,550 47 22,800 13	240,880 87 41,825 28	514,404 34 34,711 30	708,261 17 43,683 08	577,061 14 45,005 73	726,631 23 145,223 52	730,380 16 68,374 30	822,001 01 117,203 73	610,150 72 105,381 84
Germany.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	190,184 96 15,380 27	193,324 38 8,824 96	90,443 20 20,304 25	185,867 60 4,876 08	44,777 17 3,911 85	105,268 94 28,444 29	166,357 58 18,322 05	101,703 03 24,538 85	18,017 07 13,338 98
Tahiti.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	401 61 1,779 14	157 50 112 00	1,053 47 29,838 80	869 56 11,102 20					
British Columbia.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	14,026 34 861 6	4,872 10	29,838 80	11,102 20		28 37		12,567 76	18,806 91
Australia and N. Z.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	37,930 56 3,569 61	54,046 66 22,591 75	42,081 27 10,593 32	65,922 73 11,428 31	51,725 46 9,668 04	44,163 32 6,365 46	30,004 99 3,204 05	34,266 93 5,945 45	10,568 41 141,333 03
China.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	48,347 53 2,969 25	36,772 93 1,346 55	57,940 86 23,640 31	86,443 43 39,459 97	86,090 40 34,528 80	58,753 70 18,399 00	112,577 95 26,509 52	50,360 77 19,666 64	37,828 72 12,097 86
France.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.			19,078 81	26,256 94	15,112 81	18,081 71	24,423 24	23,663 34	9,622 75
All other countries.	{ Dutiable. Bonded.	503 87 31,540 77	897 95 54,321 83	1,560 85 23,102 59	3,502 30 1,897 87	1,712 34 18,341 66	6,179 41 1,606 60	1,727 20 510 56	7,331 01 230 00	987 25

Nationality of Vessels Employed in the Foreign Carrying Trade of the Hawaiian Islands, 1875-1884.

Nation.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
American.	74	90	117	156	177	179	181	170	195	191
Hawaiian.	16	18	31	156	22	18	20	19	23	29
British.	35	22	22	30	28	26	32	44	42	41
German.	3	3	2	3	8	3	1	11	6	4
French.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All others.	4	5	6	12	13	13	14	4	1	2
Totals.	132	141	181	232	251	239	238	258	267	241
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
American.	41,350	75,639	81,417	102,621	99,102	99,614	102,308	103,591	117,052	135,618
Hawaiian.	4,901	5,981	9,496	8,102	22	18	20	19	23	29
British.	44,425	22,748	22	34,836	37,363	31,201	35,302	44	56,025	41,398
German.	1,286	1,490	797	2,408	6,136	3	7,709	11	5,716	3,672
French.	1,586	1,586	3	2,558	8	3	1	1	4	2,959
All others.	1,148	1,253	1,919	13,115	2,044	13	535	244	1,395	3,225
Totals.	93,110	108,706	120,907	163,640	151,576	141,916	159,341	172,601	185,316	187,826

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
161 do	Schr	Kapiolani.....	10 78.95	Pacific Nav Co
175 do	Bark	Iolani.....	924 76.95	H Hackfeld
193 do	Bark	Kalakaua.....	404 89.95	J S Walker
208 do	Schr	Malolo.....	133 65.95	Pacific Nav Co
209 do	Schr	Gen. Seigel.....	39 12.95	J F Colburn
216 do	Schr	Jennie Walker.....	137 85.95	William Greig
226 do	Brig	Ninito.....	245 7.95	H R Macfarlane
237 do	Brig	Hazard.....	459 16.95	Pacific Nav Co
235 do	Bark	Lily Grace.....	750 30.95	Robt Gray
239 do	Bark	Thos. R. Foster.....	1127 79.95	J Campbell, C Brewer & Co, T R Foster,
249 do	Brig	Allie Rowe.....	337 47	E C Rowe
252 do	Schr	Ke Au Hou.....	95 15	Pacific Nav Co

COASTERS.

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

FEET.	FEET.
Kaala..... 4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki..... 292
Palikeya, Waianae M'ts..... 3111	Koko Head, higher crater..... 1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali.... 3106	Koko Head, lower crater..... 644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali..... 2780	Makapuu, east point of island.... 665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia..... 2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe..... 696
Olympus, above Manoa..... 2447	Olaniana, sharp peak in Kailua.... 1643
Round Top or Ualakaa..... 1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia..... 713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina.... 498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu. 2263
Diamond Head or Leahi..... 762	

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuanu Road, second bridge.....	77
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street.....	137
Nuuanu Road, cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuanu Road, mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuanu Road, Woodlawn Dairy corner.....	429
Nuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	847
Nuuanu Road, Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

FEET.	FEET.
Haleakala..... 10032	Haleakala School..... 2150
West Maui, about..... 5820	Puu Nianian, Makawao..... 6850
Piihola, Makawao..... 2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua..... 1150
Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's..... 2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku..... 629
Capt. Makee's, about..... 1800	Puu Pane, Kula..... 2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill)..... 355	Lahainaluna Seminary..... 600
Makawao Female Seminary..... 1900	Kauiki, Hana..... 392
Grove Ranch, Makawao..... 981	Paia, Makawao..... 930

HAWAII.

FEET.	FEET.
Mauna Kea..... 13805	Waimanu in mountain..... 4000
Mauna Loa..... 13610	Hiilawe Falls..... 1700
Hualalai..... 8275	Parker's, Mana..... 3505
Kohala Mountain..... 5505	Honokaa Store..... 1100
Kilauea Volcano House..... 4040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua..... 1700
Kulani, near Kilauea..... 5650	Lower edge forest, Hilo..... 1200
Kalaieha..... 6450	Laupahoehoe Pali..... 385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia..... 7750	Maulua Pali..... 406
Hitchcock's Puakala..... 6325	Kauku Hill..... 1964
Ahumo'a..... 7035	Puu Alala..... 762
Waimea Court House..... 2669.6	Halai Hill..... 345
Waipio Pali, on N. side..... 1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala..... 1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)..... 900	E. Bond's, Kohala..... 585
Waipio Pali, in mountain..... 3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu..... 1578
Waimanu, at sea..... 1600	

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu—H. M. Whitney, P. M. G.; I. B. Peterson, Asst. P. M. G.; Assistants—D. Manaku, N. C. Willfong, Miss A. L. Fillebrown, W. Johnson, O. C. Swain, G. L. Desha, Kalaeloa.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waialua	S. N. Emerson	Kaneohe	A. Ku
Waianae	H. A. Widemann	Punaluu	J. W. Kaapuu

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Steamer James Makee takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua every Friday or Saturday.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai	Jesse Moorehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa	G. H. Dole	Hanalei	J. C. Long
Kilauea	R. A. McFie	Lihue	O. Scholz
Kekaha	W. Meier	Koloa	E. Strehz
Waimea			Mrs. G. B. Rowell

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina	H. Turton	Kipahulu	Thos. K. Clark
Wailuku	E. H. Bailey	Kahului	W. J. Lowrie
Makawao	Jas. Anderson	Paia	C. H. Dickey
Hana	John Grunwald	Haiku	H. P. Baldwin
Hamoa	L. J. Lionarons	Hamakuapoko	C. H. Wallace
Ulupalakua	J. J. Halstead	Honokowai	J. A. Kaukau
Spreckelsville	G. C. Williams	Honokohau	L. K. Kalama

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo	L. Severance	Hakalau	J. F. Morrison
Kawaihae	John Stupplebeen	Honokaa	G. W. Willfong
Mahukona	Thos. E. Wright	Ookala	J. N. Wright
Kukuihaele	W. Horner	Paauhau	R. A. Lyman
Waipio	W. H. Holmes	Kailua	J. Kaelemakule
Waimea	Rev. L. Lyons	Kaunohou	J. G. Hoapili
Kohala, Halawa	H. P. Wood	Kealakekua	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Puehuehu	H. P. Wood	Napoopoo	S. W. Kino
Paauilo	Chas. Nottley	Hoopuloa	D. S. Keliikuli
Hookena	D. H. Nahinu	Pahala	T. C. Wills
Laupahoe Plantation	J. M. Lydgate	Hilea and Honuapo	C. N. Spencer
Laupahoe Beach	O. Masche	Waiohinu	C. Meinecke

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Wailuku, Makawao, Haiku and Ulupalakua—on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, weekly, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, on arrival of mails from Honolulu.

From Haiku to Hana, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.

From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.

Steamer Likelike leaves Honolulu every Monday or Tuesday for Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu and Kaupo.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae, leaves weekly, on Monday, and to Kau, Wednesday or Thursday, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.

From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly, on Monday morning.

From Kawaihae to Kona and Kau, leaves on arrival of steamer from Honolulu, Wednesday or Thursday.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a *weekly* service of the circuit of the Island.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Letters Passing Through the General Post-Office, Honolulu, from 1864 to 1885

YEAR.	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.				FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	FOREIGNERS.		HAWAIIANS.		Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.
From April 1 to March 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.
1864 to 1865.....	15,594	13,652	7,650	9,570	.....	.....
1865 to 1866.....	21,642	14,886	14,379	16,078	.....	.....
1866 to 1867.....	23,282	16,607	30,082	22,821	.....	.....
1867 to 1868.....	25,873	19,013	23,733	25,535	.....	.....
1868 to 1869.....	27,543	19,547	25,920	25,986	.....	.....
1869 to 1870.....	27,433	19,806	25,233	24,499	.....	.....
1870 to 1871.....	29,147	19,118	28,596	28,091	25,811	24,994
1871 to 1872.....	24,655	23,333	26,364	35,715	26,772	23,713
1872 to 1873.....	27,717	24,199	41,662	41,340	25,020	25,805
1873 to 1874.....	38,313	25,007	45,816	44,233	26,679	25,481
1874 to 1875.....	35,545	23,488	39,232	39,027	26,112	28,737
1875 to 1876.....	38,166	23,564	35,630	44,233	45,682	31,650
1876 to 1877.....	36,349	29,558	32,250	49,977	33,244	35,780
1877 to 1878.....	42,409	37,094	33,472	52,181	42,465	44,505
1878 to 1879.....	57,907	47,957	43,605	67,153	45,682	43,372
1879 to 1880.....	72,953	63,936	46,496	69,489	50,352	57,209
1880 to 1881.....	85,049	76,255	55,170	83,575	70,682	69,375
1881 to 1882.....	102,559	106,374	64,487	85,858	77,461	83,724
1882 to 1883.....	114,056	130,992	75,113	100,936	95,765	101,644
1883 to 1884.....	121,391	138,080	72,971	108,736	117,901	130,292
1884 to 1885.....	123,061	152,145	66,442	98,810	136,642	132,153
*1882.....	110,734	130,199	74,272	99,806	80,509	96,482
1883.....	119,896	131,215	75,912	108,327	108,985	120,063
1884.....	128,970	152,466	70,511	100,670	136,953	146,666

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast during the last twenty-eight years :

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.

Quick Passages of Ocean Steamers.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York	3,350	Oregon	Oct. 1883	7	8	33
Philadelphia to Queens own	3,010	Illinois	Dec., 1876	8	18	3
New York to Havana	1,225	City of Vera Cruz	Aug., 1876	4	0	43
Havana to New York	1,225	City of New York	May, 1875	3	10	7
New York to Aspinwall	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	14	..
Aspinwall to New York	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	5	30
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764	City of Peking	1875	15	9	..
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Oceanic	1876	14	13	..
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Etruria	Aug., 1885	6	9	40*
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Alaska	Sept., 1882	6	15	19
New York to Queenstown	2,950	Servia	Jan., 1882	7	4	13
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Oregon	April, 1884	6	10	10
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Alaska	1883	6	21	40
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Etruria	Aug., 1885	6	5	44*
Queenstown to New York	2,950	Servia	1882	7	7	40
Shanghai to London	—	Sterling Castle	May, 1882	20	22	15†
Amoy to New York	—	Glenavon	June, 1882	44	14	..
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney	—	Austral	May, 1882	32	12	..
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Arabic	Oct., 1882	13	21	43
Honolulu to Auckland	3,810	Zealandia	April, 1882	11	23	..
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	City of Sydney	1880	6	14	..
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Zealandia	April, 1882	6	13	25
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Mariposa	July, 1883	5	20	..
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Australia	June, 1882	6	16	..
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Aug., 1881	6	23	30
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Oct., 1882	6	10	45
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Mariposa	Aug., 1883	6	18	..

*Best on record.

†Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages.

§Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS, PORT CHARGES, ETC.

The following extracts from the Hawaiian Tariff and Digest of the Laws and regulations of the Customs, Pilot and Harbor regulations, &c., revised, is re-published by request for the benefit of the Mercantile Marine. The full text of the Tariff and Digest can be had in the Annual for 1880.

PORT REGULATIONS—PILOTAGE.

Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot at the port to immediately put off to such vessel, taking with him a white and yellow flag ; to enquire into the sanitary condition of the ship and the health of those on board ; and upon being assured to his satisfaction that there is no danger to be apprehended from any contagious disease, he shall board such vessel, but not otherwise.

Upon boarding the vessel, the pilot shall present the commanding officer with a Health Certificate to be signed by him, and in case the same shall be signed, the white flag shall be immediately hoisted at the main, and the pilot shall be at liberty to bring the vessel into port ; but in case the commanding officer shall decline to sign the certificate of health, the pilot shall deliver him a yellow flag, which the master shall hoist at the main, and the vessel shall be placed in quarantine, outside of the harbor, and anchored where the pilot may direct.

Any pilot who shall conduct a vessel into any port in this Kingdom, in violation of the provisions of this law, or any of the Regulations of the Board of Health, knowing that there is just ground to suspect the existence of contagion on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Every vessel, the master of which shall have declined to sign a certificate of health as above prescribed, shall, upon entering port, be liable to seizure, confiscation and sale.

If the pilot, after boarding any vessel, shall discover the existence of a contagious disease, he shall not return on shore ; neither shall it be lawful for any of the ship's company or passengers to land or communicate with the shore, or board any other vessel, without permission of the Board of Health, or the Collector, under penalty of a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

The Pilots of Honolulu shall bring the vessel which they may take charge of, fully within the harbor, and anchor her in a suitable and convenient place, under penalty of forfeiting their commission.

* * * * *

If any foreign or Hawaiian vessel engaged in foreign trade shall enter or depart from any of the ports for which pilots may be appointed, without a pilot, such vessels shall be liable to one half pilotage.

All vessels anchoring outside the reef at Honolulu shall, when so requested by the Harbor Master or any pilot, change their anchorage and anchor in such place as he may direct, under penalty of a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

At ports where there are no pilots, the regularly appointed boarding officers shall do and perform all the duties prescribed for pilots.

The pilot's fees, boarding officer's fees and health fees shall form a part of the port charges, which shall be paid by every vessel to the Collector of the port before a clearance is granted.

PILOT'S FEES.

For all mail steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out.....	\$ 50,00
For all transient steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out.....	75,00
For all war vessels, in or out, per foot draught.....	2,00
For all sailing vessels under 200, in or out, per foot.....	1,50
All other vessels and steamers, in or out, per ton.....	05
For anchoring a vessel outside.....	20,00
In case such vessel comes into the harbor, (an extra).....	10,00
If detaining pilot over 24 hours, additional pay per day.....	7,00
Boarding Officer, at port where and when no pilotage is done.....	5,00

TOWAGE RATES—PORT OF HONOLULU.

Vessels under 500 tons	\$ 40,00	Whalemen	\$ 40,00
Vessels over 500 tons.....	45,00	Vessels under 200 tons.....	30,00
Vessels over 1,000 tons.....	50,00	Vessels over 200 tons.....	35,00

ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN.—The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the Collector of Customs the business upon which said vessel has come to the port, and deliver him, under oath, a full, true and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden before allowing any parcels to be landed, except the *Mail Bags* delivered to the order of the Postmaster; which manifest shall contain an account for the packages, with their marks, numbers, contents and quantities, also the names of the importers, or consignees, and shippers; and furnish him with a list of her passengers before allowing any baggage to be landed; and deliver him under oath a list of all stores on board his vessel, under a penalty of forfeiting all stores not mentioned in such list and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Any such officer failing to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned within forty-eight hours after his arrival, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

* * * * *

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The Harbor Masters of Honolulu and Hilo shall have authority over the anchoring, mooring and making fast of all hulks, coasters, boats and other craft in their respective harbors, and are charged in general with the enforcement of all harbor regulations. They shall also be wharfingers at the ports for which they are appointed. They shall be entitled to receive, in condition to their usual fees, all amounts disbursed by them for the use of boats, warps and labor in mooring and making fast any vessel, and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, they shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention.

All vessels that may enter any port shall be anchored in the place designated by the Harbor Master, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct; and no vessel, except coasting vessels, under fifty tons burthen and vessels about to leave the harbor, shall quit her anchorage or moorings until the commanding officer shall have received the written permission of the Harbor Master under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

* * * * *

HARBOR MASTER'S CHARGES.

WHARFAGE.—Per registered ton (Sundays and Government holidays not counted), 2 cents per day.

STORAGE.—Bricks, Coal, Coolers, Kettles, Stone Ballast, Sand, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Oil, on whaves, for every 10 bbls., 1 cent per day; Lumber, Firewood, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Anchors, Chain, Pig Ballast, and Old Iron, per ton of 2,000 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per day.

HARBOR MASTER'S FEES.

Boarding vessel on arrival.....\$3.00 | Boarding vessel on departure.....\$3.00
Moving vessel, each time..... 3.00

SHIPPING AND DISCHARGING NATIVE SEAMEN.

Shipping, each man.....\$0.50	Shipping Articles, Stamp.....\$1.00
Discharging, each man..... 50	Master's Bond, Stamp..... 1.00
Government Tax, each man..... 6.00	Application to Governor..... 1.00

[All the above charges must be paid by the ship.]

DISCHARGING FOREIGN SEAMEN.

Seaman's Permit.....	\$0.50	Seaman's Bond.....	\$1.00
Permit for deserter to ship.....	50		

HONOLULU.—A Lighthouse has been erected on the inner edge of the western reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu harbor. The light is a Fresnal of the fourth order, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary sized vessel at the distance of nine nautical miles in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the lighthouse.

LAHAINA, MAUI.—A lighthouse has been erected at the landing, port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light-room is of 20x24 inch glass, with red glass at the N. W. and S. E. ends. The colored glass stands at equal angles, side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the lighthouse. At a greater distance, it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light towards Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about twenty-six feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai channel.

MOLOKAI POINT.—On the extreme southwest point of the island of Molokai (known as *Lae o ka Laau*) is a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is fifty feet above the sea level, and is visible from a distance of eleven miles. The tower is painted white, the lantern red, and is located in Latitude $21^{\circ} 6' N.$ and Longitude $157^{\circ} 18' W.$ From seaward the following are the magnetic bearings (varying $9^{\circ} E.$) extreme points of land being taken.

South point of Oahu $N. 81^{\circ} W.$; East point of Oahu $N. 66^{\circ} W.$; Mokapu, N. E. Oahu $N. 56^{\circ} W.$ N. W. point of Molokai $N. 8^{\circ} E.$; Lahaina light $S. 78^{\circ} E.$; N. E. point Lanai $S. 72^{\circ} E.$; S. W. point Lanai $S. 49^{\circ} E.$ Mariners are especially cautioned against confusing this with the N. W. point of Molokai, bearing as above, distant nine miles.

LIGHT DUES.—There shall be levied upon all vessels arriving from abroad at any port of this Kingdom where a lighthouse may be established, the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure, to the Collector General of Customs.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay ten cents per ton as light dues, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where lighthouses may be established, for the term of one year without further charge.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUARDS.—The Collector shall provide an officer to be present on board any vessel during her discharge, or at any other time when he may deem it necessary, to superintend the landing of her cargo, and see that no other or greater amount of goods are landed than is set forth upon the permit to discharge.

It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel when boarded by an officer of the Customs to furnish him promptly with any and all information which he may require in regard to the vessel, her cargo, stores, passengers, &c., and exhibit for his inspection her manifest, register, or other papers relating to the same.

PASSENGERS.—If the master of any vessel arriving at any port of entry of this Kingdom from a foreign port shall suffer the baggage of any passengers on board his vessel to be removed on shore from such vessel, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the Collector of the port, such master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

If any passenger so arriving shall remove his baggage on shore from such vessel without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Collector of the port such passenger shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Any passenger arriving from a foreign port at any of the ports of this Kingdom shall be subject to a tax of two dollars, for the support of hospitals for the benefit of sick and disabled Hawaiian seamen, which shall be paid to the Collector of Customs before any permit is issued to such passenger to land his baggage.

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.—The master or owner of every ship or vessel under the Hawaiian flag, arriving from any foreign port, or from sea, at any port of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall before such ship or vessel is admitted to entry, render to the Collector of such port a true account of the number of seamen who have been employed on board since the last entry at any Hawaiian port, and pay to said Collector at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seamen so employed, for the benefit of the Marine Hospital Fund, which amount such master or owner is authorized to retain out of the wages of said seamen.

The master of every vessel employed in the coasting trade of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall render quarterly to the Collector General of Customs, or to any Collector under his directions, a true list of all sea-

men employed by him during the preceding three months, and pay to said Collector General, or Collector, at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each seaman so employed, which said master is authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman.

The returns required as above shall be made under oath, in such manner and form as the Collector General may prescribe. If any owner or master shall make a false return, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. * * * *

PASSPORTS.—Every adult who may have resided on these Islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the Kingdom, shall make application to the Collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport.

PORTS OF ENTRY.—No goods of foreign growth or production shall be unladen from a foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel from a foreign port, at any other port of the Hawaiian Islands than a port of entry for foreign vessels as created by law, under a penalty of seizure and forfeiture of the vessel and of the goods imported therein, and so landed or unladen.

The following are the legal ports of entry: Honolulu, Island of Oahu; Lahaina and Kahului, Island of Maui; Hilo, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kealahakua, Island of Hawaii; Koloa, Island of Kauai.

* * * * *

CUSTOM HOUSE CHARGES.

For visit of Health Officer when required.....	\$ 5.00
When necessarily detained on board, per day.....	10.00
Health fee, vessel not anchored by the pilot.....	5.00
For Bill of Health on departure.....	1.00
Pilot's and Boarding Officer's Fees (see Pilotage)	
Buoys.....	2.00
Lights—Vessels from abroad.....	3.00
Coasters, each year—per ton.....	10
Inward or Outward Manifests.....	2.00
Mail Oath.....	1.00
Inward Entry, Goods paying duties.....	2.50
“ Goods free under Reciprocity Treaty.....	2.50
“ Goods Bonded.....	4.50
Outward Entry, Goods Bonded.....	1.50
Transit Entry.....	2.50
Bond to secure payment of Duties.....	2.00
Passports.....	1.00
Passport Protest.....	3.00
Every Stamped Certificate or Blank furnished by the Collector.....	1.00
Recording Bill of Sale, Mortgage or Hypothecation of a vessel, or copying the same, or copying Certificate of Registry, per one hundred words.....	50
Acknowledgements, each.....	1.00

The Custom House charges for all other acts and duties not expressly provided for by law, as also the rates of storage, shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Any vessel having, through her master or agent, fully complied with the laws and regulations affecting foreign trade, and with all the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of Hawaiian seamen, shall be entitled to depart after receiving from the Collector of the port a clearance in the form provided by law.

In case any vessel does not sail within forty-eight hours after receiving a clearance, it shall be the duty of the master to report the same to the Collector of the port, under a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by said Collector.

No vessel shall be entitled to a clearance unless all proper charges at the Harbor Master's office shall have been settled, and the Collector may require the master or agent of the vessel to produce the Harbor Master's certificate to that effect.

* * * * *

CONSULAR.

Every Minister, Commissioner, Consul or Vice-Consul of the Hawaiian Islands, in any foreign country, may take and certify under his official seal, all acknowledgements of any deed, mortgage, lease, re-lease, or any other instrument affecting the conveyance of real or personal estate in this Kingdom, and such acknowledgement shall entitle such instrument to be recorded.

HONOLULU LIGHTS—OMISSION FROM PAGE 31.

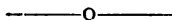
From the lighthouse the Spar or Fairway Buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11° W. $6\frac{1}{4}$ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; Diamond Point, S. 56° E.; Barber's Point, S. 88° W. and the eastern corner of the Custom House, N. 15° E. near to which corner another Light Tower has been erected, at any elevation of twenty-eight feet above the sea level, and can be seen about five miles out at sea. The light in this tower is green.

To enter the harbor by night, bring these two lights in one, bearing N. 15° E. (magnetic), and keep then in one till within a cable's length of the lighthouse on the reef, when by hauling a point to the eastward you will avoid the end of the spit on which the lighthouse is built,

extending off from it about twenty-five feet to the eastward. Steer for the east end of the new wharf, and when half way between the light on the reef and the new wharf, keep away N. W. and along the Esplanade to an anchorage inside. All bearings magnetic.

HILO, HAWAII.—A lighthouse has been erected at Paukaa Point, entrance to Hilo harbor, Hawaii. The light is at an elevation of fifty feet above the sea level, a plain fixed light, and can be seen easily ten miles out at sea. From the lighthouse the outer point of the reef bears S. 58° E. ; inner point of the reef, S. 39° E. ; Governess' flagstaff (about the center of the harbor), S. 22° E. ; Lelewi Point, S. 79° E., and Makahanaloa Point, N. 2° W. Bearings magnetic.

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.—For the anchorage at Kawaihæ a white light about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected, at a point bearing from the N. E. corner of the reef N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten miles out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.



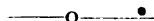
SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND MILLS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger(†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

<i>Plantation.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Pepeskeo Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Afong
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Stock Co *....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Plantation Co....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Paukaa Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Honomu Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Princeville Plantation Co....	Hanalei, Kauai.....	C Brewer & Co
Hawaiian Agricultural Co....	Kau, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Kaneohe Plantation....	Kaneohe, Oahu.....	C Brewer & Co
Halawa Sugar Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Papaikou Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Kohala Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Waialua Plantation.....	Waialua, Oahu.....	Castle & Cooke
Haiku Sugar Co.	Haiku, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Paia Plantation.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Grove Ranch Pln. Co.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke

A H Smith & Co*	Koloa, Kauai	Castle & Cooke
Union Mill Co†	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kynnersley Bros. *	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Niulii Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Beecroft Plantation*	Kohala, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hawi Mill & Plantation.		
Waipunalei Plantation*	Hilo, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Aamano Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Plantation*.	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Mill Co†		
Kukaiau Mill	Hamakua, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Waiakea Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Laupahoe Sugar Co.	Laupahoe, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kaiwilahiihi Mill	Laupahoe, Hawaii	T H Davies & Co
Kipahulu Mill†	Hana, Maui	T H Davies & Co
Barnes & Palmer*	Wailuku, Maui	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hana Plantation	Hana, Maui	M S Grinbaum & Co
Thompson & Bro.*	Kohala, Hawaii	M S Grinbaum & Co
Heeia Agricultural Co. l'd.	Koolau, Oahu	M S Grinbaum & Co
J. N. Wright*	Ookala, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
R. M. Overend	Honokaa, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
Kaluahonu Co*	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
W. Y. Horner*	Lahaina, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Hanamaulu Mill†	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
A. S. Wilcox*	Hanamulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
C. Borchgrevink*	Waimea, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Ranch*	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Plantation	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Lihue Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Mill Co†	Kekaha, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Pioneer Mill	Lahaina, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Kipahulu Plantation*	Kipahulu, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	H Hackfeld & Co
R. W. Meyer	Kalae, Molokai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kukaiau Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
Faye & Meier*	Waimea, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Honohina Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimea Sugar Mill†	Waimea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Waimea Plantation*	Waimea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.	Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Mahee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	W G Irwin & Co
Hutchinson Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Hilea Sugar Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Star Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Hakalau Plantation Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co

Paaupahu Mill†	Hamakua, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Kilauea Sugar Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	W G Irwin & Co
Paaupahu Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Olowalu Sugar Co.	Olowalu, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Ookala Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Makaha Plantation*	Waianae, Oahu	W G Irwin & Co
Waikapu Sugar Co.	Waikapu, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Reciprocity Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Mill Co†	Huelo, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Plantation*	Hamakua, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Kamaloo Plantation	Molokai	J McColgan
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	F A Schaefer & Co
Pacific Sugar Mill	Hamakua, Hawaii	F A Schaefer & Co
Eleele Plantation	Koloa, Kauai	F A Schaefer & Co
Laie Plantation	Laie, Oahu	J T Waterhouse
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	J T Waterhouse
Waianae Sugar Co.	Waianae, Oahu	H A Widemann
Moanui Plantation	Molokai	Wong Leong & Co



THE HAWAIIAN FLAG AND COAT OF ARMS.

The Annual for 1880 contained an article on the Hawaiian Flag, which, though acknowledged unsatisfactory from its incompleteness, was as full and reliable as the time and means at our disposal allowed. The article closed with the trust that it would meet the eye of some one whose knowledge and memory would be refreshed thereby to account the true history, origin, and parties interested in its formation.

By the courtesy of G. D. Gilman Esq., of Boston, and the kind researches of Hon. J. Mott Smith, Hawaiian Commissioner at Washington D. C., former residents of these islands, the following extract from the *Polynesian* of May 31, 1845 is received, and is valuable as affixing the time and authorization of the latest change which, in the Annual's article referred to, defined the period, 1845, and accredited its alteration to Captain Hunt of H. B. M. S. *Baselisk*

"At the opening of the Legislative Council, May 25, 1845, the new national banner was unfurled, differing little however from the former.

"It is octo. parted per. fess., first, fourth and seventh, argent: second, fifth and eighth, gules: third and sixth, azure, for the eight islands under one sovereign, indicated by crosses saltire, of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter charged, argent and gules."

The following relating to the adoption of the Hawaiian coat of arms, from the same source, will prove of interest to many readers of the Annual, even at these islands.

"A coat of arms has also been adopted which is quarterly, first and fourth stripes of the National banner, second and third, a ball argent on a staff sable—in escutcheon oct, triangular banner argent, leaning on a cross saltire.

"The white ball with which the second and third quarters are charged, was an ancient emblem of the country called Poulou and they were placed at the right and left of the gateway, or door, of the King's house, to indicate protection, or a place of refuge, to which persons might flee from danger and be safe.

"The triangular flag at the fess point, was an ancient flag of the Hawaiian chiefs which was raised at sea, above the sail of their canoes, and the sail at that time being of a peculiar construction, it presented a very beautiful appearance. It was also placed in a leaning position, across two spears in front of the King's house, to indicate both *tabu* and *protection*. The name of the flag was Puela and the name of the cross on which it lies Alia.

"Both the balls and the flag had on some occasions a religious signification, but their appropriateness to a coat of arms results from the above characteristics.

"The external ornaments of the escutcheon consists of a crest, which is a crown and two supporters, men clad in the ancient feather cloak and helmet of the Islands, the one bearing a kahili and the other a spear as in the processions of former times. The crown is ornamented with the taro leaf. The drawings of all these emblems and ornaments, was taken from the original articles presented to Captain Cook by Kalei-opuu in 1778. The design was original by the lamented Haalilio.

"The motto is, '*Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono.*' The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness. It refers to the speech of the King at the time of the cession, Feb. 25, 1843. 'I have given away the life of the land. I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified.' It very naturally alludes to the righteousness of the British government, in returning the Islands to their legal sovereign, to the righteousness of the Hawaiian which secured the restoration, and to the general principle, that it is only by righteousness that national existence is preserved."

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF HAWAIIAN BOTANY.

BY REV. C. M. HYDE, D. D.,

North Pacific Missionary Institute, Honolulu, H. I.

BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Those interested in Hawaiian Botany have been waiting with great impatience for Dr. W. Hillebrand's long promised book, "The Flora of the Hawaiian Islands." It is intended to be an exhaustively complete classification and description of the whole of our Hawaiian vegetation. There are but few books, or treatises, accessible to any one wishing to give special attention to this department of scientific investigation. An enumeration of some of those which may be available may prove of interest or service to some of the readers of the Annual. In the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 571st meeting, Philadelphia, September 11th, 1866, there is printed in full Horace Mann's most valuable "Enumeration of Hawaiian Plants."* Mr. Mann, in connection with Mr. W. T. Brigham investigated the botany of these Islands, travelling over all of them from May 4, 1864, to May 18, 1865. Mr. Brigham remained five months longer, teaching at Punahou School. Major General Munro has been preparing a list of Hawaiian Grasses, but it is not yet printed. On Mosses, one may consult Sullivant, "Proceedings Am. Ac. Arts and Sciences, 1854." There are two catalogues of Hawaiian Ferns, published in Honolulu, one by J. M. Lydgate, 1873; the other, by E. Bailey, 1883. Reference should be made also to Baker, Syn. Fil.; Hooker, "Synopsis Filicum."; Kaulfuss Enum. Fil.; Walls Cat.: and monographs by Brakenridge, (U. S. Expl. Exp. ; almost the whole edition of the volume on ferns was destroyed by fire in the printing office;) Eaton, Greaves, Strickland. Full, (130) or partial collections of Hawaiian Ferns from the herbariums of D. D. Baldwin or F. L. Clarke, may be had of T. G. Thrum, Honolulu, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$12.00. In the absence of a distinctive work on the Hawaiian Flora, great help may be had from the "Flora Vitiensis," by Berthold Seemann, London, L. Reeves and Co., 1865-73, (in the Government Library; only 150 volumes were printed.) The Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, (which visited the Islands in 1840,) was prepared by Professor Asa Gray, Cambridge, Mass. The collections were made by W. D. Brakenridge and Charles Pickering. Other collections of Hawaiian plants have been made

*Mann enumerates 620 species of flowering plants. His list include the ferns, but not the algæ, grasses, lichens, or mosses. He arranges the plants enumerated in 87 natural orders, 253 genera. He names 377 peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands. Seemann gives the names of 56 more in the "Flora Vitiensis."

by David Nelson, in Capt. Cook's third voyage, 1778-9: Archibald Menzie with Vancouver, in 1792-4: Albert Chamisso, with Kotzebue in the "Romanzoff," 1816-17: Charles Gaudichaud, 1819, (see "Freycinet, Voy. Bot.," see also "Botanique du voyage de l' Uranie," 1826-30, and "Bot. Voy Bonite," Paris, 1836:) James Macrae, 1825, for the London Horticultural Society: Lay and Collie, for Capt. Beechey, in the "Blossom," 1826-7, their collection forming the basis of "Hooker et Arnott. Bot. Beech.": F. Meyer, with Capt. Wendt in Prussian vessel "Princess Louise," 1831: Nuttall, 1835: Barclay, under Sir Edmund Belcher in the "Sulphur" 1837-39, (see "Barclay's Sandwich Islands Collection:") B. Seemann, naturalist on the voyage of H. B. M. S. "Herald," 1845 to 1851, (see "Bot. Voy. Herald:") Jules Remy, for the Paris Museum 1851-55. One must visit Philadelphia, Cambridge, London or Paris, to examine any good herbarium of our Hawaiian plants. Rev. J. Diell, when he was Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu, sent a few specimens to Prof. Gray. Assistance may also be had by consulting Forster's Prodrumus, De Candolle's Prodrumus, Parkinson's "Drawings of Tahitian Plants," Willdenov's Sp. Plant., Solander's "Primitiae Florae Insularum Oceani Pacifici."

BOTANICAL NAMES OF SOME HAWAIIAN PLANTS.

(*Hawaiian names in Italic.*)

Alligator (properly avocado, i.e. Holy Ghost) pear, *Persea gratissima*. Algaroba, *keawe*, *Ceratonia siliqua*. *Ape*, *Alocasia indica*. Arrow-root, *pia*, *Tacca oceanica*. *Auhuhu*, *Tephrosia piscatoria*. Bird's nest fern, *Asplenium nicus*. Bird's eye pepper, *Capsicum frutescens*. Calabash, (gourd) *ipuawaawa*, *Cucurbita maxima*. Castor oil plant, *kolii*, *Ricinus communis*. Cape gooseberry, *poha*, *Physalis peruviana*. Chirimoya, *Anona tripetala*. Custard apple, soursop, *Anona squamosa*. Cocoanut, *niu*, *Cocos nucifera*. Guava, *Psidium guayava*. *Hala*, screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Halapepe*, *Dracena aurea*. *Hao*, Hibiscus, *Thesperia populnea*. (?) *Ie*, *Freycinetia scandens*. *Ieie*, *Freycinetia arborea*. *Ilima*, *Sida fallax*. Indian shot, *Canna indica*. Ironwood (weeping), *Casuarina Equisetifolia*. Jessamine (Cape) *pikake*, *Gardenia florida*. *Kalo*, *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculentum*. *Ki*, *Dracena terminalis* (Cordylina.) *Kikania*, *Solanum xanthocarpum*. (?) *Koa*, (Hawaiian mahogany,) *Acacia koa*. *Kou*, *Cordia sprengelii*. *Kukui*, *Aleurites moluccana*. Lantana, *Verbena bonariensis*. Lemon, *Citrus medica*. Lime, *Lemi*, *Citrus Limonum*. Litchi, *Nephelium*. Loquat, *Eriobotrya japonica*. Mango, *maneko*, *Mangifera in-*

dica. *Maniania*, Bermuda grass. *Maile*, *Alyxia olivaeformis*. *Mamaki*, *Pipturus albidus*. *Mamane*, *Sophora chrysophylla*. *Mokihana*, *Pelea anisata*. *Naio*, *Myoporum sandwicense*. *Nohu*, *Tribulus cistoides*. *Noni*, *Morinda citrifolia*. *Ohelo*, *Vaccinium reticulatum*. *Ohia*, Malay apple, *Jambosa (Eugenia) malaccensis*. *Ohia lehua*, *Metrosideros tomentosa*. *Olona*, Hawaiian flax, *Urtica argentea*. *Papaia*, *Hei, Milikuna*, *Papaia vulgaris*. (The *papaw* tree of the U. S. is *Uvarai triloba*.) *Mammee* apple (in Brazil *mamoya*) *Mammea Americana*. *Pomegranate*, *Pumia granatum*. *Sandalwood*, *iliahi*, *Santalum freycinetianum*. *Silver sword*, *Argyroxiphium macrocephalum*. *Sugar cane*, *ko*, *Saccharum officinarum*. *Sweet potato*, *uala*, *Batatas edulis*. *Tamanu*, *Calyophyllum inophyllum*. *Tamarind*, *wi*, *Tamarindus indica*. *Turmeric*, *olena*, *curcuma longa*. *Wauke*, paper mulberry, *Broussonatia papyrifera*. *Wi* apple, *Spondias dulcis*. *Wiliwili*, *Erythrina corallodendrum*.

HAWAIIAN ODORIFEROUS PLANTS.

The Hawaiians have always been fond of bright flowers and sweet odors. There are many plants on the Islands of indigenous growth, whose flowers, fruits, leaves, sap, bark, wood, or roots furnish perfumes. *Hoope* is the Hawaiian word for perfuming the person, and *poni* their word for the ceremony of anointing. The most highly scented of all odoriferous plants used in making the *lei*, or necklace, their favorite adornment, is the *mokihana*. Its best specimens, as is true of these odoriferous plants generally, come from Kauai. The seed-pods of the *mokihana*, retain their perfume permanently, when dry and hard. For temporary adornment and fragrance, the blossoms and leaves of the *awapuhi*, (bastard ginger,) are often used. The drupe of the *hala* (pandanus or screw pine,) is a favorite material for a *lei*. The *ilima*, *nohu*, *akulikuli*, *maiapilo*, *kokolau*, *kaunoa*, *halapepe*, are also used. For garlands, the favorite plant is the *maile* vine, of which there are four varieties, *laulii*, *hairwale*, *kaluhe*, *pakaha*. The delicate fragrance of this species of the smilax heightens the charm of the graceful forms of its leaves, as the long trails of this vine are loosely wound together and thrown on the neck and shoulders. Various species of ferns are also used for wreaths and garlands. *Palapalae*, the fern mostly used for this purpose, the only scented fern, is the name recently adopted by foreigners,

when speaking of the different varieties of ferns collectively; for the Hawaiians have in their language very few general terms, applicable to whole classes of objects. To a genuine Hawaiian a feast is not a feast, a regular *luau* as foreigners call such festivities, without the presence of these dryads of the mountains, and as lovingly do they rejoice also in bringing to their feasts those nymphs of the sea, the *limu* (sea mosses) some of which, like the *lipoa*, have become to the Hawaiian the synonym for the most delicious fragrance. In making odoriferous unguents, *olena*, (turmeric,) was a common ingredient. A gum from a tree that formerly grew at the brink of the crater of Kilauea was odoriferous, and it would have been death in olden time for any one to use it, unless such was his recognized privilege. Coconut oil, for which the specific name is *manoi*, when it is used as a cosmetic, is plastered upon the hair in such quantities, and so scented with sandal wood that it is decidedly disagreeable to most foreigners not accustomed to it. The leaf of the *ki* plant, when pressed, exudes a juice, which is used in stiffening the hair. The *awapuhi* is used in the same way. The sap of the *hao* tree, mixed with *poi*, ("the fermented corms of the colocasia antiquorum, var. esculentum,") was one of the old Hawaiian cosmetics for cooling the skin. Wrestlers made their limbs and joints supple by smearing their bodies with the oil of the *kukui* nut. *Painiu*, (the Hawaiian ribbon grass,) has an oil with the fragrance of the pine-apple. *Kukuku* is the Hawaiian soap plant. *Lauae*, is an aromatic herb, but not often used. *Ihuanu*, is an odoriferous tree or shrub, found at Kawelo. The root of the *kupaoa* was used in scenting *kapa*, the vegetable felt which the Hawaiian formerly used for cloth, made by pounding the bark of the *wauke*, (paper mulberry.) *Akia* is a poisonous shrub, whose bark is used to catch fresh water fish by stupefying them. The fruit, called *haakea*, is sometimes made into beads for the neck. For saltwater fish the *auhuhu*, (or *auhola*,) was used, both root and stalk. Of fragrant woods, the *iliahi*, sandalwood, was once so abundant as to give the Hawaiian Islands among the Chinese the name of Tahn Heung Shan, i.e. sandalwood islands. This valuable tree has almost entirely disappeared. There is a bastard sandalwood, *naio*, when young, *aaka*, when old, (or *alahii*,) which is found on the slopes of Haleakala, and elsewhere. Other trees, or shrubs, with fragrant woods are the *alii*, or *aalii*, *olepa*, *kiele*, *kupukupu*, *maoheohe*, *pala*, and *pukamole*.

HAWAIIAN RAILROADS.

The retrospect article of the *Annals*, from year to year, has aimed to faithfully record the various changes of the country in its internal development and commercial relations. The issue of 1879 noted the initiatory steps in surveys undertaken the previous year, looking toward the establishment of railroads on the islands of Maui and Hawaii. The first of these to commence operations was the Kahului and Wailuku railroad, which short line began running in 1879, and the following year, 1880, it was extended to Hamakuapoko with its terminus at Paia. Its whole length is 11 miles, and is of 3 feet gauge. There are no bridges or cuts to speak of, nor are there any sharp curves the entire length. It gives facilities to seven sugar plantations, besides the various stores and residents within its radius. Its rolling stock consists of 2 American locomotives, of Baldwin make, 2 passenger and 60 freight cars. This line brought into Kahului in 1884 from the plantations to the east, and to the west, 15,000 tons of sugar for shipment, and took outward, the same year, lumber and miscellaneous merchandise to the amount of 20,000 tons. The passenger traffic averages about 150 per week, or a total of 7,800 for the year. It has four stations, the central at the shipping port of Kahului, with one at Spreckelsville and the terminal ones at Paia and at Wailuku.

It was not till 1881 that actual work began on the Kohala railroad, on Hawaii, which was completed the following summer. It starts from Mahukona, its shipping point, and traverses the rich sugar lands of Kohala, near the shore, to Niulii, a distance of 20 miles. Owing to the numerous gulches traversed, some three miles are lost in this distance. In the length of the line there are 17 bridges, one of which is 84 feet high. There are numerous cuts, but no tunnels, and the minimum of curves is 76 feet radius.

Six station houses along the line afford convenient facilities to the principal plantations, stores, etc. The freight carried in 1884 was 20,000 tons and passengers conveyed the same year were 6,000.

The rolling stock of the road consists of 3 locomotives, 2 Baldwin (American) and 1 Ransome & Rapier (English); 4 passenger cars, 1 caboose, and 34 box and 5 flat freight cars.

The Kohala road was originally planned by the Hon. S. G. Wilder and has been controlled and conducted by him ever since. The Maui railroad was the result of Captain T. H. Hobron's energy and enterprise, but in 1884 it passed by purchase into Mr. Wilder's hands.

VIEW OF HONOLULU IN 1873 AS SEEN FROM THE REEF.

HONOLULU PACKET LINES WITH THE NEW AND OLD WORLD.

Notwithstanding the fact that "the Hawaiian Islands possess the flattering distinction of being the most extensively written about of all the islands of Polynesia," they are but very imperfectly understood abroad, except by those who are in constant communication with us, and many of these even, are unaware of the various lines of shipping, steam and sail, of their time of sailing, location of agencies, etc., that make Honolulu their destination and our needs their profitable employment. This article, therefore, suggested for the benefit of enquirers abroad, it is hoped will prove of value to them and handy for reference even to Island readers.

Two regular lines of steamers, the past few years, have furnished frequent and regular communication between Honolulu and San Francisco, viz: the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Australian and New Zealand mail service, touching at Honolulu each way on their trips every four weeks, and the excellent steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co., to and fro, the 1st and 15th of every month. The Australian mail service will be conducted on a different time table the coming year, as new arrangements for the next three years have just been completed. For several years past the up steamer from the Colonies would be about due at this port, en route for San Francisco, the day that the one with the English mails would be leaving San Francisco for Honolulu, en route to the Colonies. Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co., corner of Queen and Fort streets, were the Honolulu agents. Williams, Dimond & Co., office of the Pacific Mail, corner of First and Brannan streets, San Francisco; Brown, Campbell & Co, Auckland, N. Z.; and Gilchrist, Watt & Co, Bent street, Sydney, were the agents at these respective cities.

The new contract for carrying the New Zealand and Australian mails, has been secured by the Union S. S. Co. of Auckland. Arrangements are entered into by them to connect and transfer passengers, mails and freight to the Oceanic S. S. Co. at this port, and have their swift steamers complete the service at this end of the route. The time table under this new arrangement—see page 70—provides a continuance of the service every four weeks. The first vessel will leave Sydney, December 3, 1885, Auckland, December 8, arriving at Honolulu, Monday December 21 will transfer the mails, passengers, etc. which will go forward the same day, arriving at San Francisco Monday A. M. December 28. It is so timed that the up steamers shall arrive here on Mondays, and the down

steamers on Saturdays following. The steamers from San Francisco will leave there at 2 P. M. Saturdays, arriving here 6 A. M. of the Saturday following, when the steamer for the south will leave as soon as the transfers are completed. Passengers by this route can have the privilege of lay over tickets for the succeeding steamer, if desired. These are the preliminary arrangements at present writing, and may be modified hereafter.

The fine large and well appointed steamers *Mariposa* and *Alameda* of the Oceanic Line, built in Philadelphia especially for this Island trade, are of 3000 tons each, and are steamers that any company might justly be proud of. They have performed a semi-monthly service, leaving San Francisco and Honolulu the 1st and 15th of each month, and have made their passages in seven days with remarkable regularity. These boats have made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in five days and twenty hours. Under the new mail service they propose to make the trips in about six and a half days, and in future they will leave San Francisco and Honolulu every two weeks. The head office of the Company is at John D. Spreckels & Bros. 327 Market street, and at this end of the line Wm. G. Irwin & Co. are the agents, with their office in the Spreckels' block, on Fort street. The agents in the colonies are the Union S. S. Co., of New Zealand, L'd., Jas. Mills Managing-Director, with head quarters at Wellington, N. Z., and their agencies at Auckland, Sydney and other ports.

The Oceanic S. S. Co. have also a line of sailing packets, built expressly for the Island trade, most of which ply regularly between San Francisco and this port, while two and sometimes more are detailed as regular packets between San Francisco and Hilo, Hawaii, and San Francisco and Kahului, Maui.

Besides the above, other lines of sailing packets between Honolulu and San Francisco make communications frequent, with reasonable rates of freight. The number of vessels for the coming year promises considerable increase, the various lines being represented here by H. Hackfeld & Co., C. Brewer & Co. L'd., Castle & Cooke, F. A. Schaefer & Co., and T. H. Davies & Co. In San Francisco, Williams, Dimond & Co., 202 Market street are agents of the Hawaiian Line, and Welch & Co., 109 California street are agents of the Planters Line.

The large lumber trade that is done here for which we are dependent on Puget Sound and Coast ports makes opportunities to and from Port Townsend, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, and Eureka of frequent occurrence. Agents at this port are H. Hackfeld & Co., Lewers &

Cooke, Allen & Robinson and Wilder & Co. Several years ago Honolulu enjoyed a line of Portland packets, and it has been rumored that it would likely be revived again, but nothing definite is settled at the present writing. Castle & Cooke were the agents here, and Allen & Lewis and Corbett & Maclay were the agents at Portland, Oregon.

Of Eastern lines, that of Brewer's Boston and Honolulu Packets is the oldest established of all lines now in the Hawaiian trade. Two and sometimes three vessels are dispatched each year. The regular loading months are June and November. The passage out occupies, usually, four months. Charles Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby street, Boston, are the Eastern agents and C. Brewer & Co. L'd., Queen street, Honolulu, are the agents at this port. In the palmy whaling times these vessels used to load return cargoes of oil, bone, hides, etc., for New Bedford, but of late years they have generally gone from here to Manila or Hongkong for a home freight.

Shortly following the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and these Islands, a New York line of packets was established by Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brothers, 77 & 79 Broad Street, New York, who dispatch a vessel about July and December of each year. The line is represented at this end by Messrs. Castle & Cooke, King street, Honolulu.

We next come to the English and German lines of packets, the oldest being the Pioneer line of Liverpool packets which usually dispatches three vessels a year. They generally sail about the latter part of April, August and December of each year. R. C. Janion & Co., the Albany, Oldhall street, Liverpool, are the home agents, and T. H. Davies & Co., Queen and Kaahumanu streets, are the Honolulu agents. These packets occasionally have partial cargoes for Portland, or Victoria, where branch houses of the home firm exist; otherwise they load sugar for San Francisco and obtain grain charters.

A new line recently established is the Island Line of Glasgow and Honolulu packets, of which Peter Denniston & Co., 372 Argyle street, Glasgow, are the owners and agents, and dispatch two or more vessels annually. F. A. Schaefer & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, are the Honolulu agents. The line is represented in London by Berryman & Turnbull, 27 Leadenhall street, and in Liverpool by Wm Nicol & Co., 4 Brunswick street. Two or more vessels a year are employed. Their time of departure from Glasgow is about April and October. Three vessels are now building especially for this line.

When Portuguese immigration was encouraged by the Hawaiian Government, a few years since, Mr. A. Hoffnung established a line of London packets, to call at the Azores, en route, for immigrants obtainable. Sail gave way to steam later, of which we had three vessels a year. On the inauguration of Japanese immigration this service was discontinued, but at the present writing it has promise of renewal. The first agents of the line here were C. Brewer & Co., but latterly G. W. Macfarlane & Co., corner of Fort and Queen streets, have been the agents. At Madeira Mr J. Hutchinson acts as immigration agent.

The old established line of Bremen Packets still exists, two and sometimes more vessels being sent out each year, loaded with assorted cargoes of staple English and European merchandise for this market. H. Hackfeld & Co., Bremen, are the home agents and Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co., are the agents here. This line used to take return cargoes of oil, bone, wool, hides, etc., but of late they have generally loaded sugar for San Francisco, seeking charters for home ports. The vessels employed in this line are owned by the firm and were built especially for the service.

From Honolulu to ports and islands in the Pacific there are no regularly established lines of trade and communication, unless we except the missionary steam packet *Morning Star*, of which E. O. Hall & Son, corner of Fort and King streets, are the Honolulu agents. She leaves Honolulu annually about June, with supplies for the various mission stations established in the Gilbert, Marshal and Caroline groups. During the past year the Pacific Navigation Co., A. F. Cooke, manager, have dispatched two or three of their schooners on trading cruises among the Marshal and Gilbert Islands. Fanning's Island employs one schooner for communication with this port, and occasionally she makes a voyage to San Francisco, touching here on her return.

Communication with Tahiti, direct, is only by chance opportunity, though a regular service is established between San Francisco and Pepeeiti, employing several sail and one steam vessel, which latter occasionally touches at this port on the up trip.

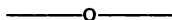
Frequent opportunity occurs for communication with China, by sail, and occasionally by steam, to and from Hongkong. At rare intervals steamers also touch here to and from Japan.

A Mexico-China line of steamers has been talked of the past year, to touch at Honolulu one or both ways, but up to the present writing little is definitely known here as to its plans or prospects.

The arrival of coal cargoes from Sydney and Newcastle, Australia,

and Nanaimo, W. T., are frequent and give employment to several regular and quite a number of transient vessels.

The list of coasting vessels of which many are now steamers—see page 23—afford ample inter-island communication every week for all parts of the islands, and some ports have several opportunities each week. The bulk of arrivals of vessels at Honolulu from island ports are on Saturdays and Sundays and the departures on Mondays and Tuesdays



FRUITS AND THEIR SEASONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The following list of fruits of the Islands, indigenous and acclimatized, and their time and duration of ripening, are collected and furnished to the reading public for the first time. The compiler, therefore, does not lay claim to thorough accuracy throughout the list, as closer observation and more uniform seasons than were experienced during 1885 may show needed alterations in the periods here given. It will, however, serve as a guide to strangers and others, and may prove an aid to fruit growers throughout the Islands for further information on this interesting and important subject.

Mr. E. Lycan, of Kalihi, kindly furnishes the following notes relative to varying seasons, according to elevation and time of planting:

"Bananas can be ripened at any time of the year, as it requires 10 to 12 months to bring them to a bearing condition at an elevation of 100 feet above sea level. From 100 to 300 feet, 12 to 14 months, and from 300 to 700 feet, 14 to 18 months. The above refers more particularly to the China varieties. The native varieties differ, some requiring more and others less time to mature.

"Oranges ripen at the elevations given in about the following order: 100 to 500 feet, September to December; 500 to 1,000 feet, December to February; 1,000 to 2,000 feet, February to August.

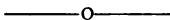
"Pine Apples can be controlled, to a certain extent, in a similar manner as Bananas, but most native varieties ripen from June to August.

"Spanish Cherries have two, and sometimes three crops a year. The two crops ripen in May and September."

Avocado, or Alligator Pears.....	June to August
Bananas.....	All the year round
Cherimoyas.....	November—December
China Oranges.....	All the year round
Cocoa Nuts.....	All the year round
Custard Apples.....	September—October

Dates	June—October
Eugenie	June—August
Figs	Nearly all the year
Garcinia	May—July
Grapes	June—October
Guavas (native)	Nearly all the year
Guavas (strawberry)	January—December
Java Plums	July—November
Limes	All the year round
Litchie	July—September
Loquats	July—January
Mamme Apple	July—November
Mangoes	June—September
Mulberries	July—October
Muskmelons	June—November
Ohias	June—November
Oranges	All the year round
Papaia	All the year round
Peaches	June—September
Pine Apples	June—August
Pomegranates	June—October
Rose Apples	June—October
Sapota Pear	June—October
Sour Sop	Nearly all the year
Spanish Cherries	May—September
Strawberries	February—September
Tamarinds	Nearly all the year
Vis	June—November
Water Lemons	July—October
Water Melons	May—October
Whampee	July—September

In the course of a few years this list may be considerably extended, as a variety of new fruit-bearing trees have lately been introduced, which promise to do well in our soil and climate.



The very full and comprehensive index for the Annuals, from their commencement, now in course of completion and soon to follow this issue, will materially enhance the earlier numbers for parties desiring to complete their sets, than which no fuller and varied publication, statistical or otherwise, pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands exists. This will be furnished at the nominal price of 25 cents.

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Honolulu, H. I.

MUSIC IN HAWAII NEI.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE ANNUAL BY A. MARQUES.

I.

If it may not prove very difficult to a "kamaaina"* to find out what music is at present in the Hawaiian Islands, it is certainly a very hazardous task to undertake to say something about what music was amongst Hawaiians before civilization came to make a clean sweep of their old customs. The reasons of the difficulty are obvious: 1st, living witnesses are no more, and the younger generation, outside of some very few exceptions, are already ignorant of many of the old ways; 2nd, written authorities are scarce, for the first Europeans who came to these Islands had generally no time and perhaps no taste for inquiring into such a trifling thing as music. I have perused many a book written on these Islands, from early days down to the present time, without finding any musical information worth noticing. One clue however does exist in that navigator who paid with his life the honor of re-discovering and naming these Islands, Captain Cook. This remarkably sagacious and close scrutinizing writer gives the following remarks:

"The dances of the natives of these (Sandwich) Islands bear a greater resemblance to those of the New-Zealanders than to that of the Friendly or Society Islanders (Tonga and Tahiti); they are introduced with a solemn kind of song, in which the whole number joins, at the same time slowly moving their legs. * * * The music of those people is of a rude kind, for the only musical instruments that we observed among them, were drums of various sizes; their songs however, which they *are said to sing in parts*, and which they accompany with a gentle motion of their arms, like the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, have a pleasing effect." To the above words, which I here italicize, was appended a note to this effect: "The circumstances of their singing in *parts* has been doubted by several persons of great skill in music (evidently of the ship's company)—Captain Burney however and Captain Phillips of the marines, both of whom have some knowledge of music, are strongly of opinion that they did sing in parts, that is to say, sing together on different notes."

Lisianski, a Russian who visited these Islands at the beginning of the century, says that the young men and women were very fond of dancing, but their music was of a much ruder kind than that of the So-

* Foreigner who has made a prolonged stay in this country.

ciety Islands, having neither flutes nor reeds, nor instruments of any other sort, except drums of various sizes ; but their songs, which they "sung in parts" with a gentle motion of the arms, were very pleasing.

Later still, Captain Byron, who brought back in the "Blonde," the remains of the Hawaiian King and Queen, who died in London, says : "They were not entirely destitute of music, and the ancient ballads of "the country allude to a variety of instruments no longer known ; various kinds of drums are still used, but the most singular instrument is "a small double flute played on with the nose. It does not appear that "they ever used stringed instruments."

The man who could have best helped in the matter, both from his prolonged and very friendly intercourse with the natives, and from his passage at a period when old customs were still in full force, was Captain Vancouver, who unfortunately confined himself entirely to the description of hulas and dancing, but does not say a word about the nature of Hawaiian music. Thus, it can be seen that the authorities are meager and rather contradictory. However it can be safely said that, whatever may have been the taste and proficiency of the old Hawaiian race for music of some kind, they never have been in that respect as refined as the cognate races of the South Seas. Further, it can also be asserted that the ancient Hawaiians knew of nothing similar to our modern music, with its regular intervals, its progressive scales, either natural or chromatic, and its varied modulations.

What confirms me in this opinion is the very fact of the extension or capacities of their musical instruments, such as the natives now remember them, and by the bye, the former Hawaiians were certainly not so entirely destitute of instruments as Cook makes them out to be, whilst Byron seems to have been much better informed on the subject. I am indebted to the kind courtesy of H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani for the following list of Hawaiian instruments :

String : *Ukeke*, the nearest to the Jew's harp, was of two kinds; one, the long one, was a flat strip of flexible wood, mounted with two strings of coco fiber, on pegs to wind them up to the proper tones, at the interval of a second or a fourth. Some ukekes had a third string tuned to a third. These instruments were used by bringing the top against the mouth and singing or humming against it, whilst at the same time working the fingers on the strings. My impression is that these instruments must have been as similar as anything can be to the primitive Greek Lyre. The small Ukekes were merely sticks held against the mouth whilst the performer sung or spoke.

Wind : *Pua*, was a gourd pierced with three holes ; one to put against the nose to blow through, the other two to be stopped with the fingers, producing a primitive model of the celebrated instrument "newly" invented, and called ocarina or some other fancy name. *Puas* were also made of a joint of Bamboo with the nose hole on one side, and two finger holes at the other end ; this was properly the nose flute.

Percussion : *Drums* of different sizes and made principally of coco shells, of calabashes and of wood, covered at one end with tightly drawn skin : The small ones were pounded upon with a piece of coco fiber rope, the larger ones with the hand, or, as now done for hula-dancing, merely thumped on the floor, and slapped upon with the palm of the hands or with the fingers. *Kaeke* was simply two joints of bamboo, open at one end, so as to produce a hollow sound when knocked about. *Puili* were long pieces of stripped and split bamboo, knocked one against another, generally held by two people. The percussion instruments only served to mark time, but did not give any musical intonation, as the European Tymbals do.

But now is the place to remark that all the other Hawaiian instruments, both wind and string, were constructed for giving only *two* or at the utmost *three* notes, evidently corresponding to the two or three notes used by the singers. It can thus be safely inferred how primitive must have been the old Hawaiian idea of music, whose few notes were varied and rendered attractive only by the changes of velocity and of expression, and by the variety of accentuation given on the numerous vowels of the language. Further it can, I think, be said that music, such as it was, was only used formerly as an accompaniment to poetry or dancing, never alone as we do. Meles were either recited or chanted. When they were also "acted," they took the name of hula and thence designated the well known dances, which were nevertheless nothing but explaining by appropriate gestures the ideas expressed by the mele.

As far then as I can judge, from the authority of all the intelligent natives I have had occasion to consult on the subject, and from what I have been able to hear myself of pure native meles and hulas, I think the old Hawaiian music could have been divided into two classes, which, for the want of a better definition, I shall here call the chanting and dancing ones. The first included all the incantations and meles which were simply sung, hummed or recited. They were mostly on one single prolonged note, occasionally varied by a quavering of the voice on two notes in

major second, which could be accurately termed shaking or trilling. The other class, the true singing which accompanied hulas or dancing, was constructed on two, three or four notes, the principal of which were: the dominating one, or tonic C, and its inferior fourth, or dominant G, the others being, the most common, the semi-tone below the tonic, or sub tonic B; less common a tone above, or super tonic D, and more rare still a major third, mediant E. I have never heard in old music, of the sub-dominant F being used, and have only once heard the sub mediant A. The ordinary music to hulas was thus formed of combinations of C and G, of C B C and G, and of G C and D. Some finals were made of C E C E C, and one tune could have been nearly translated by A C D C. But the most complete I have heard, was a huli-huli made out of G C B C D E with finals in D G and E C. As can be clearly seen by the above, all these combinations only sketched out two of our most important modern chords,—tonic and dominant.—The chords of the sub-dominant, and of the dominant with its seventh seem to have been missing, and what use of them is made by modern Hawaiians, they have evidently learned of western civilization. Singing in unison was probably the most common; yet that the ancient Hawaiians did really sing in parts, I do not now doubt, though their part singing may not have been anything near to what we call part-singing. The part singing I have heard in hula, was either *two parts*, the men singing the air and the women singing one octave and a fifth above, or else *three parts*, two as above, and an intermediate one, chanting simultaneously on the mediant or major third. This did really produce harmony, but of what kind according to our modern notions, will be explained by remarking that whilst the highest and lowest parts sung as I have said, in fifths, both following scrupulously the melodic design and producing what we call consecutive or forbidden fifths, the intermediate part kept on the mediant of the tonic, even when the other parts passed to the dominant. Yet the effect of these combinations, often quite pleasant, was never as discordant as might be anticipated from the description, and any disagreeable sensation was avoided by the perfect time and “ensemble” of the performers. I have never heard four parts, nor anything approaching our fundamental bass parts, whose office in the Hawaiian music seems to have been taken by the thumping of the calabashes on the ground, whilst the brisk snapping of the fingers on the same marked the pulsations and their sub-division. Here I may add that all the Hawaiian melees were very clearly divided into regular phrases of two or four bars of equal time, and that every verse or strophe was made of 8 or 16 bars; and if the poetry

was deficient in length, the singers or dancers made up the deficiency by counting time or bars, whilst the movement was being kept up by the accompanying instruments, calabashes or drums, or ukeke sticks.

This leads me to speak about time. Though having a very correct notion of simple time and a very accurate sentiment of its variations,—some of the oldest meles and hulas being remarkable for changes of time wonderfully executed—yet the natives seem slow to understand and grasp some complicated movements; in fact the only time that seems absolutely natural to them is 2-4 or 4-4, C, in every shade of velocity. But the 3-4 and 6-8 do not seem so natural to them, and I hold even, from the authority of that thorough musician, our virtuose band master, Mr. H. Berger, that he has always had most trouble in making natives keep good time in Mazurka or valtz movements, and in 6-8, 9-8, or 12-8; their tendency is, it would seem, to hurry up the last 2 beats out of three, so as to bring the swing of it gradually near to the 2-4 divided up in one long beat followed by two short ones falling again on the long one of next bar, similar to the movement characteristic of the “Bourree” (or also similar to the polka step, only here it is reversed, two short beats falling on one long one), and this last kind of movement is precisely the characteristic accompaniment to many hula dances. Of course natives have never taken to those special movements in 3-4 which characterise the Spanish Fandango and Bolero, and the Teutonic Polonaise. That these difficulties of time can however be overcome, is shown by the immense repertory of difficult operatic music so well played by the Royal Hawaiian Band, which under the leadership of one foreigner, is composed exclusively of natives. But probably it needed Mr. Berger's patience and practical talent to smooth the deficiency, and certainly at present any of the band boys—and after them many native amateurs,—play and beat a valse movement as regular probably as it can be attained.

However, the peculiarity of the ancient Hawaiians being restricted to one kind of time, together with the number of their musical notes being so few,—two only for the chanting or recitative, whilst the singing only disposed of a couple notes more,—render more astonishing and wonderful the results and effect they did obtain through them: and after hearing the immense quantity of most diversified meles and hulas they managed to invent, it must be confessed that doing so must on such small basis speak most favorably of the natural genius and versatility of the race.

But hulas and meles being foreign to my real object, music, I shall not insist any further, except that it will not be out of place here, to re-

mark that both the chanting and the hula of the Hawaiians are not by any means original, or special with them. In fact, when I first came to Honolulu, I was struck by the discovery that they were in many cases identical with songs and dances which I had seen or heard in the northern provinces of Africa. At the present time, the Arabians chant on one, and sing on two or three notes, and wail their mourning in exactly the same way as the old Hawaiians, which might be taken as a proof in favor of Judge Fornander's theory, that this race might not have been absolutely foreign to the old Arabic stock. The same remark was made by H. M. King Kalakaua who, when traversing Spain, recognized some very characteristic hulas, both in gestures and *music*, in some of the Aragonese national dances, which could be accounted for by the fact of having been introduced in Spain by Moorish conquerors. And let it be said that the fact of the Arabic chanting not being devoid of musical poetry, is proved by the very popular use made of it by Felicien David, who first started his reputation with the very chants he brought back from the desert. No wonder then that all the early visitors here agree in finding the general effect of Hawaiian music very pleasing.

II.

Thus much I can say of the ancient Hawaiian music. Coming to the more modern state of art, I think it cannot be denied that the actual taste and faculties of the natives for music are due to the influence of the religious singing introduced by Missionaries. I have been told that the first attempt of new converts to join in the singing of the religious services, was quite ludicrous: it took them some time to overcome their chanting routine, and in fact even at the present day reminiscences of Hawaiian chanting can often be heard, especially in the Catholic services, and whenever several vowels come together. However, it appears that after very slight exertions, two parts were obtained very satisfactory, soprano and bass. The other two parts took much more time and trial, but, be it said to the credit of the natural vocalistic and imitative powers of the Hawaiians, four part singing was obtained in a time remarkably short for barbarians.

After becoming acquainted with European hymn singing, the most musically disposed natives began to think for themselves, and simple airs, at first very short and hardly distinguishable from the old chanting, were invented and applied to meles, or Hawaiian verses. Then gradually the composition power grew bolder, till the real native modern songs,—with

which most people here are now familiar—were brought forth, many of which have been composed by members of the present Royal family.*

It is not therefore astonishing that the native melodies, though simple, graceful and effective, lack decided originality; more or less, they always remind one of some quaint old English ballad, and for my part, I really enjoy a true Hawaiian mele nicely chanted, better than I do one of the later Hawaiian compositions. Furthermore, whatever has been the native progress in music,—and it has certainly been very noticeable in the last twenty years,—and though many Hawaiian men and women have very fine voices, which they use to very good effect, (for I never have heard a native sing false, out of tune or of pitch),—yet they do not seem to assimilate readily all kinds of European music. A proof of this, I believe, can be found not only in the fact that all native compositions are of the same style, but that in spite of the diversified and fine music so beautiful played by the Royal Hawaiian Band, it is very rare to hear any of the tunes played by it, become really popular; it is very rare to hear a tune caught up and whistled about by natives, as is instantly done by all European or American “gamins.” I think the first strain of Pinafore’s opening chorus was one of the notable exceptions, and this may perhaps be accounted for by the simple harmony of that piece, which reposes on the two fundamental chords favorite to natives.

However, at the present time, the Hawaiians certainly have a very marked natural disposition for singing simple melodies, to which they readily add harmonious accompaniments; they get up, improvise as it were, some very nice quartettes of male voices, either the two highest parts being sung in head voices or falsetto, to one bass and one tenor, or the three male voices accompany one male soprano or falsetto. They seem to take their predilection for head tones from the Chinese, who thus sing all their airs, and consider as atrociously “barbarian” the use we make of chest tones, whether they be tenors, baritones or basses. The Hawaiian part singers display their natural taste in their accompaniments which are agreeable and satisfactory, in fact quite complete, though simple; but where their natural skill especially appears, is in the feature of the tenor part, which is considered by all our composers, as the most ticklish. At any rate, if not absolutely and theoretically correct, or if devoid of

* It may be well to note here that I consider that one of our best authorities, both on the ancient Hawaiian music, and on the musical propensities of the present natives, ought to be Rev. L. Lyons of Waimea, Hawaii, who has done good service in selecting the best suited European part songs and adapting them to natives words, forming a most useful repertory for Hawaiian Schools; four volumes I think, have been published, and they have most probably helped to mature the Hawaiian taste for modern music.

learned modulations, their harmony sounds well, and the ensemble of their four-part songs is always very pleasing.

The Tahitians have always had a wonderful natural talent for improvising songs, words and four-part music, and the French have cleverly and wisely fostered that taste by having on all public holidays and festivals, special "concoors," with handsome prizes for the best *himenes*—this word being the Tahitian for chorus singing, evidently from the hymns sung by their first christian missionaries. I have been unable to learn if the faculty of composing four part *himenes* was natural, inherent with the Tahitians, or whether they have simply adapted their own musical native genius to clever imitations of their civilizers' hymns. One thing, however, I know, and that is that their compositions have a character of their own, though somewhat similar to the Hawaiian compositions, and many Tahitian songs are easily learned and sung by Hawaiians. But I can nearly always tell from the start, a Tahitian song from an Hawaiian composition, the former being always sparkling and lively, whilst there always seems to be, in the Hawaiian effusion, a certain languor and melancholy.

Hawaiians do not seem to take much, nor readily, to our instruments ; either piano, or wind and string. But they are exceptionally fond of the guitar, and they play it as a solo instrument, with a tenderness, a softness which speaks well for the delicacy of their feelings. They also extensively use the guitar to accompany their modern *meles* and even their *hulas* : of late they have taken to the banjo and to that hideous small Portuguese instrument now called "taro patch fiddle." I suppose there are few native houses, in which a guitar of some kind cannot be found. They learn quickly to play on it, but generally restrain to six or eight chords or keys, and I believe they commonly adapt their melodies specially to an accompaniment in C major, in which they give important scope and display to the bass. Though not using much of the formerly unknown scale in upper voice parts, yet they seem to enjoy it to its full extent in the accompaniments. Thus, taking any of their simple melodies, and starting the guitar on the chord of C, after a bar or two, they run up the basses alone on C. D. E. F., and strike a few chords on that subdominant (or fourth, sixth, eighth) ; then run the scale back F. E. D. C., on which last they take a few chords of tonic, then the scale runs down C. B. A. G., this last bringing the dominant with its seventh, after which the bass returns in scale G. A. B. to the final tonic chord of C.

I would not like to be positive in the assertion, but I think that most of the native modern musical inspirations are in major keys, notwith-

standing their tendency to melancholy, which make their music differ from the chinese, in which one easily hears discernable minors, quite "flegible" as the Italians would say.

I suppose the next thing in the order of this study, would be to try to follow the historical growth of concerted music in this country, had not my notes already exceeded the space they ought to occupy. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the first attempt to a brass band amongst Hawaiians was about 1855, when a Mr. Merseburgh started an organization which did not live long; after this, W. H. Bond organized a kind of band about 1869, but composed mostly of foreigners: it is said to have lasted off and on till about 1871, when the first regular Royal Hawaiian Band was organized under the leadership of the clever artist C. B. Northcott, who staid only about a year: he was succeeded by a Frank Medina who happened to pass here with Brook's Minstrels, but got heavily in debt and cleverly absconded on the "Nebraska," disguised as a negro. Then Mr. H. Berger being sent for by this Government, came with special permission from the German Government, and has ever since been in charge, except during a temporary absence; but it can be said in due justice to Mr. H. Berger that no other leader ever so well and thoroughly succeeded with native players as he had done. It is probable that part of Mr. Berger's success is due to his faculty of drawing from the Reformatory School band which is also under his tuition. Since the formation of Mr. Berger's bands, there have been quite a number of Hawaiians capable of playing wind instruments, and at present several of the boys of the Royal Hawaiian Band form a very creditable string orchestra for dance music.

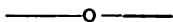
Outside of the natives, there does not seem to be any other place in the world, where music is more considered than in the Hawaiian Islands, or at least where so many pianos are to be found in proportion to the number of the population. But outside of piano playing, very little attention indeed is devoted in this community to instrumental music, and a small organization created by the writer, composed at one time of 14 pieces, under the name of "Symphony Club," has been the only attempt at orchestral symphonic music; and for the time it lasted, between 1881 and 1884, it seemed to give great satisfaction to the public, and really did very well, considering the elements who constituted it. It is a pity that an unfortunate split occurred, since which the separated elements have been unable of doing anything at all in that musical line. Of the other musical organizations, church choirs, native and foreign, and of different singing associations, such as the Amateur Musical Society, Mr.

Berger wrote in last year's Annual, so I have nothing more to add here. But it may be fair to state now that our Portuguese element, who are very musical and have already had a band in Hilo, are preparing to organize a brass band of their own in Honolulu, and their success would furnish us a new element of enjoyment.

As for our technical resources, Honolulu is favored with quite a number of very distinguished music teachers, and of course, music is taught in all the schools, but as a rule the musical course is a mere sham, except at Punahou College, where excellent instruction has been given for years, in Piano and singing only, by Mrs. Hanford, and at Saint Louis College. This latter college will, in a very short time, furnish the community with a number of well trained and efficient players,—natives and foreigners,—on both string and wind instruments, for which we shall have to thank, not only the worthy brothers, but also a distinguished Belgian cornetist, Mr. Chas. Michiels.

In such a music loving country as this, and especially with the wonderfully improved dispositions of the natives, it would only be justice to have a regular *Conservatory* of music, as has been suggested, already years ago, by my musical friend, Mr. Wray Taylor. The writer aimed to help this creation by starting, in the Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms, a special department of musical works, for reference and for stimulating the taste for reading music ; but it is to be regretted that the project did not meet with sufficient public response and appreciation.

I now hope that these notes, however incomplete and perhaps inexact as they may be found, will be the cause of some further elucidation on a subject which, in an isolated community like ours, ought to be a still greater source than it is, of enjoyment and harmony.



NOTE.—The Hawaiian Almanac and Annual makes its twelfth bow to the public with this issue for 1886. Comparing it with its first number, we may be pardoned a satisfied feeling at the result of our labors. Through a liberal advertising patronage and increasing editions the reading public has been served at no increased expense, though the pages of the Annual have doubled in number and more than trebled in quantity of table and reading matter. Appreciating the confidence and encouragement bestowed we shall continue in the path the Annual has made for itself, and strive to make each issue an improvement on its predecessor.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1885.

At the closing of last Annual's retrospective article preparations were being made and instructions sent out for taking the census, as provided by law every six years. The enumerating occurred on the night of December 27, 1884 and on gathering up the blanks and completing the tabulation and classification some two months later, the result showed a total of 80,378, (as shown on page 6,) a gain over the last census of 1878, of 2,393 souls. For reasons best known to the Government, new hands for the most part were entrusted to perform this important work, with such instructions as have given ground for questioning the accuracy of the records and the classification, observant residents believing that Natives are classed too high and Chinese too low.

Currency matters have caused not a little friction throughout the year. The gold law has not been carried out, the government itself ignoring its provisions in the effort to force into circulation the Hawaiian silver. On May 4th, last, the bank of Spreckels & Co., formally established itself in this city and afforded a seeming relief by selling exchange on San Francisco at 60 days sight, at par, for Hawaiian silver or certificates, but not a few have looked upon the step as directly checking the possibility of getting upon a gold basis. United States gold has commanded 5 and 6 per cent premium since the early part of the year. The Chamber of Commerce sought to aid the government in the solution of the difficulties consequent upon a larger amount of Hawaiian silver coin and a smaller quantity of U. S. gold coin than was needed for the circulating medium of the Islands. The committee of the Chamber failed to meet with a reciprocal spirit at the hands of the Government, so little good came of it, beyond a "By Authority" notice that a special deposit of Hawaiian silver would be placed in the Treasury to equalize the Hawaiian Certificates of Deposit and render the same of gold value.

Since last writing the Islands may be said to have experienced a year of peculiar weather. The rain fall has been larger and more generally distributed throughout the group than usual, especially during the summer months. The rains of last winter varied little from those of several preceeding winters, but during the month of July heavy rains did much damage to roads, bridges, flumes, landings, etc., in various parts of the islands. May also brought copious rains. On the 27th and 28th of July occurred the severest storm known to these islands for many years. The wind at the time was Eastward of the regular "trades." The wind

for the most part during the year has been variable, largely Southward, with a temperature correspondingly oppressive.

The water supply for Honolulu has had fewer restrictions upon its use than for years past, though at the present writing indications of care for the Makiki supply are noticeable. The contemplated extension of the Water Works by building storage reservoirs at Luakaha, Nuuanu Valley, and at the base of Punchbowl, from plans of Major Bender, have not yet been taken in hand, though the mains ready therefor have lined the upper part of the valley road, for over two years past.

Immigration matters have continued to claim the attention of Government and planters, and 1885 witnessed the inauguration of Japanese labor, under what may be termed favorable auspices. Two installments of immigrants have already arrived, the last lot, however, had so small a proportion of women, as to occasion not a little dissatisfaction. Trouble has also arisen with several allotments to various plantations, which has led to the promulgation of new rules by the Board of Immigration and the recognition by the Government of a Japanese Inspector with power to interfere with the working of its own laws in disputes arising between employer and employee. Planters will naturally seek to guard themselves against such authoritative interference, should the immigration of Japanese continue.

The Portuguese immigration service, which was suspended in 1884 when the Government took Japanese immigration in hand, is taken up again, a vessel having recently left Liverpool for the Azores under Mr A. Hoffnung's experienced supervision for the selection of such as are desirous of coming hither. A large number of Chinese have come into the country during the past two years, notwithstanding the regulation notice of the Foreign Office in March, 1884, restricting the number by any one vessel to twenty-five, excepting returning residents with passports. This rule has recently been re-promulgated, owing to the evident wholesale evasion of restrictions, with instructions for more rigid examination of passports and identification of holders.

The period under review has been a trying one for the commercial and planting interests of the islands. The low prices that have ruled so long for our principal products, together with currency difficulties, have checked the prosperity of the country and forced a spirit of economy in all branches of business undertaking. A larger number of failures have occurred this year than usual, of which the greater proportion were Chinese. Notwithstanding the general dullness prevailing, real estate, of which there have been several large and important sales, has maintained

full figures. Building for the year has been quiet, the new edifices of importance being the Bishop Hall of Science, at Punahou, the Station House and Police Court on Merchant street, which was begun in 1884; Fishel's new store, corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and the Chinese Club building on King street. Several new residences have been erected and improvements made, but there has not been activity enough to retain all our mechanics, quite an exodus being noticable this year.

Newspapers have felt the severity of the times and proved the truth of the assertion that there were too many in the field, consequently, the *Daily* and *Weekly Hawaiian* and *Saturday Press* have retired. A new morning paper, the *Daily Honolulu Press* succeeded the latter and is working its way into public favor.

Consequent upon the above reported condition of trade the imports naturally show another decline this year. For the nine months ending September 30th, the totals of all imports at all ports—including specie—were \$3,193,534.93, against \$4,113,171.47 for the same period of 1884, a deficit of \$919,636.52, as shown by the following table.

JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	GOODS DUTI- ABLE.	SPIRITS AND GOODS BONDED	FREE BY CIVIL CODE.	SPECIE.
1884.....	1,917,967.71	1,020,615.28	201,541.76	206,252.57	766,794.15
1885.....	1,593,837.49	734,723.20	141,843.71	162,047.18	561,083.35
DECREASE	324,030.22	285,892.08	59,698.05	44,205.39	205,710.80

The exports for the same period show a satisfactory increase in our main article of produce, sugar, though it is a matter of regret that the bulk of other exports have declined and that the list is narrowing all the time. Up to September 30th. the sugar exported amounted to 140,644,276 lbs, a gain over the same period of 1884 of 25,094,824 lbs. The total value of all exports for the nine months was \$7,665,116.70, a gain over the corresponding period of 1884 of \$638,004.44.

Passenger movements for the same period of 1885 shows a total of 6,204 arrivals, of which 2,664 were Chinese, 1,961 were Japanese, 340 were Portugese and the balance, 1,239, were all other nationalities. The departures up to September 30, 1885, were 2,433, of which 875 were Chinese, 157 were Portugese and the balance, 1,041, were all other nationalities. For the above figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. C. P. Iaukea, Collector General of Customs.

In the extra care used to obtain all the yield of sugar from the cane produced, a number of mills have adopted the maceration process, whereby from 15 to 23 per cent—according to perfection of mill—of sugar is saved and the trash, or begass, is the earlier serviceable for fuel, even

on those plantations that have not adopted patent furnaces. These alterations of sugar mills and other changes in plantation machinery have kept the Honolulu Iron Works employed to its full capacity for months past, requiring a double gang for day and night shifts in order to complete contracts in time. There have been no extensions of plantations since last issue, yet the statistics of the sugar yield for 1885, as far as obtainable at the date of this writing, (Nov. 20) indicate very clearly that the total will reach 80,000 tons, the largest crop the Islands have so far produced. Owing to the propitious weather this year for cane growing, and the improved machinery referred to, good judges estimate the coming crop at 85,000 tons.

The report on rice, unfortunately, is not so favorable. The high winds and heavy rains caused considerable damage in many districts, some crops being entirely ruined. The exports, so far, show a decline from last year's figures of nearly 1,800,000 pounds, though it is to be borne in mind that with the steady influx of Chinese and the introduction of Japanese, the local consumption has correspondingly increased.

It is pleasing to note that fruit growing has received quiet an impetus this year, Mr. E. Lycan, at Kalihi, importing a number of varieties for improvement and test for home and export demands. In this line also the government nursery, under Mr. A. Jaeger's supervision, is doing a general public good in testing and acclimatizing many foreign fruit trees and distributing the same to whoever will properly care for them.

Ramie is again attracting attention and an improved machine, recently tested by the Hawaiian Ramie Company, has demonstrated the fact that the fibrous plants can be prepared in an unbleached marketable state, very readily. Prices for such grades in the East and in Europe, are sufficiently remunerative to leave a handsome profit, more especially as several crops a year of this plant are produced from the same planting. Various new enterprises have been taken hold of this year that promise well, principal among which on account of its importance and far reaching benefits to the nation itself is the Colonization or Homestead project promoted by Mr. B. F. Dillingham Esq., to include the Honolulu, Kawaihoa and Kahuku estates on this island of Oahu. These estates comprise some 115,000 acres, which, together with the large runs of cattle, horses, etc., it is proposed to incorporate into a joint stock company (particulars of which are given in a preliminary prospectus on pages 82-85.) Since last issue, the Hawaiian Stone Company have commenced to utilize the limestone obtainable at Waimanalo in the Honolulu tract, Oahu. It is brought to Honolulu where the company have

erected a kiln, and are now in a position to supply a large share of the Islands needs.

Another important step taken this year, of special interest to the travelling public, is the opening up of the new route to the volcano Kilauea, by way of Keauhou, by Wilder's Steamship Company, on the 23rd of last June. This route via. Hilo, promises unequal facilities for convenient and expeditious sight seeing of our famed volcano; the road from Keauhou to the volcano being fourteen miles. The volcano house has been put under the management of Mr. J. H. Maby, and faithful guides are in attendance to conduct tourists down into and across the crater, as may be desired. The new route opened up with quite an excursion party who were enthusiastic at the completeness of everything at the different points on the route, and the prospect bids fair for the roughness of such a trip being reduced to a minimum under the present management. The route by way of Kau, by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company also offers excellent facilities, and by either line tourists can make the round trip from Honolulu for \$50.—this sum covering all expenses for horses, guide, volcano house and steamer fare.

Mention should have been in last Annual of the inauguration of the Postal Money order service, between the United States and Hawaii, the first order having been drawn January 1, 1884. During 1885 this service has been extended to Hongkong, England and Portugal. The first orders drawn on these respective countries, in their relative order, were, May 30, August 26 and August 31, and there is an early prospect of this new branch of our postal service including Germany also.

An excursion party, under royal auspices, made a trip this last summer by the steamer *Planter* to the island of Nihoa, distant from Honolulu about 250 miles to the northwest. Interesting accounts of the trip were given in our local papers on their return. The party sailed from Honolulu July 20th. touching at Kauai, en route and returned on the 26th. of the same month.

Fires, fortunately, while they, have not been numerous this year, they have been severe; two of them being accompanied by loss of life, viz., at the Fort street fire of Bertleman's planing mill and adjoining buildings and at the Hotel cottage fire. The Fishel's fire, corner of Fort and Hotel streets was the most disastrous, perhaps, to property, but it is the only prominent burnt locality of the year that has been built up. The Alakea street fire of Mr. Wale's and adjoining premises, destroyed some \$4,000 worth of property, which has been fully repaired.

The necrology record for 1885 claims a number of persons of mark who were well known beyond our shores, among which we note George Fassett, manager of the Hawaiian Hotel; Mrs. Lowell Smith, a missionary at these islands since 1833; Rev. Dr. S. C. Damon, for 42 years Seaman's chaplain at Honolulu; Captain J. M. Oat, sail maker of this port since 1854; Thomas Cummins, an early resident and large landed proprietor; Queen Dowager Einma, relict of Kamehameha IV., and founder of the Queen's Hospital; Judge B. H. Austin, second associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Joseph Tilden, manager of Hawaiian Hotel; J. L. Richardson, manager Waianae Plantation, and ex-Governor P. Kanoa of Kauai.

Queen Emma died suddenly at her residence corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets, Honolulu, from apoplexy, April 25th. The funeral was to have taken place on the 10th of May from the Kawaiahao stone church, whither the remains were borne the night previous, but heavy rains deferred it till the 17th, when, amid great Hawaiian pomp and regal display the body was borne to the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu valley and placed beside her husband and son.

Sanitary matters have been prominent before the public, and the health of the community ignored till the long continued do-nothing-ness of the Board of Health forced the press to expose the disgraceful condition of certain quarters of the city; since which, a new series of resolutions has been promulgated and there the matter will perhaps end. The *Yamashiro Maru* with emmigrants from Japan brought several cases of small-pox on their arrival, but by good fortune and confinement of the emmigrants at the quarantine grounds, it was confined and checked among themselves.

A subject of solicitude to the well wishers for the health, happiness and prosperity of Hawaiians, occurred in March last when, by act of the King in Privy Council, liquor licenses for the out districts on the other islands, were made permissable. Yet in spite of this evidence of Governmental leaning toward the liquor traffic, temperance workers are not discouraged in their effort to combat the evil.

Amusements have claimed more than usual attention this year. Honolulu now boasts two spacious skating rinks and one roller coaster. We have been favored with seasons of mirth and minstrelsy: intellectual treats from noted lecturers; two seasons of opera and two circus companies. The base ball season afforded considerable interest to Honoluluans this year in the weekly recreation of the several clubs, viz: Oceanics, Honolulu, Married Men and Pacifics, besides several youthful aspiring

clubs representing the various schools. In the series of match games the Oceanics came off victors by winning nine out of a total of eighteen games. The boating season followed, practicing for the annual regatta, Nov. 16th, the King's birthday. Four regular clubs entered the field, so to speak, besides several matching crews representing various trades and callings.

Our retrospect would be incompetent did we fail to record the introduction this year of steam for the missionary work in Micronesia. The fine new barkentine *Morning Star* with steam auxiliary, arrived here from Boston, March 15th, and left for her field of labors May 2nd, expecting to visit important points further westward than had yet been visited, but owing to sickness of Rev. A. A. Sturgess she returned direct from Ascension, arriving here Oct. 24th.

Reference is already made in our article on Honolulu packet lines of the change in the Australian mail service whereby Honolulu is to be the terminal, or transfer port to connect with the Oceanic line. At the present writing the service has the promise of a direct line being continued by the *Zealandia*, *Australia* and one other vessel, between Sydney and San Francisco, to touch as usual at Honolulu both ways. Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., will continue to be their Agents.



MARINE CASUALTIES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1885.

Dec. 11, 1884.—Schooner *Kekauluohi* went ashore at Hanalei, Kauai and became a total wreck.

Dec. 18.—Schooner *Waimalu* carried away her maintopmast head in, heavy weather in the Molokai channel. She kept on her course to Hilo.

Jan. 26, 1885.—Schooner *Marion* went ashore at Punaluu, Oahu, and became a total wreck.

March 9.—Boat from schooner *Ka Moi*, while loading at Kaiwila-bilahi, parted her warp and capsized, killing one of the crew, John Montair, a native of Cape de Verde Islands.

April 10.—Schooner *Ehukai*, with part of cargo on board, dragged her anchors and went ashore at Waialua, Oahu. The tug *Eleu* was sent down to tow her off and bring her to port.

April 17.—Steamer *Kinaw* struck a rock, half a mile from shore, off Honuaula, Maui, sustaining, however, but slight injuries.

May — — Steamer *Kilauea Hou* touched on the reef at Makena, Maui, necessitating going on the marine railway to ascertain the extent of injuries and effect repairs.

May 8.—Schooner *Malolo* during a heavy sea carried away her mainmast head, at Laupahoehoe. She completed loading a full cargo of sugar, and came down under foresail and jib and was towed into port.

July 1.—Steamer *C. R. Bishop* grounded at Waialua, Oahu, and was assisted off by the *Planter*, without material damage, as she continued on her trip to Kauai.

July 24.—Schooner *Nettie Merrill* met with heavy weather in the channel, and returned to port with loss of sails.

July 26.—Schooner *Pohoiki* was capsized and lost, three miles off Napuapele, Hawaii. The Captain and one or two of the sailors were badly bitten by sharks in getting to the boat, so that the former died, after much suffering. His wife and son were drowned. The balance of the crew landed at Kona, after three days of intense suffering.

July 28.—Schooner *Liholiho* stranded at Waimea, Kauai, during a severe blow. She was afterward lightered off and towed to Honolulu for repairs.

July 28.—Schooner *Mary E. Foster* lost her rudder during the same blow, at the same place, and was towed to Honolulu by the *Iwalani*.

August 27.—Schooner *Ka Moi* sailed for Pohoiki, Puna, Hawaii, anchoring there Sept. 3. Got under weigh Sept 5th, during heavy weather, and has not been heard of since. She had a crew of nine persons, all told, on board.

October 31.—Schooner *Emma* was discovered on fire in her fore-castle, in Honolulu harbor at 3 A. M., but through the prompt aid of the fire department she was saved.

Nov. 9.—American bark *Hope*, engaged in the lumber trade between Honolulu and the Sound, caught fire at Port Ludlow, W. T., and was scuttled and saved after strenuous efforts.

Nov. 23.—Barkentine *Morning Star* returned to port with loss of sails, through stress of weather off Kona, Hawaii.

—O—

SOME HAWAIIAN CONUNDRUMS.

1. *Nane*. Kuu punawai kau i ka lewa. *Haina*. Niu. My spring of water high up in the clouds. Ans. A cocoanut.

2. *N*. Kuu wahi manu maka momona. *H*. Oo. My little bird with big eyes. Ans. The oo. (The bird that furnished the two feathers taken to make a Hawaiian chief's feather cloak.)

3. N. Kuu laau, kokolo ke aa moe ka lau : mohala ka lau, moku ke aa. H. Waa. My tree : when the root holds, no leaf will grow : when the leaf grows, the root is broken. Ans. A canoe, with its anchor (the root) and its sail or paddles, (the leaves.)

4. N. Kuu kua kani loa, aole kau e pio ai. H. Nalu. My kapa beater (stick used in felting or pounding out the bark of the paper mulberry, used by the Hawaiians formerly as their cloth to make their garments, sheets, &c.,) that makes such a noise, and I can't stop it. Ans. The surf.

5. N. Kuu wahi puko ula i ka moana. H. Anuenue. My bundle of red sugar cane in the ocean. Ans. The rainbow.

6. N. Kuu wahi hale iluna ka waha. H. Waa. My little house with its door on top. Ans. A canoe.

7. N. Kuu wahi kuahiwi, laau lili'i. H. Poo. My mountain with little trees. Ans. The head with its hair.

8. N. Kuu manu, elua nuku. H. Waa. My bird with two beaks. Ans. A canoe.

9. N. Kuu mau waa, he umi ihu. H. Wawae. My ten beaked canoes. Ans. The feet.

10. N. Kuu moku, maluna ka iwikaele. H. Hale. My ship with its keel on top. Ans. A house, with its ridge pole.

11. N. Kuu manu, hookahi eheu. H. Waa. My bird with one wing. Ans. A canoe with its paddle.

12. N. Kuu ipu pakaka poi pakaka, koko helelei wale iho. H. Honua, lani, ua. My big dish, with a big cover, dropping in pieces. Ans. The earth, the sky, the rain.

13. N. Kuu wahi hale, ewalu oa, hookahi pou. H. Mamalu. My house with eight rafters and one post. Ans. An umbrella.

14. N. Kuu manu, e mahiai i ka ai, a waele i ka nahelehele. H. Oo. My bird that cultivates the ground, and clears out the weeds. Ans. The oo, (which is the Hawaiian word for a spade, or rather spud, as well as for the bird before mentioned, 2.)

15. N. Kuu imukalua loa a loihi. H. He. My long under ground oven. Ans. A grave.

16. N. Kuu manu noho pu me na kanaka. H. Pueo. My bird, always in my house. Ans. The owl, *pueo*, which is the Hawaiian name both for that bird, and for the strings that tied together the frame of a Hawaiian grass house.

C. M. HYDE.

North Pacific Missionary Institute, Honolulu, H. I.

TIME TABLE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885-6.

Approved by the Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

To San Francisco and London..

From London and San Francisco.

LEAVE LONDON.	LEAVE S. F.	LEAVE HONO'LU	ARRIVE AU'KL'D	ARRIVE SYDNEY
Thursday. 1885.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1885.	Saturday. 1885.	Friday. 1885.	Wednesday. 1885.
November 5....	November 21...	November 28...	December 11....	December 16.
December 3....	December 19... 1886.	December 26... 1886.	January 8.....	January 13.
December 31... 1886.	January 16.....	January 23.....	February 5.....	February 10.
January 28.....	February 13....	February 20....	March 5.....	March 10.
February 25....	March 13.....	March 20.....	April 2.....	April 7.
March 25.....	April 10.....	April 17.....	April 30.....	May 5.
April 22.....	May 8.....	May 15.....	May 28.....	June 2.
May 20.....	June 5.....	June 12.....	June 25.....	June 30.
June 17.....	July 3.....	July 10.....	July 23.....	July 28.
July 15.....	July 31.....	August 7.....	August 20.....	August 25.
August 12.....	August 28.....	September 4....	September 17...	September 22.
September 9....	September 25...	October 2.....	October 15.....	October 20.
October 7.....	October 23.....	October 30.....	November 12...	November 17.
November 4....	November 20...	November 27...	December 10... 1887.	December 15. 1887.
December 2....	December 18...	December 25...	January 7.....	January 12.

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

Table Showing Decrease of Native and Increase of Foreign Population.

CENSUS.	Total Population.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Increase of all. Foreigners	Half Castes.	Natives.	Decrease of Natives.
1823. . . .	142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,000	.....
1832. . . .	130,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,313	11,687
1836. . . .	108,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,579	27,834
1853. . . .	73,138	2,119	.....	.....	982	71,019	37,560
1860. . . .	69,800	2,716	.....	597	.....	66,984	4,035
1866. . . .	62,059	2,968	1,206	1,458	1,640	57,125	9,859
1872. . . .	56,897	4,247	1,938	2,011	2,487	49,044	8,081
1878. . . .	57,985	5,561	5,916	5,292	3,420	44,088	4,956
1884. . . .	80,578	18,407	17,939	24,869	4,218	40,014	4,974

Census of Lepers at the Settlement on Molokai, December 27, 1884.

SEX.	Under 10 yrs.	From 10 to 20	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	From 40 to 50	Over 50. . . .	Total 1884. . .	In 1883.	In 1882.	In 1881.	In 1880.	In 1879.	In 1878.
Males.	9	78	130	109	75	43	444	439	429	307	383	458	522
Females.	13	23	88	84	44	22	274	282	262	265	242	300	346
Totals.	22	101	218	193	119	65	718	721	691	662	625	758	868

The Census of 1884—by Ages.

ALL NATIONALITIES.				HAWAIIANS.			
Under 6 years, Males.	5,130	Under 6 years, Males.	2,450	Under 6 years, Females.	2,488	Under 6 years, Females.	2,488
“ “ Females.	5,060	“ “ Females.	3,742	Between 6 and 15 years, Males.	3,490	Between 6 and 15 years, Males.	3,490
Between 6 and 15 years, Males.	6,574	Between 6 and 15 years, Females.	5,552	Between 15 and 30 years, Males.	5,123	Between 15 and 30 years, Males.	5,123
“ “ Females.	5,759	Between 15 and 30 years, Females.	6,860	Between 30 and 50 years, Males.	5,387	Between 30 and 50 years, Males.	5,387
Between 15 and 30 years, Males.	16,823	Between 30 and 50 years, Females.	2,900	Over 50 years, Males.	2,022	Over 50 years, Males.	2,022
“ “ Females.	9,010	Over 50 years, Females.	2,422	“ “ Females.	2,022	“ “ Females.	2,022
Between 30 and 50 years, Males.	18,683						
“ “ Females.	6,788						
Over 50 years, Males.	4,329						
“ “ Females.	2,422						
Total.	80,578	Total.	40,014				

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics*, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

The Roman Catholic Clergy claim at 295, according to their private census, of May, 1885.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1884.

REAL EST.	PER PROP.	POLLS.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862—\$ 17,063	\$ 12,090	\$32,965	\$ 52,842	\$2,601	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441	.....	.....	\$133,236*
1864— 18,877	12,669	32,561	52,326	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872	.....	.....	131,720*
1866— 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557	.....	.....	150,661*
1868— 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,654	2,125	10,212	54,260	58,096	277,756
1870— 23,532	22,888	28,830	60,027	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268	52,200	56,912	275,618
1872— 52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	51,740	55,414	323,115
1874— 53,892	42,707	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,490	3,296	51,156	53,756	312,312
1876— 58,645	47,988	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056	50,852	54,004	318,791
1878— 94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	68,016	62,336	420,097
1880— 143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	.....	15,172	5,780	815	64,940	82,426	547,576
1882— 187,923	208,096	45,098	42,819	.....	13,865	7,125	642	90,041	100,762	728,470
1884— 223,100	254,286	52,964	22,975	.....	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	118,842	797,297

*Not inclusive of Road and School Tax.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1886

	Tax per capita*	1881, Taxes Collected,	Tax per capita *\$5.18
1876, Taxes Collected, \$162,880.	\$2.84	1881, Taxes Collected, \$367,004.	Tax per capita *\$5.18
1877, " "	" "	" "	" "
1878, " "	219,628.	1882, " "	379,071. " "
1879, " "	245,387.	1883, " "	417,794. " "
1880, " "	290,380.	1884, " "	409,000. " "
	317,872.	—*Omitting fractions.	

Domestic Exports, Hawaiian Islands, for the Third Quarter, 1885, and for Nine Months, 1885, Compared with Nine Months, 1884.

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GREAT LAND COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Preliminary Prospectus of the Proposed Great Land and Colonization Scheme—Hawaiian Colonization Land and Trust Co.—Limited; Description of Estate.

The Estate consists of 63,250 Acres in fee simple and 52,500 Acres held under lease, at present carrying between 12,000 and 15,000 head of cattle and 260 horses and mules. A large area of this property is suitable, according to locality, for Sugar, Rice, Vineyards, Fruit Orchards and Small Homesteads, the remainder being fine mountain side grazing ground.

Under the proposed arrangements of the Company to be formed an exceptional opportunity is offered for acquiring homesteads, by a system of deferred or gradual payment as may be agreed upon; the whole being within easy reach of Honolulu, the capital city and principal port, with a steadily growing market.

CLIMATE.

The climate is pre-eminently healthy, the North-east trades sweeping across the island for the greater part of the year. While there are no available registers of barometer, thermometer or rainfall for this particular district, there is no reason to question their strict analogy with that of the Nuuanu Valley, on the same island, and in which Honolulu and its suburbs are situated, where the rainfall amounts to 33.28 inches per

annum from a minimum of 0.94 in March to a maximum of 3.43 in December; but these figures relating only to the lower levels in and about Honolulu do not by any means represent the rainfall on the Waianae Mountains which is very much heavier. Thus the temperature may be said to range from 68 to 85 Fahr., varied of course by situation, elevation above the sea, accessibility to trade-wind, &c.

HONOULIULI RANCH

Contains (minus Puuloa, 2,300 acres) 43,250 acres in fee simple. This land is favorably situated, having direct communication with Honolulu by water, distance 10 miles, or by land by a good road, distance 17 miles, the latter offering singular facilities for an inexpensive railway track. The water route to Honouliuli is from Honolulu harbor skirting the reef to Pearl harbor, a magnificent inlet of the ocean protected by a reef or bar with 11 to 13 feet, but inside with from 20 fathoms to 3 fathoms of land-locked, protected anchorage, fit for all classes of coasters and yachts. On the west arm of this harbor Honouliuli has a frontage of no less than five miles, with from three to twenty fathoms in front of it. The whole fishing rights of this west arm are part of the property.

HONOULIULI RANCH is bounded by the sea and Pearl river on two sides, and extends in a westerly direction to the divide of the Waianae mountains which form a natural boundary so well defined and so difficult to pass as to render fencing on this line unnecessary. But where Honouliuli adjoins the neighbouring properties, it is securely fenced. There are twenty miles of five wire fence with redwood posts, and ten miles batten fence, all in good order and erected within the last seven years.

Stretching from Pearl harbor and skirting the base of Waianae mountains southward and eastward is a plain of about 7,000 acres of rich alluvial soil, eminently suitable—the upper portions for sugar and the lower for rice lands. Of these latter, from 3,000 to 4,000 acres may be irrigated by artesian wells, the elevation above high water mark being between 12 and 35 feet. A well sunk on this property in 1881, to a depth of 186 feet, has yielded unceasingly 2,400 gallons per hour since completion. Wells have been sunk at elevations from 400 to 700 feet about the sea level. Water was found at from 30 to 60 feet below the surface. One is a flowing well; on the other a windmill suffices to raise drinking water for surrounding herds. The ravines of the Waianae slope are narrow and readily lend themselves to favoring the construction of storage dams for purposes of irrigation. On the eastern slopes, among the foot hills of the Waianae mountains are over 10,000 acres of land, suitable for small

arms, vineyards, orchards, &c. Several perennial springs flow through these valleys and ravines, and the extensive traces of taro culture show that in the hands of the old natives there was no lack of water. The Waianae mountains attract or precipitate sufficient rainfall in ordinary season for the maintenance of the present heavily-grassed condition of their slopes, and due attention to the forestry will enable them to carry more numerous heads of cattle than those which now fatten hock-deep on the Manienie or Bermuda grass. The lower and more open slopes are suitable for dairy, poultry or fruit raising. They are within easy reach of the main road to Honolulu, and people must soon invite the construction of a railway to the capital. The Sugar cane and Rice land of this property is valued at from \$100 to \$200 an acre, and may be taken up in large or small tracts at these figures; the grazing farm and fruit lands are valued at from \$10 to \$50 per acre. It is at present intended to offer some 10,000 acres of first-class agricultural land for sale, upon convenient terms, at \$50 an acre for colonization purposes, for resident and improving occupants. If the land is sold, the following plan suggests itself. To be offered in lots of not less than ten acres; nor more than one hundred acres, at \$50 per acre. Terms: The land to be fenced, and a house suitable for the holder to be built by him; and the land to be paid for on the installment plan during a term of ten years, in equal yearly installments, with interest at five per cent, per annum, net. The sale of the land to be made upon the following conditions: *First*.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid upon signing the contract. *Second*.—That improvements must be made within three months of date of contract, as follows: The land must be fenced with a good substantial fence, such as the Company shall designate; the material to be furnished at the expense of the Company, and the labor of construction and erection of the same to be performed by the purchaser, or at his expense. *Third*.—A dwelling house suited to the requirements of the purchaser to be erected within six months of date of contract or sale. *Fourth*.—That during and within a period of say two years, there must be fruit and other trees planted, in the proportion of say ten trees to each acre of land bought. *Fifth*.—Should any purchaser fail to comply with any of the foregoing conditions, or should he fail to pay his regular yearly installment of purchase money, with interest, he shall forfeit all right and title to said land and improvements, subject however to the discretion of the Company.

THE KAHUKU RANCH

Consists of 20,000 acres in fee simple and 5,000 acres Government leasehold, the leasehold having an unexpired term of 17 years, at an annual

rental of \$455. On the estate is a level tract of land at an elevation of from 10 to 25 feet above sea level, extending from Waimea to Laie, a distance of eight miles of sea frontage, and an average breadth of one mile from the sea to the foot hills. This tract is pronounced by competent judges to be excellent Sugar cane land. There are already flowing artesian wells on either side of this level tract, while near the middle is an unfailing spring in which the water rises to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the surface, in a column of at least one foot in diameter, and flows thence to the sea. This proves that an ample supply may be found for irrigation.

There have been offered by Rice growers to the present owner \$10,000 a year for 400 acres of this land, water for cultivation being furnished. A contract has been made to bore five additional artesian wells to comply with this requirement. It may be incidentally noted here that in no case on this island of Oahu has boring for artesian wells failed if sunk from an elevation not exceeding 32 feet above sea level. There are about 15,000 acres of land suitable for fruit, small farms, or pasture, on the Kahuku property, estimated as saleable for colonizations purposes at from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

KAWAIILOA AND WAIMEA RANCHES

Contain 23,000 acres surveyed land, and about 20,000 acres unsurveyed, all held on lease having an unexpired term of 24 years, at a yearly rental of \$2,200. This rental is at present reduced to \$1,700 by sub-letting a few acres of *taro* (wet) land. There are 36 miles of new 5-feet wire fence set on California redwood posts. It is further subdivided into paddocks of from 200 acres to 4,000 acres each, enabling the proprietors to pass their stock from one feeding ground to another as may be advisable.

This land is well adapted throughout for fruit growing or pastoral purposes. There are several wells with wind mills on them to supply water for stock. A reservoir has been built at the Kawailoa ranch with a retaining wall 150 feet in length, 100 feet thick at bottom, 5 feet at summit, capable of storing 1,127,500 cubic feet of water, for an outlay of \$2,250. This indicates what may be done at the Honouliuli Ranch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Kawailoa and Waimea ranches adjoin Kahuku, and together from a compact property containing 72,500 acres of land. The Honouliuli property is distant about twelve miles, but is connected with them by an excellent road. These properties have at present 66 miles of good fencing. The land is well grassed, with a fair proportion of timber throughout. Live stock of all kinds thrive and fatten on the pastures, and by

increasing the number of inclosed paddocks and working the combined estates systematically the number of cattle and horses on the land might be largely increased. The number of cattle, 12,000 to 15,000, now on these estates has been already mentioned, also 260 head of horse-stock and mules, together valued at \$312,000. The horned cattle are bred from "Hereford" and "Shorthorn Durham" imported for these estates, and they thrive and fatten without any stall feeding or housing. The horse stock is exceptionally good, one Sire, 'Shenandoah' having won over \$20,000 as a two-year-old in the United States. There are also three trotting stallions, two of which cost \$1,000 each, and there are unbroken colts and fillies from these sires, some four or five year old, which may be readily broken for saddle or harness.

These properties, if united, would give the proposed Company a controlling interest in the Honolulu market, for produce of all kinds, with a steadily increasing demand; to which the contracts recently entered into by the Pacific and Oceanic Steamship Companies may prove a valuable stimulant. Indeed it is possible to create a trade with San Francisco for carcasses of beef and mutton carried in refrigerating chambers by the Oceanic Steamships. The income from these estates at present, including leases, is \$70,000 a year. Moderate calculations show that these figures might be nearly quadrupled. The fishing rights on Pearl harbor pertaining to the Honouliuli estate, now leased for a short term at \$1,700, can be rented at \$2,500 on the expiration of the present lease. A limestone quarry on the Honouliuli property at present pays a small annual rent, and a royalty on the lime produced. The entire demand for this kingdom may be supplied from this quarry, instead of, as hitherto, importing lime from California. The builders of Honolulu consider this lime superior in quality and preferable to the Californian lime. There is also a fine limestone quarry on Kahuku ranch.

The five mile frontage on Pearl harbor spoken of suggests a town site for a summer resort there, the facilities for yachting and boating being unsurpassed, while the climate is all that can be desired. A vast variety of fruit or timber trees grow with extraordinary rapidity. The whole Eucalyptus family, the algaroba or locust tree (pseudo-acacia), the tamarind, "alligator pear," guava, bread fruit, &c. Citrous fruits especially thrive without care or cultivation. Many ornamental woods known as koa, kou, ohia, etc., grow well. India-rubber (caoutchouc), quinine (cinchona), and perhaps above all the Ramie will flourish, each in its suitable locality, which may be found on these estates.

Proposed plan for forming a Joint Stock Company to purchase, sub-let, sell or work these Estates.

It is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company to buy the above described properties both freehold and leasehold, to divide them for purchase or lease on convenient terms, and to work the unsold or unleased portions for the benefit of the shareholders..

1st. Capitalize at \$1,600,000 with privilege of increasing to \$3,000,000. Let the present issue of the stock be three-quarters of the amount at which the Company capitalizes, which amount is sufficient to cover the present or immediate investment, say \$1,200,000 to cover the property, as follows:

63,250 acres in fee simple.....	\$ 822,250
Capitalized value of leased land, 52,500 acres.....	65,750
15,000 head cattle at twenty dollars each.....	300,000
260 head horses, &c.....	12,000

\$1,200,000

The present issue of stock to consist of 12,000 shares of

\$100 each.....\$1,200,000

4,000 of said shares, par value \$100 each, are already subscribed for by the promoters of the Company..... 400,000

8,000, of said shares, par value \$100 each to be

offered for sale at par..... 800,000

If cash should be required to be used in the development of the business, the remaining \$400,000 of the stock, or any portion of it, may be sold at par for the use and benefit of the company.

PRESENT INCOME.

Present annual income from Honouliuli and Kahuku	\$ 5,755 00
Present income from lease at Kawaihoa	500 00
Present income from the sale of limestone and Royalty on lime	1,860 00
Present income from sale of cattle per month, \$5,300.....	63,600 00
	\$71,715 00
Present running expenses of the whole property do not exceed	10,000 00
Net Income.....	\$ 61,715 00

PROSPECTIVE INCOME.

The sales of cattle can be increased very soon at least \$30,000 per annum.....	\$ 30,000 00
Horses and mules can be sold to the annual amount of.....	5,000 00
Wells are now being bored at Kahuku to supply water for 400 acres of rice land for which Mr. Campbell is offered the yearly rental of	10,000 00

An offer of \$2,000 annual rental has been accepted for 200 acres of land at Honouliuli suitable for rice, wells to be bored at expense of lessee	2,000 00
During the month of October last an offer was made of \$3,000, annual rental for 300 acres of rice land at Honouliuli, wells to be bored at expense of lessee	3,000 00
Another offer has recently been made for 700 acres of land suitable for rice or sugar at Kahuku, at annual rental of \$20 per acre, water to be furnished by the company or owner of the land	14,000 00
An offer is now open to the Kawailoa Ranch Co. of \$1,000 annual rental for 40 acres of rice land, water to be supplied by lessors	1,000 00
It is estimated that from 7,000 to 10,000 acres more of superior rice or sugar land can be rented at \$10 per acre, or at a very much higher figure if water should be furnished by the company. Say 7,000 acres at \$10 each ..	70,000 00
During the months of September and October last 39 applications from people now in this country were sent to the promoters of the proposed company, through Mr. A. de Souza Canavarro, Consul for Portugal, for about 2,000 acres of land, offered for colonization, at \$50 per acre; it being understood by these applicants that water for irrigation and domestic purposes will be supplied by the company. Mr. Canavarro also states that many more would be purchasers and settlers are anxiously waiting the formation of the company. \$100,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	5,000 00
When the remaining 8,000 acres are sold, yielding \$50 per acre, or \$400,000, allowing 10 per cent. is paid at sale, and balance in nine equal payments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum net, the income from this source would be	20,000 00 160 000 00
	<u>\$221,715 00</u>

This is not a large estimate, if the capacity of the land in question be taken into account. The present consumption of butcher's meat in Honolulu is as follows:

Beef, about	5,200 carcasses yearly.
Calves, about	1,500 carcasses yearly.
Sheep and Lambs, about	8,500 yearly.
Hogs, about	584,000 pounds.

In addition to the local consumption, the San Francisco market is open; beef and mutton carcasses being admitted free of duty. An offer was recently received from San Francisco to take four hundred beef carcasses and one thousand sheep carcasses per month from Honolulu by refrigerators, at better prices than rule in the market; but the supply of cattle and sheep did not admit of its acceptance. This shows the vast possibility of development of the stock raising business on this island. The Hawaiian Kingdom imported from abroad during the past nine years and nine months live stock to the value of \$595,105.53.

As soon as the 8,000 unsold shares of the capital stock have been subscribed for by responsible persons, the company will be incorporated and the stock issued.

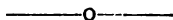
Receipts from the sale of the stock will be paid over to the owners of the properties. Deeds, leases, and bill of sale of landed property and of live stock to be placed in the hands of the officers of the company appointed to receive them.

PROMOTERS OF THE COMPANY.

Jas. Campbell, Esq., owner of the Honouliuli and Kahuku estates ; Jno. H. Paty, Esq., of Messrs. Bishop & Co., Bankers, principal owner of Kawaihoa and Waiamea estates ; M. Dickson, Esq., and J. G. Spencer, Esq., part owners of Kawaihoa and Waiamea ranch ; Mr. B. F. Dillingham, President Pacific Hardware Co.

The following gentlemen have consented to accept office : President, James Campbell ; Vice-President, J. H. Paty ; Secretary and Treasurer, Godfrey Brown.

The following gentlemen have consented to be nominated for Directors : Jas. Campbell, J. H. Paty, S. G. Wilder, A. J. Cartwright, S. B. Dole, W. F. Allen, B. F. Dillingham, W. R. Castle, W. Austin Whiting. General Manager, B. F. Dillingham ; Sub-Manager, M. Dickson.



The "Regulations for Carriages and Rates of Fare" being under consideration for official revision at the time of closing our pages will account for its omission in this issue.

THOS. G. THURM,

Publisher of the following Periodicals, Etc., will mail the same to any address on receipt of their price.

THE ISLANDER, a weekly paper of 34 numbers, issued from March to October, 1875, with title page and index. Price \$2.00; foreign mail, \$2.50.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, for '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85 and '86, issued in December for the succeeding years. Price, 50 cents each ; foreign mail, 60 cents. Complete index for the series, 25 cents.

LIST OF BIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, by Sanford B. Dole, Esq. ; a pamphlet of 18 pages. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents.

HAWAIIAN FERNS, a synopsis taken mostly from Hooker and Baker, by Edw. Bailey, a pamphlet of 62 pages. Price, 75 cents.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

The Court.

His MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, *δ*. November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *δ*. December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIUOKALANI, Heir Apparent, *δ*. September 2, 1838; *m.* September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catholica; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LIKELIKE, *δ*. January 13, 1851; *m.* September 22, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Cleghorn, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaulani-Lunalilo-Kalaninuihilapalapa, *δ*. October 16, 1875.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, Hon. C. H. JUDD.

His Majesty's Staff.

Colonels C H Judd, C P Iaukea, J H Boyd, G W Macfarlane, E W Purvis, and P Opiergelt.

Staff of the Governor of Oahu.

Majors Chas T Gulick, Antone Rosa and J D Holt, Jr.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson; Minister of the Interior, His Ex C T Gulick; Minister of Finance, His Ex J M Kapena; Attorney-General, His Ex P Neumann.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Honorable H A P Carter, J S Walker, J O Dominis, A F Judd, C R Bishop, A S Cleghorn, J M Smith, S N Castle, G Rhodes, S G Wilder, H M Whitney, J M Kapena, H A Widemann, R Stirling, J A Cummins, W C Parke, W J Smith, W P Wood, C H Judd, L McCully, W F Allen, W M Gibson, J E Bush, W D Alexander, P Neumann, J Kaas, S P. rker, E K Likikalani, Luther Aholo, John K. Kuananano, John T Baker, Robert H Baker, Samuel M. Damon, Alfred N Tripp; C H Judd, Secretary.

House of Nobles.

Hon C R Bishop, His Ex J O Dominis, Hon A S Cleghorn, J J Dowsett, S G Wilder, P Isenberg, J M Kapena, J M Smith, J P Parker, H Kuikelani, G Rhodes, J E Bush, C H Judd, P P Kanoa, J W Kaas, H A Widemann, J H S Martin, George W Macfarlane, J S Walker, S Parker. [The Cabinet Ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles *as officio*.]

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice.....Hon L McCully
Second Associate Justice.....Hon E Preston
Clerk.....Wm Foster
Deputy Clerk.....H Smith
ad Deputy Clerk.....Henry F Poor
Hawaiian Interpreter.....W L Wilcox
Chinese Interpreter.....Li Cheung
Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.. Chas W Baldwin

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon A Fornander
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....{ Hon F S Lyman
Hon C F Hart
Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT:

G E Richardson, Second Circuit: Daniel Porter,
Third Circuit: R W H Purvis, Fourth Circuit.

District Justices.

OAHU.

R F Bickerton, P J.....Honolulu
J Humphreys.....Ewa
J P Kama.....Waianae
J Kaluhi.....Koolauloa
W S Wond.....Waialua
Asa Kaulia.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

L Aholo, P J.....Wailuku
D Kahaulio, P J.....Lahaina
John Kalama.....Makawao
S W Kaia.....Hana
M Keoloha.....Honuaula
S K Kupihea.....Molokai
R W Meyer.....Leper Settlement, Molokai
S Kahoolahalala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....Lihue
A W Maioho.....Koloa
R Puuki.....Hanalei
E Kahale.....Waimea
G S Gay.....Niihau
G B Meheula.....Kawahau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J.....Hilo
Z Kalai, P J.....North Kohala
S L Kawel.....North Hilo
J P Miao.....Hamakua
J M Naeole.....Puna
J H S Martin.....Kau
Geo I'inoteo.....East Kau
J G Hoapili.....North Kona
C W P Kaeo.....South Kona
S H Mahuka.....South Kohala

Governors.

Governor of Oahu.....His Ex J O Dominis.
Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.
Governor of Maui.....His Ex J O Dominis.
Governess of Hawaii.....H H Pomaikelani.
Residence, Hilo; F S Lyman, Clerk.
Governor of Kauai.....His Ex P P Kanoa.
Residence, Koloa, Kauai.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson
Secretary of Department.....J S Webb

Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

HAWAIIAN DIPLOMATIC and CONSULAR AGENTS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, D C.....His Ex H A P Carter
Secretary of Legation.....(vacant)

Charge d'Affaires and Consuls-General.

London, England.....	A Hoffnung
Valparaiso, Chile.....	D Thomas
Lima, Peru.....	R H Beddy
Bremen, Germany.....	(vacant)
Paris, France.....	F Collin de Paradis
Tokio.....	R W Irwin
Amsterdam.....	D H Schmull
Barcelona, Spain.....	R Monner Sans

Consuls-General.

London.....	Manley Hopkins
New York, U S A.....	E H Allen, Jr
Sydney, N S W.....	E O Smith
Sweden and Norway.....	H A Burger
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Julius Holmbald
Ottawa, Canada.....	C E Anderson
Hong Kong, China.....	Wm Keswick
Naples, Italy.....	Cerulli
Antwerp, Belgium.....	V Forge

Consuls, Etc.

San Francisco, Cal.	D A McKinley
Portland, Or.	J McCracken
Marseilles, France	A Couve
Havre, France	L de Mandrot
Bordeaux, France	E de Boissac
Génon, Italy	R de Luchi
Boston, Mass.	Lawrence Bond
Glasgow, Scotland	J Dunn
Otago, N Z.	H Driver
Grand Duchy of Baden Baden	M Müller
Callao, Peru	S Crosby
Auckland, N Z.	D B Cruickshank
Falmouth, England	W S Broad
Ramsgate, England	A S Hodges
Monte Video, Uruguay	J Chabrier
Assumption, Paraguay	Prof Alex Marengo

Manzanillo, Mexico	Rd M Stadden
Barcelona, Spain	Jose de Sierra
Cork, Ireland	W D Seymour
Vienna, Austria	V von Schonberger
Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland	E G Buchanan
Rouen, France	C Schessler
Melbourne, Victoria	G N Oakley
Queensland, Australia	A B Webster
Hamburg, Germany	E F Weber
Bremen, Germany	J F Muller
Singapore	R Brenner
Fayal, Azores	T F Serpa
Nagasaki, Japan	Vacant
Colon	H E Cooke
Tasmania	A Coote
Hull, England	W Moran
Maderia	J Hutchinson
Victoria, B C	R P Rither
Cardiff and Swansea	H Golberg
Newcastle, N S W	Alexander Brown
Ghent, Belgium	Ernest Coppeters
Dresden, Saxony	A P Russ
Higo and Osaka, Japan	S Endicott
Liverpool, England	Harold Janion
Shanghai, China	J Johnstone Keswick
St Michaels	Richard Seeman
Tahiti	Vacant
Bankok, Siam	A Kutzhaless
Christiania, Norway	L Samson
Lisbon, Portugal	Leon de A Cohen
Dundee, Scotland	J C Zoller
Gibraltar	Horacio Schott
Newcastle on Tyne	E Biesterfeld
Frankfort on Maine	Jos Kopp
St John, N B	Allan O Crooksbank
Bruges, Belgium	E Vanden Brand
Fort Townsend, W T	James G Swan
Liege	Max Goebel
Brisbane, Queensland	Alex F Webster
Las Palmas, Canary Islands	Luis B Suededo
Oporto	N M T Ferro
Montreal	Dickson Anderson
Halifax, N S	George Fraser
Guatemala	Henry Tolkie
Mexico	William J de Gress
Bristol, Enzla d	Mark Whitwell

Vice-Consuls.

Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy
Toronto, Ontario.....	Geo H Shaw
Hamilton, Ontario.....	Adam Brown
Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson
Belleville, Ontario.....	Alex Robertson
Rochville, Ontario.....	J D Buell
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	Edward J Clements
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....	Clari-
mundo Martins	
Cadiz, Spain.....	Alcon Luciano
Aguilas.....	K C Barberan
Gott nburg.....	Gus Kneak
Lysckil, Sweden.....	H Bergstrom
Jaluit.....	Commercial Agent, Hermann Gross

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior.....His Ex C T Gulick
Chief Clerk of Department.....J A Hassinger

Clerks..... { W O Atwater,
J H Boyd,
G E Smithies,
J H Reist.

Registrar of Conveyances.....T Brown
Deputy Registrar.....Malcolm Brown
Surveyor-General.....W D Alexander
Assistant Surveyor.....C J Lyons
Commissioners of Gov't Lands.....J F Brown
Postmaster-General.....Hon H M Whitney

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Assistant Postmaster-General..... I B Peterson
Supt Public W'ks and Civil Eng'r, Julius H Smith
Superintendent Water Works..... C B Wilson
Clerk of Water Works..... W Auld
Second Clerk..... W T Monsarrat
Commissioner of Patents..... Jonathan Austin

Post Office Department.

H M Whitney..... Postmaster-General
I B Peterson..... Assistant Postmaster-General
David Manaku..... Chief Delivery Clerk
Alice L Fillebrown..... Registry Clerk
Wm Johnson, George L Desha, Oliver C Swain,
J Kalailoa, Assistants; Henry Bryant, Letter
Carrier.

List of Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General
C J Lyons..... Assistant in charge of office
J F Brown, Commissioner of Government Lands
J S Emerson }
F S Dodge } in charge of Parties
E D Baldwin }
W A Wall, H W Laws, draughtsmen and in
office work; H S Davidson, J D Browne.

Board of Immigration.

His Ex C T Gulick..... President
Members—Their Exs W M Gibson, J M
Kapena, Hon J S Walker.
A S Clegghorn..... Inspector-General Immigrants
W O Atwater..... Secretary
G O Nacayama..... Inspector of Japanese Immi-
grants.
S Kimura..... Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island
of Hawaii.
C Ito..... Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of
Maui.

Board of Health.

His Ex W M Gibson..... President
Members—His Ex C T Gulick, Hon A S Cleg-
ghorn.
Secretary..... F H Hayselden
Port Physician..... Dr Jno Brodie
Agent..... J H Brown

Board of Education.

President..... W M Gibson
Members..... Hons J M Smith, J M Kapena J
S Walker, J L Koulikou.
Inspector General of Schools. M M Scott, Acting
Secretary..... W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo and Puna..... L L Severance
Kau..... G W C Jones
North and South Kona..... H N Greenwell
South Kohala..... Rev L Lyons
North Kohala..... E N Dyer
Hamakua..... R A Lyman

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai..... H Turton
Wailuku..... A Barnes
Hana..... S W Kaai
Makawao..... W F Mossman
Molokai..... R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu..... W J Smith

Ewa and Waianae..... W J Smith
Waialua..... J F Anderson
Koolauloa..... W C Lane
Koolaupoko..... W J Smith, acting

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau..... V Knudsen
Koloa, Lihue, Koolau, Hanalei..... Rev J W Smith

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... C E Richardson, Kami, J Nawahi
Hamakua..... R A Lyman,
J K Kaunamano, J R Mills.
North and South Kohala..... Joseph Smith,
S C Luhiau, Z Kalai.

Kau..... C N Spencer, J Kauhane, J H S Martin

MAUI.

Lahaina..... M Makalua, D Taylor, A Makekau
Wailuku..... P Kaluna, E Bal, J Richardson
Makawao..... J Keohokaua, Kekaha
Hana..... O Unna, C K Kakani, S W Kaai
Kaanapali..... J A Kaukau, J F Kauila,
D H Kaliinilii.
Molokai... J Nakaleka, D Kailua, J W M Poohoa

OAHU.

Kona..... D Kahanu, J F Brown, A C Smith
Koolaupoko..... Kane, G Barenaba, M Ruse
Koolauloa..... W C Lane, Naili, J Kaluhi
Waialua..... J F Anderson, S N Emerson,
N Kaiaikawaha.
Ewa and Waianae..... Haupū, Opuni,
A Kauhi.

KAUAI

Puna..... W E H Deverill, D Kealahula
A W Maibo.
Waimea..... V Knudsen, E Kahale, P R Holi
Hanalei..... S Uza, E Kaaloo, D Niuloihi

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

W M Gibson, J M Kapena, C H Judd, Agents

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii..... F S Lyman
Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... L Aholo
Oahu..... R F Bickerton
Kauai..... J Hardy

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin,
R A Lyman, D Porter,
Hamakua..... J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
North and South Kona..... M Barrett,
H Cooper, J W Smith, G F Carsley.
North Kohala..... Kamahu
South Kohala..... J Parker, S H Mahuka
Kau..... W T Martin, C N Spencer, S Ka-
waa, D W Kaaemoku.

MAUI.

Makawao..... C H Dickey, P Nui
Hana..... C K Kakani, M Pupuhi, D Puhi
Molokai..... R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

OAHU.

Kona..... J F Brown, D Kahanu, A C Smith
Ewa and Waianae..... Kaikanahaole
S Previeri, S Gandall.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Waialua.....H Warden, J Amara, J F Anderson.
Koolauloa.....Kaluhī, Kaili, W C Lane
Koolaupoko.....W E Pii, Barenabe, C H Judd
KAUAI.

Kawaihau.....J M Kealoha, J P Kaumualihi, Kapulehua.
Molokaa and Lihue.....W H Rice, S Kaico, Pahuwai.

Appraisers of Land Subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii.....R A Lyman, J H Nawahi
Maui, Molokai and Lanai.....T W Everett, L Aholo, D Kahaulio.
Oahu.....J F Brown, C Brown, R F Bickerton
Kauai.....J Hardy, P P Kanoa, J H Wana

Road Supervisors.

Road Supervisors in Chief:

Hawaii.....C N Arnold
Maui, Lanai and Molokai.....G E Richardson
Oahu, Kona, C W Hart; all except Kona, T A Lloyd.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.

Hawaii—
Hilo.....L Kaapa, D H Hitchcock, L Severance, S W Pa, D Kamai.
Hamakua.....Kukuhikahi, W A Mio, J K Kaunamano.
South Kohala.....D Manuia, S H Mahuka.
North Kohala.....D S Kahookano
North Kona.....Kapukui, S H P Kalawaiaopuna, J Kaelamakule.
South Kona.....S W Papaula, J W Kaapu, J Kaeo, S W Kino.
Puna.....Haleluhi, W S Kaikuihine, D Kapahe.

Maui—
Wailuku.....Kahele, J Haole, J Smyth.
Lahaina.....L Aholo, R Newton.
Makawao.....H P Baldwin, W F Mossman, J Mahoe.
Hana.....Kamaka, P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W Napihao.
Kaanapali.....Nahaku, S M Sylva.

Molokai—
Kaunamano.....S Kupehea, S Paulo, D Kalua, R W Meyer, A Hutchinson.

Lanai.....Kealakai
Oahu—Kona.....W O Atwater, J W Smith, C T Gulick, J S Smithies, J H Byd.
Koolaupoko.....M Kaanuu, W H Pii, E P Aikue.
Koolauloa.....J L Naili
Ewa and Waianae.....D Malo, Kahaulolono, Keaulole.

Waialua.....W C Lane, J F Anderson
Kauai—
Waimea.....J Kauai, E K Kauai, S E Kaula, E L Kauai.
Koolau.....D Nuuhiwa
Hanalei.....A Wilcox, J Kakina

Lihue.....P Puhiula, J Kala, Koloa, A W Maiho.
Kawaihau.....G B Palohau
Nihau.....George S Gay

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

Hawaii—D H Hitchcock, F S Lyman, C F Hart, W C Borden, Hilo District; J W Smith, C N Spencer, J Kauhane, F Spencer, J Nawahi, S W Ia, G W Pilipo, K A Lyman, J K Kaunamano, Kahookano, J R Mills, G Bell, C Meimecke, Kapahu, J Kauwila, J L Kaulukou, Molale, D Alawa, S L Austin.

Maui—H Dickenson, T W Everett, J Kawaiia, J Gardner, P N Makee, A Fornander, D Puhi, J Richardson, R Newton, J W Kalua, S P Halama, J Grunwald, S F Chillingworth, D M Kalama, W F Mossman.

Molokai—R W Meyer, S K Kupihea, A Hutchinson.

Oahu—W C Lane, Koolauloa, M Kaanau, S N Emerson, G Barenaba, C Brown, A Ku, A K Hapai, H Kauahilo, Malcolm Brown, W A Whiting, A Kahi, A C Smith, Col J Austin.

Kauai—F Bindt, S W Wilcox, C Bertleman, W H Deverill, J Hardy, J M Kealoha, J C Long, G B Palohau, L H Stolz.

Nihau—E Kahele.

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu—Dr J Brodie, Capt A B Hayley, J H Brown.
Hawaii—C N Arnold, J W Colville, C E Richardson.
Maui—Dr A H Bayley, S F Chillingworth, W P A Brewer.

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hilo.....D H Hitchcock
Kohala.....H P Wood
Maui—Haiku—C H Dickey.
Makawao—W H Halstead, J Richardson.
For Maui, Molokai and Lanai.....W F Mossman.
Oahu—Honolulu.....J H Paty, T Brown, C T Gulick, C Brown, W R Castle, S B Dole, J M Monsarrat, H A Widemann, A Rosa.
Kauai—Waimea.....V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu.....C T Gulick, J U Kawainui, J A Hassinger, W Auld, S M Carter, William Wond, W H Tell, F H Hayselden.
Waialua.....C H Kalama, S N Emerson, H N Kahulu, J H Barenaba.
Koolupoko.....A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards
Ewa and Waianae.....J K Kaunamano, J D Holt
Hawaii—Hilo.....L Severance, J H Pahio, S K Mahoe, S W Pa, H K Unea, John L Kaulukou.
Kona.....K Kamauoha, J W Smith
Hamakua.....J K Kaunamano, G W Wilfong, A W Haalilo, Walter Joy.
North Kohala.....H Rickard, John Maquire, H P Woods, D S Kahookano, J Moanauli, T J Hayselden, W J Brodie.
South Kohala.....G Bell, J Jones
Kauai.....J Kauhane, J N Kapahu, W Kaacamoku.
Puna.....J N Kamoku

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Oceanic S S Co's Line..... W G Irwin & Co
Liverpool.....
Glasgow..... G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Company..... H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Pac.ets..... H Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line..... H Hackfeld & Co
Glasgow and Honolulu..... F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers
First Monday in June. Officers for 1885-86:
Chief Engineer..... J Nott
First Assistant Engineer..... M D Monsarrat
Second Assistant Engineer..... Julius Asch
Secretary and Treasurer..... Henry Smith
Fire Marshal..... J W McGuire
Annual Parade Day of Department..... Feb 3d
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
of officers, first Wednesday in July.
Mechanic Engine Company No 2 (steam) organized
December, 1850, admitted February 3,
1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
in February.
Hawaii Engine Co No 4 (steam) organized
February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
Tuesday in February.
China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
February, 1879.
Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January,
1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a
Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual
election of officers, second Tuesday in January.
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
re-organized September, 1857. Annual election
of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
streets.
- No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
streets.
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and
Richard streets.
- No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9—Bounded by Water Front, Punchbowl
and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
streets.
- No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyond Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

Volunteer Military Companies.

Prince's Own..... H Kaaha, Captt
Leleiohoku Guard—Cavalry..... Keiki, Capt
Mamalaho..... Elama, Capt
King's Own..... S Nowlien, Capt
Honolulu Rifles..... Capt
Queen's Own..... W C O'Connor, Capt

Anniversaries.

New Years Day..... January 1

Accession of Kalakaua..... February 13
Birthday of Kamehameha III..... March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain..... May 24
Decoration Day..... May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I..... June 11
American Independence..... July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King..... November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence..... Nov 28
Christmas..... December 25

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President..... HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Vice-President..... C R Bishop
Sec'y..... F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
Auditor..... M P Robinson
Physicians..... R McKibbin, Henri McGrew
Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,
F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President..... A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....
Secretary and Treasurer..... C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.
President..... J H Wodehouse.
Vice-President..... Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y..... J A Kennedy | Treas..... A S Cleghorn
Relief Committee..... R F Bickerton, H
Waterhouse, W Roe, G Lucas, A Young.

British Club.

Organized 1842. Premises on Union Street, two
doors below Beretania.
President..... A S Gleghorn
Sec'y..... G Brown | Treas..... A Jagger
Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H
Macfarlane.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres..... T R Lucas | Vice-P..... J F Eckart
Sec'y..... Wm Auld | Treas..... J F Colburn
Ex Com..... Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President..... H W Schmidt
Secretary..... John F Eckart
Treasurer..... H Lose

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President..... F C Damon
Vice-President..... W W Hall
Recording Secretary..... W J Forbes
Cor Secretary..... Miss M A Chamberlain
Home Cor Secretary..... Miss H Hillebrand
Elevative Members..... Mrs B F Dillingham, C W
Ashford.
Treasurer..... E O White

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President..... C R Bishop
Sec'y..... F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
Ex Com..... Rev E C Oggel, J B Atherton, S M
Damon.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1865. Annual meeting June
 President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
 Corresponding Secretary.....Rev A O Forbes
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
 Treasurer.....W W Hall | Auditor.....P C Jones

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs H Bingham
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Miss E B Knight
 Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs L McCully
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
 Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

President.....Mrs E C Oggel
 Vice-President.....Miss J Parker
 Rec Secretary.....Miss N Lowrie
 Cor Secretary.....Mrs E C Damon
 Treasurer.....Miss M Hopper

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1835.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs E C Oggel
 Mrs J A Cruzan
 Mrs G Wallace
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs Jay Greene
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Treasurer.....Mrs C M Hyde

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....J B Asherton
 Vice-President.....J A Dower
 Sec'y.....R W Podmore | Treas.....W Clark
 General Secretary.....S D Fuller

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.

Organized 1853. Meets Annually in April.

President.....Mrs J A Cruzan
 Vice-President.....Mrs W F Allen
 Sec'y.....Mrs W W Hall | Treas.....Mrs P C Jones

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs J M Damon
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J S McGrew
 Mrs A Mackintosh
 Sec. Mrs H M Whitney | Treas.....Mrs S E Bishop
 Mrs S H Dowsett.....Directress

St. Lusitana Benevolent Society.

Organized January, 1882.

President.....J G Silva
 Secretary.....J A Quintal
 Treasurer.....M A Gonsalves

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President.....Joao Gaspar
 Sec'y.....M S Silva | Treas.....Cesar L Brito

Glenn and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....S B Dole
 Vice-President.....M Abbott
 Sec'y.....H A Parmelee | Treas.....A I Smith
 Directors—A J Cartwright, Dr C T Rodgers, W
 Hill, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde, William
 Foster, Jas Castle, W O Atwater, A J Myer.

Ka Lima Kokua.

Organized 1879.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
 Vice-President.....Mrs S Mahelona
 Secretary.....Miss Alice West
 Treasurer.....Mrs A F Cooke

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President.....Rev W C Merritt
 Prof Chem and Nat Science.....L L Van Slyke
 Instructor in Languages.....G L Bates
 Instructor in Eng Literature.....Miss M E Spooner
 Teacher of Music.....Mrs J E Hanford
 Assistant Teacher of Music.....Miss C Castle
 Teacher of French.....A Marques
 Teacher of Drawing.....C Furneaux

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal.....Miss E V Hall
 Assistants.....Miss C A Carter, Miss H R Lewis

Hawaiian Rowing & Yachting Association.

Annual Election, first Monday in August.

President.....His Majesty
 Vice-Presidents.....E W Purvis
 C B Wilson
 Secretary.....W M Giffard
 Treasurer.....J G Spencer

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.

Annual election in January.

Commodore.....R F Bickerton
 Vice-Commodore.....Chas B Wilson
 Sec'y and Treas.....J H Fisher
 Measurer.....Thos C Sorrenson
 Executive Committee.....F Brown, F Whitney,
 J G Spencer, Mark Robinson, W L Wilcox.

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual Elections Second Fridays in January and July.

President.....W D McBride
 Vice-President.....W T Monarrat
 Secretary.....W F Love
 Treasurer.....A W Carter
 Captain.....J L Torbert
 Trustees—C A Brown, E A Jones and B
 Cartwright.

Honolulu Base Ball League.

Annual Election in March.

President.....W F Allen
 Secretary and Treasurer.....J G Spencer
 Scorer.....B Cartwright

Amateur Musical Society.

Organized 1851. Re-organized 1878.

President.....I H Davies
 Vice-President.....F M Swanzy
 Musical Director.....H Berger
 Treas.....G P Castle | Sec'y.....T M Starkev

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Frogres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY NO 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thurs. day of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No 1, A & A S K; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHU COUNCIL NO 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION NO 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL NO 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIE COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

BETHEL UNION CHURCH (Congregational) corner of King and Bethel streets, Rev E C Oggle, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

FORT STREET CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev J A Cruzan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School meets one hour be-

fore morning service. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30, and Sunday evenings at 6:45.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba, Revs Rejis and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at 4:30 P. M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Emma Square; Rt. Rev. Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted by Rev A Macintosh and Rev Geo Wallace. Services in English every Sunday at 6:30 and 11 A M, and 7:30 P. M. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 A M and 3:30 P. M. Sunday School one hour before English morning service.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaunakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

KAUNAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Mauna ea. Rev J Waiama, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P. M. on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahae. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Publications.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued every morning (except Sundays); weekly edition issued on Tuesdays. R. J. Creighton, Managing Editor.

The Daily Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays). Dan Logan, Editor.

The Daily Honolulu Press, issued every morning (except Sundays). L. T. Valentine, Manager.

The Gazette, issued every Tuesday morning. R. Grieve & Co., Publishers and Proprietors.

The Elele Poakolu (native), issued every Wednesday.

The Hawaii Pae Aina (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawanui, Publisher and Editor.

The Kuokoa (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Publisher and Editor.

The Friend, issued on the first of each month. Rev. J. A. Cruzan and E. C. Oggle, Editors and Publishers.

The Anglican Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Revs. A. Mackintosh and G. Wallace, Editors.

The Planter's Monthly, issued on the 15th of each month. L. A. Thurston, Editor.

The Hoku o ke Kai, (native), issued every month. His Majesty the King, Proprietor.

HAWAIIAN Almanac and Annual

FOR



A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1886.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE continued success of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL is sufficient evidence that the labors of the compiler, for the diffusion of reliable statistical, commercial, political and general information pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, have not been in vain. This flattering reception and universal approval in whatever land the ANNUAL circulates, stimulates us to renewed effort to merit the confidence and support of the public. To this end, new subjects of island research are sought for and dealt with. Acknowledgements are due, therefore, to our increasing corps of contributors for their valuable aid, and to the various departments of the government for assistance in the revision of tables and for information supplied, as also to patrons at home and abroad for valuable suggestions toward enhancing the interest and value of this hand-book.

The increasing advertising patronage of the ALMANAC AND ANNUAL is another evidence of its popularity and value. While thanking our many friends for this substantial aid, we feel satisfied that with our thirteen years issues to a constantly widening reading public the returns to them are as helpful, if not more so, than through any other source.

To those journals, local and foreign, that have recognized the claim of the ANNUAL as a reliable hand-book of information on matters pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, is due no small share of the publisher's gratitude.

THOS. G. THRUM.

Honolulu, November, 1886.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1887.

Being the 109th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The latter part of the 111th and the beginning of the 112th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5647-48 of the Jewish Era ;

The year 1305 of the Mohammedan Era ;

The year 2640 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Jan. 23	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 13	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	Thanksgiving Day—Am.	Nov. —
Good Friday	April 8	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	pendence	Nov. 28
Decoration Day	May 30	* Christmas	Dec. 25

—Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Solar Cycle	20
Epact	6	Roman Indiction	15
Golden Number	7	Julian Period	6030

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 19
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 23	Whit Sunday	May 29
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 27	Trinity Sunday	June 5
Good Friday	April 8	Corpus Christi	June 9
Easter Sunday	April 10	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27
Rogation Sunday	May 15	Christmas	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1887.

In the year 1887 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 7-8, visible throughout these islands, and observable at Honolulu as follows :
Moon enters shadow Feb. 7, 10.42.5 P. M.
Middle of eclipse, Feb. 7, 11.50.6 P. M.
Moon leaves shadow, Feb. 8, 0.58.9 A. M.
Magnitude of the Eclipse = 0.436.</p> | <p>2. An annular eclipse of the Sun February 22, not visible in the North Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, August 3, invisible at these islands.</p> <p>4. A total eclipse of the Sun, August 18, not visible at these islands.</p> |
|---|--|

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Mercury will be Evening Star about March 5, July 1, and October 27 ; and Morning Star about April 17, August 16, and December 6.

Venus will be Evening Star till September 21 ; and Morning Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star till April 21 ; then Evening Star till November 8 ; and Morning Star again the rest of the year.

FIRST QUARTER, 1887.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
2 First Quarter....	1.49.0 A. M.			7 Full Moon.....	11.42.6 P. M.			2 First Quarter....	2.36.2 P. M.		
9 Full Moon.....	0.07 P. M.			14 Last Quarter....	3.05 P. M.			9 Full Moon.....	10.24 A. M.		
16 Last Quarter....	4.50.5 A. M.			21 New Moon.....	11.8.8 A. M.			16 Last Quarter....	3.10.6 A. M.		
23 New Moon.....	4.29.6 P. M.							24 New Moon.....	5.38.2 A. M.		
31 First Quarter....	9.55.5 P. M.										
Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month...	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month...	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
1 Sat	H. M.	H. M.		1 Tues ...	H. M.	H. M.		1 Tues ...	H. M.	H. M.	
2 SUN ...	6 38 0 5 30 0	6 38 3 5 30 6		2 Wed ...	6 37 6 5 50 4	6 37 2 5 51 0		2 Wed ...	6 20 6 6 04 5	6 19 7 6 04 9	
3 Mon ...	6 38 5 5 31 3	6 38 9 5 31 9		3 Thurs...	6 36 9 5 51 6	6 36 6 5 52 2		3 Thurs...	6 18 9 6 05 3	6 18 1 6 05 6	
4 Tues ...	6 38 9 5 31 9	6 39 0 5 32 5		4 Fri ...	6 36 6 5 52 2	6 36 2 5 52 8		4 Fri ...	6 17 3 6 06 0	6 16 4 6 06 4	
5 Wed ...	6 39 0 5 32 5	6 39 2 5 33 2		5 Sat ...	6 35 7 5 53 4	6 35 2 5 53 9		5 Sat ...	6 15 6 6 06 8	6 14 8 6 07 1	
6 Thurs...	6 39 2 5 33 2	6 39 4 5 33 9		6 SUN ...	6 34 6 5 54 5	6 34 0 5 55 1		6 SUN ...	6 14 0 6 07 5	6 13 1 6 07 9	
7 Fri ...	6 39 4 5 33 9	6 39 6 5 34 5		7 Mon ...	6 33 4 5 55 6	6 32 8 5 56 1		7 Mon ...	6 12 2 6 08 2	6 11 3 6 08 6	
8 Sat ...	6 39 6 5 34 5	6 40 0 5 35 9		8 Tues ...	6 32 2 5 56 6	6 31 6 5 57 1		8 Tues ...	6 10 4 6 08 9	6 09 5 6 09 2	
9 SUN ...	6 39 8 5 35 2	6 40 1 5 36 6		9 Wed ...	6 31 0 5 57 6	6 30 4 5 58 1		9 Wed ...	6 08 6 6 09 6	6 07 7 6 09 9	
10 Mon ...	6 40 0 5 36 6	6 40 2 5 37 4		10 Thurs...	6 29 8 5 58 6	6 29 2 5 59 2		10 Thurs...	6 06 8 6 10 2	6 05 9 6 10 5	
11 Tues ...	6 40 1 5 36 6	6 40 3 5 37 9		11 Fri ...	6 28 6 5 59 6	6 27 3 6 00 2		11 Fri ...	6 04 1 6 11 1	6 03 2 6 11 5	
12 Wed ...	6 40 2 5 37 4	6 40 4 5 38 6		12 Sat ...	6 26 6 6 01 1	6 25 9 6 01 5		12 Sat ...	6 02 3 6 11 8	6 01 4 6 12 1	
13 Thurs...	6 40 3 5 37 9	6 40 5 5 39 3		13 SUN ...	6 25 2 6 02 0	6 24 5 6 02 4		13 SUN ...	6 00 4 6 12 4	5 59 5 6 12 7	
14 Fri ...	6 40 3 5 38 6	6 40 6 5 40 0		14 Mon ...	6 23 8 6 02 9	6 22 6 6 03 3		14 Mon ...	5 58 6 6 13 0	5 57 7 6 13 3	
15 Sat ...	6 40 4 5 39 3	6 40 8 5 41 4		15 Tues ...	6 22 2 6 03 3	6 21 4 6 03 7		15 Tues ...	5 56 8 6 13 6	5 55 9 6 13 9	
16 SUN ...	6 40 4 5 40 0	6 40 1 5 42 7		16 Wed ...	6 21 4 6 03 7	6 20 6 6 04 1		16 Wed ...	5 55 0 6 14 2	5 54 1 6 14 5	
17 Mon ...	6 40 3 5 40 7	6 39 9 5 44 0		17 Thurs...	6 20 6 6 04 1			17 Thurs...			
18 Tues ...	6 40 3 5 41 4	6 39 8 5 44 7		18 Fri ...				18 Fri ...			
19 Wed ...	6 40 3 5 42 0	6 39 6 5 45 4		19 Sat ...				19 Sat ...			
20 Thurs...	6 40 2 5 42 7	6 39 5 5 46 6		20 SUN ...				20 SUN ...			
21 Fri ...	6 40 1 5 43 4	6 39 4 5 47 3		21 Mon ...				21 Mon ...			
22 Sat ...	6 39 9 5 44 0	6 38 7 5 48 6		22 Tues ...				22 Tues ...			
23 SUN ...	6 39 8 5 44 7	6 38 5 5 48 6		23 Wed ...				23 Wed ...			
24 Mon ...	6 39 6 5 45 4	6 38 4 5 49 2		24 Thurs...				24 Thurs...			
25 Tues ...	6 39 5 5 46 6	6 38 3 5 49 8		25 Fri ...				25 Fri ...			
26 Wed ...	6 39 5 5 46 6	6 38 2 5 49 8		26 Sat ...				26 Sat ...			
27 Thurs...	6 39 0 5 47 3	6 37 9 5 49 8		27 SUN ...				27 SUN ...			
28 Fri ...	6 38 7 5 47 6			28 Mon ...				28 Mon ...			
29 Sat ...	6 38 5 5 48 6							29 Tues ...			
30 SUN ...	6 38 2 5 49 2							30 Wed ...			
31 Mon ...	6 37 9 5 49 8							31 Thurs...			

The foreign arrivals of vessels at all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1885 were 253, with a total of 190,138 tons. Of this number of vessels 186 were from Atlantic and Pacific Ports of the United States, 55 were from Australia and New Zealand, 8 from Islands in the Pacific, 7 from China and Japan, 6 each from Great Britain and British Columbia, 2 from Germany and 1 each from South America and Madeira.

CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Taken December 27, 1884.

SECOND QUARTER, 1887.

San Francisco statistics show the steady growth of tonnage arrivals from the Hawaiian Islands for the first half years 1883-1886 as follows : 1883, 62 vessels, 19,909 tons ; 1884, 49 vessels, 15,955 tons ; 1885, 62 vessels, 22,193 tons ; 1886, 116 vessels, 43,761 tons. This latter record shows an average of 19 vessels per month since January 1st ; a number quite unprecedented in the annals of Hawaiian trade, and was exceeded in tonnage arrivals in 1886 only by (1) Australia with 59,901 tons, and (2) Europe with 57,587 tons.

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

DECREASE OF NATIVE AND INCREASE OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

CENSUS.	Total Population.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Increase of all Foreigners.	Half Castes.	Natives.	Decrease of Natives.
1823....	142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,000	.....
1832....	130,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,313	11,687
1836....	108,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,579	27,834
1853....	73,138	2,119	.....	.....	982	71,019	37,560
1860....	69,800	2,716	.....	597	.....	66,984	4,035
1866....	62,059	2,968	1,206	1,458	1,640	57,125	9,859
1872....	56,897	4,247	1,938	2,011	2,487	49,044	8,081
1878....	57,985	5,561	5,916	5,292	3,420	44,088	4,956
1884....	80,578	18,407	17,939	24,869	4,218	40,014	4,974

LEPERS AT THE SETTLEMENT ON MOLOKAI.

SEX.	Under 10 yrs.	From 10 to 20	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	From 40 to 50	Over 50....	Total 1884...	In 1883....	In 1882....	In 1881....	In 1880....	In 1879....	In 1878....
Males.....	9	78	130	109	75	43	444	439	429	307	383	458	522
Females.....	13	23	88	84	44	22	274	282	262	265	242	300	346
Totals.....	22	101	218	193	119	65	718	721	691	662	625	758	868

THE CENSUS OF 1884 BY AGES.

ALL NATIONALITIES.		HAWAIIANS.	
Under 6 years, Males.....	5,130	Under 6 years, Males.....	2,450
" Females.....	5,060	" Females.....	2,488
Between 6 and 15 years, Males....	6,574	Between 6 and 15 years, Males....	3,742
" Females....	5,759	" Females....	3,490
Between 15 and 30 years, Males....	16,823	Between 15 and 30 years, Males....	5,552
" Females....	9,010	" Females....	5,123
Between 30 and 50 years, Males....	18,683	Between 30 and 50 years, Males....	6,860
" Females....	6,788	" Females....	5,387
Over 50 years, Males.....	4,329	Over 50 years, Males.....	2,900
" Females.....	2,422	" Females.....	2,022
Total	80,578	Total	40,014

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics*, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

* The Roman Catholic Clergy claim 21,295, according to their private census, of May, 1885.

THIRD QUARTER, 1887.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
4 Full Moon.....	10.	2.6	P. M.	3 Full Moon.....	10.	8.6	A. M.	2 Full Moon.....	0.41	1.1	A. M.
12 Last Quarter.....	8.25	5	P. M.	12 Last Quarter.....	1.	4.9	P. M.	10 Last Quarter.....	4.31	7	A. M.
20 New Moon.....	10.18	5	A. M.	18 New Moon.....	7.	7.1	P. M.	17 New Moon.....	3.28	3	A. M.
27 First Quarter.....	3.58	8	A. M.	25 First Quarter.....	9.49	5	A. M.	23 First Quarter.....	6.32	3	P. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sunrise.....	Sunset.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sunrise.....	Sunset.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sunrise.....	Sunset.....
1 Fri.....		5.21.3	6.45.8	1 Mon.....		5.33.1	6.38.7	1 Thurs...		5.43.3	6.16.1
2 Sat.....		5.21.7	6.45.9	2 Tues.....		5.33.5	6.38.2	2 Fri.....		5.43.6	6.15.3
3 SUN.....		5.22.0	6.45.9	3 Wed.....		5.33.9	6.37.7	3 Sat.....		5.43.8	6.14.4
4 Mon.....		5.22.3	6.45.9	4 Thurs.....		5.34.3	6.37.1	4 SUN.....		5.44.1	6.13.6
5 Tues.....		5.22.7	6.45.8	5 Fri.....		5.34.7	6.36.5	5 Mon.....		5.44.4	6.12.7
6 Wed.....		5.23.0	6.45.8	6 Sat.....		5.35.0	6.35.9	6 Tues.....		5.44.6	6.11.9
7 Thurs.....		5.23.6	6.45.8	7 SUN.....		5.35.4	6.35.3	7 Wed.....		5.44.9	6.10.8
8 Fri.....		5.23.7	6.45.8	8 Mon.....		5.35.8	6.34.7	8 Thurs...		5.45.1	6.09.8
9 Sat.....		5.24.1	6.45.7	9 Tues.....		5.36.1	6.34.1	9 Fri.....		5.45.4	6.08.8
10 SUN.....		5.24.4	6.45.6	10 Wed.....		5.36.5	6.33.4	10 Sat.....		5.45.7	6.07.7
11 Mon.....		5.24.8	6.45.5	11 Thurs...		5.36.8	6.32.8	11 SUN.....		5.46.0	6.06.7
12 Tues.....		5.25.2	6.45.4	12 Fri.....		5.37.2	6.32.1	12 Mon...		5.46.2	6.05.7
13 Wed.....		5.25.6	6.45.2	13 Sat.....		5.37.5	6.31.4	13 Tues...		5.46.5	6.04.8
14 Thurs.....		5.26.0	6.45.0	14 SUN.....		5.37.9	6.30.7	14 Wed.....		5.46.7	6.03.8
15 Fri.....		5.26.4	6.44.8	15 Mon.....		5.38.2	6.30.0	15 Thurs...		5.47.0	6.02.9
16 Sat.....		5.26.8	6.44.6	16 Tues.....		5.38.5	6.29.3	16 Fri.....		5.47.2	6.01.9
17 SUN.....		5.27.2	6.44.4	17 Wed.....		5.38.9	6.28.5	17 Sat.....		5.47.5	6.01.0
18 Mon.....		5.27.6	6.44.2	18 Thurs...		5.39.2	6.27.8	18 SUN.....		5.47.7	6.00.0
19 Tues.....		5.28.0	6.43.9	19 Fri.....		5.39.5	6.27.0	19 Mon...		5.48.0	5.59.0
20 Wed.....		5.28.4	6.43.6	20 Sat.....		5.39.8	6.26.2	20 Tues...		5.48.2	5.58.1
21 Thurs.....		5.28.8	6.43.3	21 SUN.....		5.40.1	6.25.4	21 Wed.....		5.48.5	5.57.1
22 Fri.....		5.29.2	6.43.0	22 Mon.....		5.40.3	6.24.6	22 Thurs...		5.48.7	5.56.2
23 Sat.....		5.29.6	6.42.6	23 Tues.....		5.40.7	6.23.8	23 Fri.....		5.49.0	5.55.2
24 SUN.....		5.30.0	6.42.3	24 Wed.....		5.41.0	6.22.9	24 Sat.....		5.49.2	5.54.3
25 Mon.....		5.30.4	6.41.9	25 Thurs...		5.41.3	6.22.1	25 SUN...		5.49.5	5.53.3
26 Tues.....		5.30.8	6.41.5	26 Fri.....		5.41.6	6.21.2	26 Mon...		5.49.7	5.52.4
27 Wed.....		5.31.2	6.41.1	27 Sat.....		5.41.9	6.20.4	27 Tues...		5.50.9	5.51.5
28 Thurs.....		5.31.6	6.40.6	28 SUN.....		5.42.2	6.19.5	28 Wed...		5.50.3	5.50.5
29 Fri.....		5.32.0	6.40.2	29 Mon.....		5.42.5	6.18.7	29 Thurs...		5.50.6	5.49.6
30 Sat.....		5.32.4	6.39.7	30 Tues.....		5.42.8	6.17.8	30 Fri.....		5.50.9	5.48.7
31 SUN.....		5.32.7	6.39.2	31 Wed.....		5.43.0	6.17.0				

The past two years shows quite a diminution in the number of Hawaiian letters passing through the Post Office, notwithstanding the increased facilities of the Postal Service throughout the islands. Reference to the Statistics of the Bureau, on page 26, shows a falling off in letters received of 5,400 in 1884 and 10,200 in 1885, while the number of Hawaiian letters forwarded in 1884 shows a decline of 7,550, and in 1885 of 6,900. On the other hand, the foreign correspondence shows a steady increase.

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.—Continued.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JUNE 30, 1886.

	Natives	Chinese	Portuguese	Other Foreigners	Totals
Population as per Census of 1884.....	44,232	17,937	9,377	9,032	80,578
Passenger arrivals, excess over departures, 1885 to June 30, 1886.....	1,488	154	1,910		3,552
	848				848
Less excess of departures over arrivals to June 30, 1886.....	44,232	20,273	9,531	10,942	84,978
			158	201	359
	44,232	20,273	9,373	10,741	84,619
Less excess of deaths over births from January 1, 1885 to June 30, 1886.....					45
Estimated population as of June 30, 1886.....					84,574

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1885-86.

	MARRIAGES	BIRTHS	DEATHS
For the year 1885.....	398	1,610	1,618
Six months 1886 to June 30.....	208	740	767
Totals.....	606	2,340	2,385

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Est. 1823.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.
Hawaii.....	85,000	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,091
Maui.....	20,000	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970
Oahu.....	20,000	29,955	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068
Kauai.....	10,000	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	8,935
Molokai.....	3,500	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	3,614
Lanai.....	2,500	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214	.....
Niihau.....	1,000	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	.....
Kahoolawe.....	50	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	142,050	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,578

*Kauai and Niihau.

AREA, ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NAMES.	Highest point of Elevation.	Length. Miles.	Breadth. Miles.	Areas in statue sq. miles	Acres.	Population.
Hawaii.	13,805	90	74	4,210	2,500,000	24,991
Mauī	10,032	48	30	760	400,000	15,000
Oahu	4,060	46	25	600	360,000	26,000
Kauai	4,800	25	22	590	350,000	8,000
Molokai	3,500	40	7	270	200,000	1,500
Lanai	3,000	17	9	150	100,000	1,500
Kahoolawe	1,450	11	8	63	30,000	1,500
Niihau	800	20	7	97	70,000	1,500

* Including Niihau.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1887.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D. H. M.				D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
1	Full Moon.....	5.15.8	P. M.	8	Last Quarter.....	6.20.4	A. M.	7	Last Quarter.....	4.39.2	P. M.
9	Last Quarter.....	6.25.7	P. M.	14	New Moon.....	9.36.8	P. M.	14	New Moon.....	8.49.8	A. M.
16	New Moon.....	0.3.5	P. M.	22	First Quarter.....	0.11.1	A. M.	21	First Quarter.....	8.29.7	P. M.
23	First Quarter.....	7.14.3	A. M.	30	Full Moon.....	4.48.6	A. M.	29	Full Moon.....	9.42.7	P. M.
31	Full Moon.....	0.59.3	A. M.								
Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1 Sat.....		5 51 1	5 47 8	1 Tues...		6 03 1	5 24 0	1 Thurs...		6 21 3	5 17 2
2 SUN...		5 51 4	5 46 5	2 Wed...		6 03 6	5 23 5	2 Fri.....		6 22 0	5 17 3
3 Mon...		5 51 7	5 46 0	3 Thurs...		6 04 1	5 23 0	3 Sat.....		6 22 6	5 17 5
4 Tues...		5 52 0	5 45 0	4 Fri.....		6 04 7	5 22 5	4 SUN...		6 23 3	5 17 6
5 Wed...		5 52 3	5 44 1	5 Sat.....		6 05 2	5 22 0	5 Mon...		6 23 9	5 17 8
6 Thurs...		5 52 6	5 43 2	6 SUN...		6 05 7	5 21 6	6 Tues...		6 24 5	5 18 2
7 Fri.....		5 52 9	5 42 3	7 Mon...		6 06 3	5 21 1	7 Wed...		6 25 1	5 18 3
8 Sat.....		5 53 2	5 41 4	8 Tues...		6 06 8	5 20 7	8 Thurs...		6 25 7	5 18 5
9 SUN...		5 53 6	5 40 6	9 Wed...		6 07 4	5 20 3	9 Fri.....		6 26 4	5 18 8
10 Mon...		5 54 1	5 39 7	10 Thurs...		6 08 0	5 20 0	10 Sat.....		6 27 0	5 19 1
11 Tues...		5 54 2	5 38 8	11 Fri.....		6 08 6	5 19 6	11 SUN...		6 27 6	5 19 4
12 Wed...		5 54 6	5 38 0	12 Sat...		6 09 2	5 19 2	12 Mon...		6 28 2	5 19 7
13 Thurs...		5 55 0	5 37 2	13 SUN...		6 09 8	5 18 9	13 Tues...		6 28 8	5 20 1
14 Fri.....		5 55 3	5 36 4	14 Mon...		6 10 4	5 18 6	14 Wed...		6 29 5	5 20 5
15 Sat...		5 55 7	5 35 6	15 Tues...		6 11 0	5 18 4	15 Thurs...		6 30 1	5 20 9
16 SUN...		5 56 1	5 34 8	16 Wed...		6 11 6	5 18 2	16 Fri.....		6 30 7	5 21 3
17 Mon...		5 56 5	5 34 0	17 Thurs...		6 12 2	5 17 9	17 Sat.....		6 31 2	5 21 7
18 Tues...		5 56 9	5 33 2	18 Fri.....		6 12 8	5 17 7	18 SUN...		6 31 8	5 22 1
19 Wed...		5 57 3	5 32 5	19 Sat...		6 13 5	5 17 5	19 Mon...		6 32 3	5 22 7
20 Thurs...		5 57 7	5 31 7	20 SUN...		6 14 1	5 17 4	20 Tues...		6 32 8	5 23 1
21 Fri.....		5 58 1	5 31 0	21 Mon...		6 14 8	5 17 2	21 Wed...		6 33 3	5 23 6
22 Sat.....		5 58 5	5 30 3	22 Tues...		6 15 4	5 17 1	22 Thurs...		6 33 8	5 24 1
23 SUN...		5 58 9	5 29 6	23 Wed...		6 16 1	5 17 0	23 Fri.....		6 34 3	5 24 6
24 Mon...		5 59 4	5 28 9	24 Thurs...		6 16 7	5 17 0	24 Sat...		6 34 8	5 25 1
25 Tues...		5 59 8	5 28 2	25 Fri.....		6 17 4	5 16 9	25 SUN...		6 35 3	5 25 7
26 Wed...		6 00 2	5 27 6	26 Sat.....		6 18 0	5 17 0	26 Mon...		6 35 7	5 26 3
27 Thurs...		6 00 7	5 26 9	27 SUN...		6 18 7	5 17 0	27 Tues...		6 36 1	5 26 8
28 Fri.....		6 01 2	5 26 3	28 Mon...		6 19 3	5 17 0	28 Wed...		6 36 5	5 27 4
29 Sat.....		6 01 6	5 25 7	29 Tues...		6 20 0	5 17 1	29 Thurs...		6 36 9	5 28 2
30 SUN...		6 02 1	5 25 1	30 Wed...		6 20 7	5 17 2	30 Fri.....		6 37 2	5 28 6
31 Mon...		6 02 6	5 24 5					31 Sat.....		6 37 6	5 29 2

The nationality of vessels engaged in the export trade of the Hawaiian Islands for the six months of 1886, ending June 30, showed 79.88 per cent American; 9.14 per cent British; 8.21 per cent Hawaiian and 2.77 per cent German in the value of cargoes of produce exported. For 1885 the percentage stood as follows: American, 91.96; British, 3.59; Norwegian, 1.75; Hawaiian, 1.56, and German, 1.14.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Report of the Board of Education.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1884-86.

	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1884.			IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	1,530	1,208	2,738	1,636	1,338	2,974
Maui	1,041	773	1,814	1,052	707	1,759
Molokai	182	128	310	149	102	251
Lanai	7	11	18	17	18	35
Oahu	1,667	1,307	2,974	1,613	1,359	2,972
Kauai and Niihau	502	367	869	593	432	1,025
Totals	4,929	3,794	8,723	5,060	3,956	9,016

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1886.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

Hawaiians	5,881	Portuguese	1,185
Half-caste Hawaiians	1,042	Norwegians	55
Americans	300	Chinese	130
English	191	South Sea Islanders	24
Germans	175	Other Foreigners	33
Total			9,016.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50° 37' 40", E. (true) 24,559 feet.

Puuohia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2° 15' 30" E. (true) 26,515 feet.

Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39° 23' 30" E. (true) 79.2 statute miles.

Average Magnetic Declination south part of Oahu, 9° 55' E.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy.....	1½	Kahuku.....	51
Diamond Head.....	5	Pearl Rivet Bar.....	6
Koko Head.....	12	Barber's Point.....	14
Makapuu Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu.....	34
Mokapu.....	29	Kahuku, N. pt. of Oahu, via Kaena.....	54

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Lua, S. W. pt. of Molokai.....	35	Kawaihae.....	144
West point of Lanai.....	50	Kealakekua direct.....	157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement.....	50	Kealakekua via Kawaihae.....	186
Lahaina.....	72	S. W. point Hawaii via Kawaihae.....	233
Lahului.....	90	Punaluu.....	250
Hana.....	125	Hilo direct.....	192
Maalaea.....	85	Hilo windward.....	207
Makana.....	60	Hilo.....	230
Mahukona.....	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai.....	102	Waimea.....	120
Nawiliwili.....	92	Makana.....	120
Niihau.....	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluaaha.....	17	Maalaea.....	12
Lanai.....	9	Makana.....	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona.....	10	Hilo.....	85
Waipio.....	40	Lae o ka Mano.....	20
Honokaa.....	50	Kailua.....	34
Laupahoehoe.....	65	Kealakekua.....	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu.....	70
Keahou, Kau.....	50	Kaalualu.....	80
North point of Hawaii.....	70	South point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Diamond Head to S. W. point Molokai.....	30	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Kauai and Oahu.....	61
Molokai and Maui.....	9	Niihau and Kauai.....	15
Maui and Lanai.....	9		

OCEAN DISTANCES.—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco.....	2,100	Auckland.....	3,810
Portland.....	2,460	Sydney.....	4,434
Panama.....	4,620	Hongkong.....	4,893
Tahiti.....	2,330	Yokohama.....	3,440

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Prepared by J. M. LYDGATE.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Keaau.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opihikao.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu.....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kalapana.....	38
Puula.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Panau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Pohoho—Rycroft's.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		

TO VOLCANO.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Edge of Woods.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kanekoa upper Half-way Houses.....	16
Cocanut Grove.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Volcano House.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hawelu's Half-way House.....	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT.

HILO TO:	Miles.	TO HILO:	Miles.
Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Paukas Mill.....	2.9	Waikauamalo Bridge.....	18.8
Papaikou—Office.....	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Kaiwilahila hiBridge.....	24.6
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Lidgate's House.....	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA.

LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.	LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.
Hind's.....	7	Mills' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0
Bottom Kawaii Gulch.....	2.0	Horokaia Church.....	20.5
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	22.0
Soper's.....	4.9	Kapulena Church.....	23.0
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kaala Church.....	6.8	Bicknell's.....	25.8
Kukaiu Gulch.....	8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Horne's.....	8.5	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe.....	9.0	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Notley's, Paauilo.....	10.5	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill.....	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau.....	15.2	" " " Paauhau Mill.....	1.0
Paauhau Church.....	16.3	" " Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele.....	.7

THROUGH KOHALA.

Kawaihae to Waimea.....	11.0	Kawaihae to Hind's, Kohala (approx).....	14.0
" " Puako.....	5.0	Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approx).....	25.0
FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:		FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:	
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Star Mill.....	1.25
Niuli Mill.....	2.80	Star Mill R. R. Station.....	2.50
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa.....	1.15	Union Mill.....	2.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Honomakau.....	2.50
Dr. Thompson's.....	1.75	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihii.....	.40	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Honoipu.....	7.25
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Native Church.....	1.00	Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

OVERLAND DISTANCES.—*Continued.*

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.	HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.
Waikiki Grove.....	3	Waimanalo.....	12
Diamond Head.....	4½	Kaneohe Plantation.....	9½
Coco Head.....	11	Kaalaee Plantation.....	15
Ewa Church.....	11	Kualoa Ranch.....	19½
Waialua Church.....	18½	Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26
Waianae Church, Pokai.....	30	Laie Settlement.....	32
Nuuanu Pali.....	6	Kahuku.....	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LIHUE TO:	Miles.	KOLOA TO:	Miles.
Waialua Falls.....	5	Hanapepe.....	7
Koloa.....	10	Waimea.....	15
Kealia.....	14		
Kilauea.....	22	Waimea to Mana Point.....	10
Hanalei.....	30	Nawiliwili to Mana Point.....	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:	Miles.	KALEPOLEPO TO:	Miles.
Kaanapali.....	4	Makee's.....	10
Wailuku.....	20	Makawao.....	13½
KAHULUI TO:		HAIKU LANDING TO:	
Wailuku P. O.....	3	Makawao.....	7
Makawao.....	11	MAKAWAO, SAYRE'S STORE, TO:	
Hana, through Hamakua.....	45	Summit of Haleakala.....	13
WAILUKU TO:		MAKENA TO:	
Kalepolepo.....	10	Makee's Plantation.....	3
Makee's Plantation.....	20	ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Makawao.....	14	Hana, via Kaupo.....	45

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES AS ADOPTED BY THE
HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Corrected for the ANNUAL by PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.

STATIONS.	LATITUDES.	LONGITUDES.
	Deg. Min. Sec.	Deg. Min. Sec.
Honolulu Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Cap- tain Tupman.....	21 17 57.	157 51 48.
Honolulu Light House.....	21 17 54.99	157 52 12.99
Diamond Head Summit.....	21 15 20.59	157 48 52.12
Tantalus, Puu Ohia.....	21 19 43.20	157 49 03.274
Makapuue Station (east point of Oahu).....	21 18 15.57	157 39 20.12
Mokapu Station, Kaneohe.....	21 27 01.07	157 44 04.66
Kahuku Point (northeast point of Oahu).....	21 42 19.207	157 58 59.78
Barber's Point, Laeoa.....	21 17 32.23	158 6 32.39
Puuloa (windmill).....	21 19 11.76	157 58 25.66
Laie Point.....	21 38 40.65	157 55 16.54
Kaena Point (northwest point of Oahu).....	21 34 13.10	158 16 55.576
Haleakala, Station on Summit.....	20 42 35.4	156 15 08.1
Lahaina Court House.....	20 52 3.4	156 40 50.5
Kauiki Point (east point of Maui).....	20 45 1.7	155 59 3.4
Puu Olai, or "Miller's Hill" (south of Makena).....	20 37 56.7	156 27 4.4
Halawa (east end of Molokai).....	21 9 0.8	156 43 44.13
Kahoolawe Summit.....	20 33 39	156 35 21
Kawaihae Light House (approximate).....	20 02 12.5	155 50 5
Mauna Kea, Station on Summit (approximate).....	19 49 16	155 28 16
Haia Station, back of Hilo.....	19 42 44.7	155 5 55
Kaihua, Hawaii Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....		156 00 40
Waimea, Kauai, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....	21 57 12	150 40 10

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1885.

IMPORTS.—HONOLULU.

	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 29,758 88		\$ 33,301 89	\$ 63,060 77
Animals and Birds	254 00	\$ 50,475 05		50,729 05
Building Materials	22,147 12	3,353 71	1,800 36	50,301 19
Clothing, Hats, Boots	150,903 94	110,090 23	7,115 16	268,109 33
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	20,236 57		221 19	20,457 68
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	35,860 36		56 09	35,917 35
Cottons	39,394 34	140,386 95	648 26	180,429 55
Linen	10,634 82		1,093 34	11,778 22
Dry Goods { Silks	25,545 78		686 14	26,231 92
Woolens	34,323 47	13,128 10	26 81	48,078 38
Mixtures	14,441 63	1,836 04	36 51	16,314 18
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.	76,887 03	5,809 73	4,770 93	87,467 74
Fish (dried and salt)	8,477 17	62,474 57	25 00	70,977 04
Flour	1,199 02	143,146 28	12 32	144,357 62
Fruits (fresh)	357 00	12,739 82		13,096 82
Furniture	30,977 01	29,672 68	173 52	60,823 21
Grain and Feed	345 16	200,108 86		200,448 02
Groceries and Provisions	94,843 99	297,330 70	6,457 57	398,632 26
Guns and Gun Materials	6,181 94	3,579 54	242 00	10,003 48
Gun Powder	3,861 54			3,861 54
Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools	51,675 11	116,540 62	350 13	168,565 86
Iron and Steel, etc.	4,081 56	29,079 67		36,316 86
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	21,929 66		203 00	22,132 66
Leather	1,880 44	39,405 55		41,345 99
Lumber	381 41	195,714 41		196,095 82
Machinery	35,739 25	152,505 55		188,744 84
Matches	169 89	10,761 48	121 76	11,053 13
Musical Instruments	6,709 69	3,403 17		10,162 86
Naval Stores	1,825 18	20,329 27	583 10	31,737 55
Oils, (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.) ..	15,625 56	50,671 20	530 00	66,826 76
Paints and Paint Oils, and Turpentine ..	24,433 58	1,043 10	180 85	25,657 53
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	8,465 30	2,969 45	65 97	11,500 72
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.) ..	12,561 36	1,884 45		14,445 81
Saddlery, Carriages and Materials	18,572 27	30,708 80		49,281 07
Shooks and Containers	117,589 78	5,665 10	8,616 43	131,871 31
Spirits	4,790 04		88,549 58	93,339 62
Stationery and Books	12,542 30	45,375 13	167 00	58,084 43
Tea	17,396 80		105 40	17,502 20
Tin and Tinware and Materials	4,915 08			4,915 08
Tobaccos, Cigars, etc.	6,295 51	84,781 29	40,926 90	132,003 70
Wines (light)	11,751 37		14,783 57	26,534 94
Sundry Merchandise not included in the above	38,399 61	30,302 03	2,517 57	71,219 21
Charges on Invoices	31,707 94	28,775 42	4,195 84	64,679 20
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	2,417 64		22 71	2,440 35
	\$ 1,058,637 25	\$ 1,962,108 25	\$ 218,587 72	\$ 3,239,327 22
Discounts, Damaged and short				22,830 50
				\$ 3,216,496 72

IMPORTS.—OTHER PORTS.

	VALUE PAYING DUTY.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE IN BOND.	
Total at Kahului	\$ 39,652 62	\$ 192,308 87	\$ 130 00	\$ 232,091 49
Total at Hilo	14,089 30	144,001 94		158,091 24
Total at Mahukona	1,552 43	8,305 42		9,857 85
Value of goods free by Civil Code, at all ports ..				214,007 28
Total Hawaiian Islands				\$ 3,830,544 58
SPECIE		(\$724,075 70)		

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1885.

IMPORTS.—COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY FROM	
United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$412,119 37
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	12,822 55
Great Britain.....	409,407 72
Germany.....	141,825 38
Australia and New Zealand.....	11,416 56
China.....	96,936 89
France.....	10,211 00
Other countries.....	1,038 00
Total at all ports.....	\$1,095,778 07

VALUE OF GOODS AND SPIRITS BONDED FROM	
United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$120,759 73
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	3,561 32
Great Britain.....	47,588 43
Germany.....	14,067 96
Australia and New Zealand.....	5,586 09
China.....	21,927 26
France.....	4,172 07
Other countries.....	915 00
Total at all ports.....	\$218,577 86

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM	
United States.....	\$ 97,880 66
Great Britain.....	29,027 02
Germany.....	5,999 55
Australia and New Zealand.....	51,624 21
Other Countries.....	29,475 84
Total at all ports.....	\$214,007 28

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY "TREATY" FROM THE UNITED STATES.	
At Honolulu.....	\$1,962,102 25
At Kahului.....	192,308 87
At Hilo.....	144,001 84
At Mahukona.....	8,305 42
Total at all ports.....	\$2,306,718 48

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Animals and Birds.....	\$ 6,017 00
Bags and Containers.....	1,128 00
Coal and Coke.....	71,576 16
Diplomatic Represent'vs (Sundries).....	185 23
Fertilizer and Bone Meal.....	27,140 45
His Majesty (Sundries).....	6,831 91
Hawaiian Government.....	33,867 32
Iron, Steel &c.....	3,155 63
Plants and Seeds.....	628 49
Returned Cargoes.....	118 00
Sundries, by Permission.....	26,989 27

Sheathing Metal.....	\$ 1,357 37
Stationery and Books.....	1,260 75
Sundry Personal & Household Effects.....	14,642 42
Total at Honolulu.....	\$195,918 00
Kahului.....	11,684 00
Hilo.....	3,013 03
Mahukona.....	3,392 25
Total.....	\$214,007 28

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$247,769 93
Import Duties Goods.....	115,637 21
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	24,536 14
Blanks.....	12,050 50
Fees.....	3,544 50
Wharfage.....	20,430 56
Registry.....	167 22
Warehouse Storage.....	328 69
Kerosene Storage.....	1,930 91
Coasting License.....	3,725 24
M. H. Fund.....	1,395 55
Storage.....	11,082 13
Lights.....	1,163 14
Interest.....	4,502 83
Hospital Fund.....	9,434 00

Buoys.....	\$ 344 00
Passports.....	2,893 00
Fines and Forfeitures.....	12,557 27
Esplanade Storage.....	2,687 95
Towage.....	7,661 72
Honolulu.....	\$493,777 59
Kahului.....	6,009 98
Hilo.....	2,321 85
Mahukona.....	228 02
Total 188.....	\$502,337 38
Total 188.....	551,736 59
Decrease 1885.....	\$ 49,399 21

RESUME OF IMPORTS.

United States.....	\$ 2,940,837 00
Great Britain.....	486,023 17
Germany.....	161,892 89
Australia and New Zealand.....	68,626 86
China and Hongkong.....	118,864 15
Other Countries.....	54,300 51
Total.....	\$ 3,830,544 58

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1885.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.—COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	Pacific Ports, U.S.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands in Pacific.	China	Total.
Sugar, lbs.....	171,346,625		3,689		171,350,314
Molasses, galls.....	57,941				57,941
Rice, lbs.....	7,362,200				7,367,253
Coffee, lbs.....	1,300		4,953	100	1,675
Fungus, lbs.....			275	100	1,137
Bananas, bnchs.....	60,046				60,046
Goat Skins, pcs.....	19,782			1,137	19,782
Hides, pcs.....	19,045				19,045
Wool, lbs.....	474,121				474,121
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	350				350
Calf Skins, pcs.....	26				26
Sheep Skins, pcs.....	8,783				8,783
Dried Bananas, bxs.....	837	55			892

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1885.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar,..... pounds	171,350,314	\$ 8,356,061 04
Rice,..... pounds	7,367,253	387,296 63
Hides,..... pieces	19,045	71,532 78
Bananas,..... bunches	60,046	58,809 50
Wool,..... pounds	474,121	49,573 93
Goat Skins,..... pieces	19,782	15,023 32
Molasses,..... gallons	57,941	7,050 00
Dried Bananas,..... boxes	892	4,265 00
Betel Leaves,..... boxes	350	1,945 00
Sheep Skins,..... pieces	8,783	1,735 62
Coffee,..... pounds	1,675	283 00
Fungus,..... pounds	1,137	113 70
Calf Skins,..... pieces	26	20 00
Sundries.....		4,954 36
Total value.....		\$ 8,958,663 88

TOTAL VALUE DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hawaiian Islands.....	\$7,355,795 11
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kauai.....	1,345,168 60
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hawaii.....	257,700 77
Furnished as Supplies to Merchants (as per estimate).....	71,000 00
Furnished as Supplies to Naval Vessels (as per estimate).....	18,000 00

Total.....\$9,048,163 88

TOTAL OF ALL EXPORTS.

Value of Domestic Goods Exported.....	\$8,958,663 88
Value of Domestic Goods Furnished (as per estimate).....	80,000 00
Value of Foreign Goods Exported.....	10,051 13
Special Duties.....	\$0,602,000 00

Total.....\$9,158,818 01

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1885.

PASSENGERS STATISTICS.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM		TO.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children
San Francisco.....	1375	139	1332	231
Australia and New Zealand.....	90	6	135	9
Oregon and Washington Territory...	9	1	23	5
Victoria, B. C.....	7	.....	3	.....
China and Japan.....	5	.....	10	4
Islands in the Pacific.....	65	2	29	2
Atlantic Ports.....	2	1	.....	.....
European Ports.....	16	12	.....	.....
Totals.....	1569	161	1532	251

Total arrivals for the year.....	1,730
Total departures for the year.....	1,783
Excess of Departures.....	53

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.

From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand.....	1,385
From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco.....	1,341
From Victoria, B. C., bound to China.....	1,100
From San Francisco, bound to China.....	491
From Tahiti, bound to San Francisco.....	10

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF IMMIGRANTS, 1885.

FROM.	CHINESE.				JAPANESE.				PORTUGUESE.			
	FROM.		TO.		FROM.		TO.		FROM.		TO.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
China via San Francisco.....	100	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China direct.....	11	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michaels & Western Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	111	2	27	2	184	118	713	12	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Arrivals of Immigrants for the Year.....	5,410
Total Departures of Immigrants for the Year.....	1,865
Excess of Arrivals.....	3,545

CUSTOM HOUSE EXHIBIT OF EXPORT TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

ARTICLES.	HONOLULU.		KAHULUI & HILO.		TOTAL AT ALL PORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, lbs.	36,903,383	\$1,622,175 17	4,927,670	\$223,676 19	41,831,053	\$1,847,851 36
Rice, lbs.	2,223,664	98,874 92			2,223,665	98,874 92
Hides, pcs.	9,999	28,046 83	536	3,878 00	8,535	31,924 83
Bananas, bnchs.	12,660	12,240 00			12,660	12,240 00
Goat Skins, pcs.	6,829	3,885 40			6,829	3,885 40
Molasses, gals.	27,591	4,002 46			27,591	4,002 46
Sheep Skins, pcs.	2,225	258 50			2,225	258 50
Coffee, lbs.	605	104 50			605	104 50
Betel Leaves, bxs.	59	345 00			59	345 00
Sundries		4,729 00		80 10		4,809 10
Total Value		\$1,774,618 63		\$229,634 29		\$2,004,252 92

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS CARRYING SAME, FOR NINE MONTHS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

NATIONALITY.	HONOLULU.	KAHULUI.	HILO.	TOTAL AT ALL PORTS.	PERCENT OF TOTAL.
American	\$5,748,936 61	\$1,547,838 88	\$92,890 22	\$7,389,665 71	76 90
Hawaiian	1,106,016 20		34,959 27	1,140,975 47	11 87
British	805,699 01			805,699 01	8 38
German	273,252 82			273,252 82	2 85
Total Value	\$7,933,904 64	\$1,547,838 88	\$127,849 49	\$9,609,593 01	100 00

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886 AND 1885, RESPECTIVELY.

ARTICLES.	NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.		NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, lbs.	202,468,051	\$9,208,875 36	149,644,276	\$7,243,325 23
Rice, lbs.	5,401,715	249,828 43	5,383,353	283,365 54
Hides, pcs.	22,232	81,269 31	15,336	60,224 15
Bananas, bnchs.	35,102	33,417 25	43,673	43,577 50
Goat Skins, pcs.	14,483	8,911 35	16,445	10,700 58
Molasses, gals.	63,071	7,991 16	46,382	5,437 75
Sheep Skins, pcs.	7,360	799 00	7,563	1,020 62
Coffee, lbs.	4,631	847 00	1,375	241 50
Betel Leaves, bxs.	223	1,122 50	281	1,575 00
Tallow, lbs.	15,885	795 00		
Wool, lbs.	73,180	7,000 00	71,639	6,584 97
Awa, lbs.	865	73 70		
Dried Bananas, bxs.			892	4,265 00
Calf Skins, pcs.			26	20 00
Sundries		8,662 95		4,178 86
Total Value		\$9,609,593 01		\$7,645,116 70

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING IMPORTS.

For alternate years 1876-1884. For the year 1885, See page 16.

	1876.	1878.	1880.	1882.	1884.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$19,792 34	\$20,548 31	\$36,159 40	\$36,414 06	\$72,590 31
Animals and Birds	261 40	18,690 85	81,583 85	74,622 69	94,133 20
Building Materials	21,596 39	107,042 33	82,257 85	85,395 82	126,893 15
Clothing, Hats, Boots	176,183 41	208,596 03	226,169 96	344,078 87	309,219 63
Crockery, and Glassware	14,127 61	17,991 70	25,841 31	36,773 03	49,591 54
Drugs and Medicines	17,079 59	17,945 27	27,818 08	46,000 41	48,181 59
Dry Goods—Cottons	167,451 47	165,159 13	151,134 60	261,015 66	191,102 21
Linen	9,153 62	8,213 66	13,313 40	20,876 22	14,374 44
Silks	12,712 15	23,270 96	25,633 25	35,475 30	30,075 73
Woolens	42,807 99	70,422 77	50,375 73	115,520 29	68,794 10
Mixtures	25,321 31	37,737 81	32,589 44	28,110 30	27,102 33
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.	53,118 31	53,752 01	66,637 71	116,503 98	101,213 39
Fish (dry and salt)	17,891 81	47,205 95	35,276 72	65,701 27	74,751 85
Flour	54,027 29	102,728 97	100,333 17	121,453 33	170,280 91
Fruits (fresh)	2,730 97	3,443 28	4,151 50	6,347 68	11,456 23
Furniture	27,662 93	49,432 22	73,345 33	124,033 20	96,599 53
Furs and Ivory	2,656 73	1,926 30			
Grain and Feed	14,513 39	34,695 61	73,951 15	171,525 52	184,598 53
Groceries and Provisions	99,476 12	209,573 50	379,794 40	453,161 39	470,929 42
Guns and Gun Materials	5,529 61	10,475 04	12,610 78	13,500 08	11,053 63
Gun Powder	2,714 35	3,514 39	5,317 31	7,038 54	4,352 92
Hardware, Agr. Implements & Tools &c.	125,828 18	210,299 58	215,338 33	275,228 87	285,901 23
Iron, Steel, etc.	20,673 35	56,654 20	34,341 73	62,797 39	61,224 87
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	24,032 41	34,925 99	74,447 42	90,935 22	41,640 94
Leather	8,556 61	20,965 39	27,556 29	44,670 47	42,131 94
Lumber	63,322 24	212,352 71	221,212 13	248,557 23	283,992 01
Machinery	37,331 51	417,297 32	253,124 70	182,537 47	211,172 50
Matches	5,513 83	4,457 11	3,194 25	12,838 97	4,751 35
Musical Instruments	8,432 91	10,332 32	11,021 67	13,706 12	13,010 55
Naval Stores	35,537 25	52,414 47	67,473 39	73,582 16	42,539 23
Oil (cod-liver, kerosene, whale, etc.)	72,031 18	97,626 51	75,022 03	105,061 31	88,972 54
Paint, Paint Oil, & Turpentine	13,543 03	23,803 16	42,700 50	30,824 29	33,550 67
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	13,024 56	11,057 36	13,031 61	17,090 89	12,633 36
Saddlery, Carriages, etc.	34,530 45	77,441 26	74,486 57	81,261 43	70,397 39
Sacks and Containers	53,948 90	59,193 79	72,257 95	62,909 20	106,700 11
Spirits	31,914 91	59,165 61	81,130 34	81,440 52	141,476 39
Stationery and Books	31,429 81	27,282 07	45,222 24	69,278 93	69,167 21
Tea	7,223 22	20,419 50	14,237 34	29,464 42	22,421 35
Tin and Tinware	5,914 87	5,474 36	6,209 50	12,536 21	10,690 84
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	57,475 03	65,013 71	105,111 90	138,810 77	140,456 10
Whalebone	33,134 50	15,750 06			
Wines (light)	475 87	6,204 18	10,727 63	12,925 07	22,526 51

AVERAGE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Honolulu, From 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1846, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Prod. Exported.	Foreign Prod. Exported.	Total Customs Receipts.	Transshipment of Oil and Bone.			Natl. Vess'l. No.	Shipping.		Spirits, Gallons Consumed.	Haw. Registered Vessels.	
						Galls. Spm. Oil.	Galls. Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Wh. Bone.		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
1846	\$598,382	\$682,850	\$620,595	\$62,325	\$36,506				17	53	167		28	1,578
1847	710,138	964,226	299,018	55,268	48,801				4	67		3,271	61	2,160
1848	605,618	300,370	266,819	33,551	55,568				7	90	254	3,443	78	2,872
1849	729,739	381,185	185,083	196,202	81,231				12	180	274	5,718		
1850	1,035,058	783,052	516,522	246,599	121,506				12	469	304	8,251	80	3,539
1851	1,824,821	691,221	390,858	381,401	166,602				12	469	304	11,270	75	4,460
1852	759,868	638,303	257,251	381,142	113,000				3	215	220	14,148	60	4,432
1853	1,401,075	472,066	281,599	191,397	155,050				3	215	220	18,203	56	3,827
1854	1,596,837	585,122	274,029	311,092	155,125				16	211	59,451	17,537	54	4,831
1855	1,381,169	572,601	297,859	274,741	158,411				16	211	59,451	18,528	54	4,831
1856	1,351,402	670,826	466,278	204,545	121,294				9	121	43,213	14,779	48	4,718
1857	1,130,165	645,554	423,066	222,222	140,777				10	82	26,817	16,144	54	5,795
1858	1,086,666	787,082	520,066	267,020	166,138				10	115	45,952	16,144	53	5,795
1859	1,555,558	911,359	688,575	302,754	132,302				5	139	59,241	14,158	68	6,366
1860	1,223,740	807,459	480,575	326,875	117,302				5	139	59,241	14,295	68	6,366
1861	761,163	650,774	470,872	182,901	104,115				7	93	45,952	9,676	53	5,848
1862	998,230	838,424	580,541	251,882	107,490				7	93	45,952	8,040	58	6,645
1863	1,175,493	1,005,852	744,413	261,439	124,752				6	88	42,039	7,862	44	5,497
1864	1,174,241	1,002,181	744,413	261,439	124,752				8	157	75,083	10,237	56	7,995
1865	1,694,265	1,808,257	1,051,211	548,834	192,166				8	157	75,083	11,745	56	7,995
1866	1,694,265	1,808,257	1,051,211	548,834	192,166				3	150	66,028	12,833	74	11,664
1867	1,957,410	1,679,601	1,051,211	548,834	192,166				3	150	66,028	12,833	74	11,664
1868	1,931,790	1,806,215	1,051,211	548,834	192,166				11	134	66,028	15,139	77	11,456
1869	2,040,688	2,130,358	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				7	134	58,831	16,030	63	9,703
1870	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				7	127	75,616	16,030	61	10,528
1871	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				16	159	91,248	17,016	64	10,855
1872	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				9	146	108,931	18,117	57	8,668
1873	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				12	169	62,767	18,843	58	8,561
1874	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				12	180	71,466	18,404	58	8,561
1875	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				22	180	93,110	21,731	51	7,376
1876	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				14	168	168,766	37,197	45	6,753
1877	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				17	168	168,766	37,197	45	6,753
1878	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				11	232	161,621	24,223	54	8,994
1879	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				6	251	151,670	27,360	55	7,949
1880	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				25	239	151,670	43,166	63	10,023
1881	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				15	239	141,916	44,289	63	10,149
1882	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				13	258	150,341	46,085	60	9,338
1883	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				6	258	172,610	32,506	64	9,351
1884	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				13	247	185,316	61,272	64	9,351
1885	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				11	241	187,826	70,115	53	9,826
1886	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,243,291	631,067	215,798				6	253	190,138	80,115	51	9,250

NOTE.—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures, when given, were unreliable. The first transshipment of Oil and Bone was in 1851, so far as any record can be found for statistical purposes.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1860-1886.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS. MOLASSES	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW.	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL-ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1860	1,144,271	108,613	.....	.....	48,966	19,964	84,957	37,298	70,524	649,204	178,794	884	.....	\$ 349,926.54
1861	2,562,498	128,259	.....	.....	45,366	7,463	233,100	21,945	119,927	530,835	278,330	762	.....	404,172.74
1862	3,095,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	282,942	53,076	40,368	738,004	301,417	598	121	532,949.87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	16,366	242,640	43,646	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213.54
1864	10,414,441	349,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211.82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621.61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,886	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	404,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,863	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,666	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	47,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,650,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	597,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,597	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,490	22,620	125,590	71,955	399,326	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,555,355.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	105,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,522	522,757	212,740	22,364	186 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,593.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,104	4,889,194.40
1881	93,579,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	7,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	9,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,614,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,967,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	160,636,998	35,480	3,178,050	.....	4,026	13,297	15,885	7,654	73,180	.....	.....	.....	22,180	7,605,296.89

*Six months to July 1st.

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
193 new	Bark	Kalakaua.....	404 29.95	J S Walker
208 do	Schr	Malolo.....	133 65.95	Pacific Nav Co
209 do	Schr	Gen. Seigel.....	39 12.95	J F Colburn
216 do	Schr	Jennie Walker.....	137 85.95	William Greig
237 do	Brig	Hazard.....	459 16.95	Pacific Nav Co
239 do	Bark	Thos. R. Foster.....	1127 79.95	J Campbell, C Brewer & Co. T R Foster,
249 do	Brig	Allie Rowe.....	337 47	John Lucas
257 do	Stmr	Zealandia.....	2459 19	John S Walker
258 do	Stmr	Australia.....	2459 19	John S Walker
259 do	Bark	Lady Lampson.....	489 46	C Brewer & Co
261 do	Bark	Star of Devon.....	427 01	Philip Butler

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177 new	Stmr	Likilike.....	556 20.95	Wilber Steamship Co
190 do	Stmr	Kilauea Hou.....	271 19.95	Wilber Steamship Co
195 do	Stmr	Mokoli.....	55 70.95	Wilber Steamship Co
204 do	Stmr	Lehua.....	217 61.95	Wilber Steamship Co
243 do	Stmr	Kinai.....	252 77.95	Wilber Steamship Co
207 do	Stmr	James Makee.....	244 15.95	Inter Island S N Co
213 do	Stmr	C R Bishop.....	281 26.95	Inter Island S N Co
224 do	Stmr	Iwalani.....	434 49.95	Inter Island S N Co
247 do	Stmr	W G Hall.....	572 69.95	Inter Island S N Co
262 do	Stmr	Waialeale.....	265 65	Inter Island S N Co
254 do	Stmr	Ivy Holmes.....	122 35	I H Horton
— do	Stmr	Surprise.....	134	Pacific Nav Co
125 do	Stmr	Waimanalo.....	49 21.25	Waimanalo Sugar Co

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
51 45				Inter Island S N Co
25 43.65				J I Dowsett
152 77.95				Inter Island S N Co
43 65.95				Allen & Robinson
193 24.95				Allen & Robinson
75 55.95				Pacific Nav Co
22 32.95				F Wundenberg
116 75.95				C Along
116 66.95				Inter Island S N Co
65 63.95				Pacific Nav Co
60 37.95				Pacific Nav Co
95 97.95				Pacific Nav Co
122 35.95				Inter Island S N Co
122 35.95				Inter Island S N Co
17 10.95				Tong Aki
36 44.95				Pacific Nav Co
139 70.95				Allen & Robinson
107 10.95				Pacific Nav Co
6 21.95				N Kanaauao
8 88.95				F Wundenberg
22 20.95				G W and H R Macfarlane
45 35.95				Pacific Nav Co
11 45.95				W F Williams
9 67.95				C H Judd
23 73.95				J Paiko
22 73.95				W F Williams
41 67.95				O Kalua
127 35				S C Allen
95 15				Pacific Nav Co
174 20				Pacific Nav Co
36 10				J I Dowsett
147 25				S C Allen
—				Inter Island S N Co

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast:

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Win. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1886—Am. barkentine Amelia, 11 days from Honolulu to Port Townsend.

QUICK PASSAGES OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York.....	3,350	Oregon.....	Oct. 1883.....	7	8	33
Philadelphia to Queens-town.....	3,010	Illinois.....	Dec., 1876.....	8	18	3
New York to Havana.....	1,225	City of Vera Cruz.....	Aug., 1876.....	4	0	43
Havana to New York.....	1,225	City of New York.....	May, 1875.....	3	10	7
Havre to New York.....	3,154	La Bourgogne.....	June 1886.....	7	5	8
.....	2,300	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6	14	..
.....	2,300	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6	5	30
.....	4,764	City of Peking.....	.....	15	9	..
.....	4,764	Oceanic.....	1876.....	14	13	..
.....	2,950	Etruria.....	Aug., 1885.....	6	9	10*
.....	2,950	Alaska.....	Sept., 1882.....	6	15	19
.....	2,950	Oregon.....	April, 1884.....	6	10	10
.....	2,950	Alaska.....	1883.....	6	21	40
.....	2,950	Etruria.....	Aug., 1885.....	6	5	44*
.....	.....	Sterling Castle.....	May, 1882.....	29	22	15†
.....	.....	Glenavon.....	June, 1882.....	44	14	..§
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney.....	.....	Austral.....	May, 1882.....	32	12	..‡
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	4,764	Arabic.....	Oct., 1882.....	13	21	43
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	4,764	Gaelic.....	Sept., 1886.....	13	22	30
Honolulu to Tutuila.....	2,279	Mariposa.....	Jan., 1886.....	6	7	45*
Honolulu to Auckland.....	3,810	Zealandia.....	April, 1882.....	11	23	..
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100	City of Sydney.....	1880.....	6	14	..
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100	Zealandia.....	April, 1882.....	6	13	25
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100	Mariposa.....	July, 1883.....	5	20	..
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100	Australia.....	June, 1882.....	6	16	..
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100	Zealandia.....	Aug., 1881.....	6	23	30
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100	Zealandia.....	Oct., 1882.....	6	10	45*
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100	Mariposa.....	Aug., 1883.....	6	18	..
Auckland to Sydney.....	1,235	Mariposa.....	Jan., 1886.....	3	11	50*

* Best on record.

† Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡ Including all stoppages.

§ Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu—F. Wundenberg, P.M.G.; David Manaku, Asstnt. P.M.G.; A. B. Scrimgeour, Book-keeper and Cashier; Henry Poor, Savings Bank Department; N. C. Willfong, Money Order Department; Miss A. L. Fillebrowne, Registry Department. Assistants—O. C. Swain, W. Johnson, G. L. Desha, D. P. Hoolapa, S. P. Aholo.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waialua.....	S. N. Emerson	Kaneohe.....	A. Ku
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Punaluu.....	J. Hale

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Steamer——also takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua about once each week.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....	Jesse Moorehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	R. C. Spaulding	Hanalei.....	J. C. Long
Kilauea.....	R. A. McFie	Lihue.....	O. Scholz
Kekaha.....	W. Meier	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....			C. B. Hofgaard

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	H. Turton	Kipahulu.....	W. von Uffel
Wailuku.....	E. H. Bailey	Kahului.....	W. J. Lowrie
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Paia.....	C. H. Dickey
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Haiku.....	H. P. Baldwin
Hamoa.....	D. Center	Hamakuapoko.....	C. H. Wallace
Ulupalakua.....	J. J. Halstead	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Spreckelsville.....	G. C. Williams	Honokohau.....	L. K. Kalama

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Hakalau.....	J. F. Morrison
Kawaihae.....	John Stubblebeen	Honokaa.....	W. P. Lumaheiei
Mahukona.....	Jno. Smithies (Acting P.M.)	Ookala.....	J. N. Wright
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Paauihau.....	R. A. Lyman
Waipio.....		Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Waimea.....	Mrs. L. Lyons	Keauhou.....	J. G. Hoapili
Kohala, Halawa } J. Haig McKenzie		Kealakekua.....	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Puehuehu }		Napoopoo.....	S. W. Kino
Paaui.....	H. Zerbe	Hoopuloa.....	D. S. Keliikuli
Hookena.....	D. H. Nahinu	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Laupahoe Plantation } E. W. Barnard		Hilea and Honuapo.....	C. N. Spencer
Laupahoe Beach }		Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.—*Continued.*

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Wailuku, Makawao, Haiku and Ulupalakua, weekly—mail closes about 9 A.M. on Tuesdays or Wednesdays. Discontinued Dec. 1, 1886.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakulua, weekly—mail closes about 9 A.M. on Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of steamer Kinau from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly—mail closes in the morning on Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly—mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, &c., weekly—mail closes in the morning of Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of steamer Likelike.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Monday at 8 A.M., arriving at Laupahoe about 7 P.M. the same day, at Kukuihaele about 6 P.M. on Tuesday, and arriving at Kawaihae about 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday. On returning, leaves Kawaihae about 1:30 P.M. Wednesday, Kukuihaele 6 A.M. Thursday, Laupahoe about 6 P.M. the same day, and arriving at Hilo Friday evening.

From Hilo to Waiohinu, Kau.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Thursday morning, or soon after arrival of the mails, arriving at the Volcano House Friday evening, by the way of Puna, Pahala about Saturday noon, and arriving at Waiohinu in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Waiohinu Monday about 7 A.M., arriving at Hilea 8 A.M., Pahala 11 A.M., Volcano House 8 P.M., and arriving at Hilo the next day.

From Waiohinu to Kealahou.—Leaves Waiohinu P. O. every Wednesday at 7:30 A.M., leaves Hookena 8 A.M. Thursday, Napoopoo at 10 A.M. and arriving at Kealahou 11:30 A.M. On returning leaves Kealahou 12 o'clock noon Thursday, leaving Napoopoo 1 P.M., Hookena at 4 P.M. the same day, and arriving at Waiohinu about 5 P.M. Friday.

From Kawaihae to Kealahou.—Leaves Kawaihae every Wednesday about noon, leaves Kailua about 7 A.M. Thursday, Kealahou 9 A.M., and arriving at Kealahou about 11 A.M. On returning, after transferring the mails from the Waiohinu carrier, leaves Kealahou on the same day, at about 12 o'clock noon, leaving Kealahou 2 P.M., Kailua at 4 P.M., and arriving at Kawaihae about 3:30 P.M. Friday.

From Kawaihae to Laupahoe (Kinau's circuit trip).—Leaves Kawaihae every alternate Tuesday about 2 P.M. or soon after arrival of the mails, leaving Kukuihaele about 8 A.M. Wednesday, and arriving at Laupahoe about 7 A.M. Thursday. On returning leaves about 2 P.M. the same day, Kukuihaele about 11 P.M., and arriving at Kawaihae about 5 A.M. Friday morning.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a *weekly* service of the circuit of the Island.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS. •

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU,
FROM 1864 TO 1885.

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following denominations of Hawaiian silver have been coined and imported for the circulating medium of the Islands. United States gold is the standard for the payments of all sums over and above Ten Dollars :

Hawaiian Dimes.....	\$ 25,000
Hawaiian Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
Hawaiian Half Dollars	350,000
Hawaiian Dollars.....	500,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,000,000

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Kaala	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, Waianae M'ts.....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island.....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua....	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia.....	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina.....	498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu..	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuuanu Road, second bridge.....	77
Nuuuanu Road, corner Judd Street.....	137
Nuuuanu Road, cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuuanu Road, mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuuanu Road, Woodlawn Dairy corner.....	429
Nuuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
Nuuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	847
Nuuuanu Road, Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Haleakala.....	10932	Haleakala School.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Capt. Makee's, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Mili's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Cemetery.....	1600	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch.....	951	Pala, Makawao.....	930

HAWAII.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13975	Hilawe Falls.....	
Maunaloa.....	8275	Packer's, Mana.....	
Kohala Mountain.....	5305	Honokaa Store.....	
Kilauea Volcano House.....	4040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.....	1700
Kilauea, near Kilauea.....	5579	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kilauea.....	6450	Loupaho Hoe Pali.....	385
Ahuwela, near Launaloa.....	7750	Maui Pali.....	406
Haleakala's Peak.....	9325	Kaolu Hill.....	1964
Maunaloa.....	7035	Puu Alaia.....	762
Waialeale Conical Hill.....	2000	Hawai Hill.....	345
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Naie, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. side.....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3600	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1000		

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1886.

REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	TOLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES.	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862 -- \$ 17,603	\$ 12,090	\$32,905	\$ 52,842	\$2,691	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441	.....	.....	\$133,236*
1864 -- 18,877	12,069	32,561	52,326	3,086	10,038	1,384	1,872	.....	.....	131,729*
1866 -- 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557	.....	.....	150,661*
1868 -- 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,654	2,125	10,212	54,260	58,096	277,756
1870 -- 23,532	22,888	28,830	60,027	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268	52,200	56,912	275,618
1872 -- 52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	51,740	55,414	323,115
1874 -- 53,892	42,797	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,490	3,296	51,156	53,756	312,312
1876 -- 55,045	47,658	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056	50,852	54,004	318,791
1878 -- 64,581	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	68,016	62,336	420,097
1880 -- 143,749	135,944	35,484	43,399	.....	15,172	5,780	815	64,940	82,426	547,576
1882 -- 177,923	203,099	48,098	42,819	.....	13,865	7,125	642	90,041	100,762	728,470
1884 -- 223,109	254,270	52,004	44,975	.....	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	118,842	797,297
1886 -- 217,195	292,397	61,745	+	.....	13,315	10,635	114	118,250	115,298	808,865

* Not inclusive of Real and School Tax. † Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876.

1876.	Taxes Collected,	\$162,889.	Tax per capita*	\$2.84	1881, Taxes Collected,	\$367,004.	Tax per capita*	\$5.18
1877.	"	310,628.	"	3.86	1882,	"	"	5.29
1878.	"	245,387.	"	4.23	1883,	"	"	5.16
1879.	"	290,482.	"	4.58	1884,	"	"	5.07
1880.	"	317,872.	"	4.76	1885,	"	"	5.09

* Omitting fractions.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1876-78 TO 1886-88.

	REVENUE.					EXPENDITURES.						
	1876-78.	1878 So.	1880-82.	1882-84.	1884-86.	Estimated 1886-88.	1876-78.	1878 So.	1880-82.	1882-84.	1884-86.	Estimated 1884-86.
Custom House.....	\$ 361,377	\$ 582,840	\$ 719,245	\$ 944,638	\$ 986,417	\$ 1,200,000						
Internal Commerce.....	85,867	122,046	141,744	178,149	194,172	225,000						
Internal Taxes.....	331,163	405,252	596,015	680,397	696,869	699,200						
Fines, Fees, Perquisites, etc.....	132,600	100,205	99,086	233,710	96,490	205,550						
Government Realizations.....	153,572	318,527	393,586	374,291	684,749	591,000						
Government Stocks.....	87,200	23,900	.....	668,900	.....	.....				
From Loans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,866						
Japanese Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,092						
Crown Commissioners.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	12,000	.....					
Cash in the Treasury April 1, 1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,174						
Totals.....	\$ 1,151,713	\$ 1,703,730	\$ 2,050,276	\$ 3,092,085	\$ 3,010,655	\$ 2,839,924						
Civil List.....	\$ 76,000	\$ 65,500	\$ 100,000	\$ 148,500	\$ 127,931	\$ 143,000						
Permanent Settlement.....	14,025	15,075	19,512	20,347	14,028	17,000						
Legislature and Privy Council.....	22,080	16,523	19,338	24,942	31,455	50,300						
Judiciary Department.....	71,743	79,667	92,870	115,892	129,057	178,500						
Department of War.....	54,642	67,993	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	32,036	36,830	129,353	252,641	222,678	320,848						
Department of Interior.....	370,220	656,810	1,204,793	1,824,795	1,162,126	2,246,251						
Department of Finance.....	244,387	260,957	299,436	319,062	566,569	841,242						
Department of Attorney-General.....	95,861	123,664	163,527	266,730	279,872	290,366						
Bureau of Public Instruction.....	71,721	79,605	84,249	91,755	151,693	203,020						
Board of Health.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,470	261,150						
Miscellaneous.....	46,757	93,973	169,608	151,742	61,843	.....					
Totals.....	\$ 1,110,472	\$ 1,495,697	\$ 2,282,596	\$ 3,216,466	\$ 2,988,722	\$ 4,551,677						

*Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs. † Indemnity Account for Sundry Expenditures.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

For each Biennial Period, from 1856-57 to 1886-88.

PERIODS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES	DEFICIT.	SURPLUS.
1856-7.....	\$ 639,041 37	\$ 666,788 83	\$ 27,747 46	
1858-9.....	655,866 68	643,098 40		\$ 12,768 28
1860-1.....	668,186 56	681,821 48	13,634 92	
1862-3.....	688,687 21	666,061 10		22,626 11
1864-5.....	728,817 07	582,341 02		146,476 05
1866-7.....	831,148 98	834,157 55	3,008 57	
1868-9.....	834,112 65	934,100 29	99,987 64	
1870-1.....	964,956 35	969,784 14	5,827 79	
1872-3.....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	55,987 84	
1874-6.....	1,008,191 85	919,356 93		88,834 92
1876-8.....	1,151,713 45	1,110,472 90		41,240 55
1878-80.....	1,703,736 00	1,495,697 00		208,039 00
1880-82.....	2,070,256 94	2,282,599 00	212,319 06	
1882-84.....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	124,320 63	
1884-86.....	3,010,654 61	2,988,722 37		21,932 24
1886-88*.....	2,839,924 85	4,552,477 16	1,712,552 31	

* Estimated.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1888.

CIVIL LIST.

His Majesty's Privy Purse and Royal State.....	\$ 50,000
Her Majesty the Queen.....	17,000
H. R. H. the Heir Presumptive.....	16,000
H. R. H. Princess Likelike.....	12,000
H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani.....	6,000
His Majesty's Chamberlain and Secretary.....	7,000
Household Expenses.....	35,000

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

H. R. H. Princess Poomaikelani.....	7,000
Hon. W. C. Parke.....	2,400
Hon. A. Fornander.....	2,400
T. W. Everett.....	2,400
Widow of the late J. E. Barnard.....	600
Hon. H. Kuihelani.....	2,400
Mrs. P. Nahaolelua.....	600

LEGISLATURE AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Expenses of Legislature of 1886.....	50,000
Secretary of the Privy Council.....	200
Incidentals of the Privy Council.....	100

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chief Justice and Chancellor	\$ 12,000
First Associate Justice	10,000
Second Associate Justice'	10,000
Third Associate Justice	10,000
Fourth Associate Justice	10,000
Clerk of Supreme Court	6,000
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court	4,000
Second Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court	3,000
Interpreter, Supreme and Police Courts	4,800
Circuit Judge, Maui	4,000
Traveling Expenses of ditto	300
Salary of Circuit Judge, Hilo and Kau	2,400
Traveling Expenses of the same	200
Salary Circuit Judge, Kohala, Kona, etc.	2,400
Traveling Expenses of the same	200
Salary Circuit Judge, Kauai	4,000
Traveling Expenses of the same	100
Salary Police Judge, Honolulu	7,200
Police Judge, Hilo	3,000
Police Judge, Lahaina	2,400
Police Judge, Wailuku	3,600
District Judge, N. Hilo	1,000
District Judge, Puna	800
District Judge, West Kau	1,200
Second District Judge, E. Kau	800
District Judge, N. Kona	1,200
District Judge, S. Kona	1,000
Police Justice, N. Kohala	2,400
District Judge, S. Kohala	1,200
District Judge, Hamakua	2,000
District Judge, Honuaula	1,000
District Judge, Makawao	2,400
District Judge, Hana	1,800
District Judge, Lanai	800
District Judge, Molokai	1,800
District Judge, Ewa	800
District Judge, Waianae	800
District Judge, Waialua	1,000
District Judge, Koolauloa	1,000
District Judge, Koolaupoko	2,000
District Judge, Hanalei	1,000
District Judge, Kawaihau	1,000
Police Justice, Lihue	1,800
District Justice, Koloa	1,000
District Justice, Waimea	1,000
Clerk, Second Judicial Circuit	600
Clerk, Third Judicial Circuit	1,000
Clerk, Fourth Judicial Circuit	600

Expenses of Supreme Court.....	\$ 10,000
Expenses of Circuit Courts and Witnesses in Criminal Cases.....	10,100
Purchase of Law Books.....	1,000
Stationery and Incidentals.....	3,000
Translating and printing Hawaiian reports in the Hawaiian and English languages.....	10,000
Compiling and printing laws in Hawaiian under the authority and direction of the Supreme Court.....	4,000
Pay of Clerk, Police Court, Honolulu.....	2,400
Pay of Chinese Interpreter and Translator.....	3,000
Pay of Messengers, Judiciary Department.....	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Salary of Minister.....	12,000
Salary of Secretary.....	6,000
Pay of extra clerks, copying clerk and for translations.....	2,400
Purchase current Hawaiian Literature to be placed in the Library.....	150
Salary of Librarian and Curator.....	3,000
Messenger and Janitor.....	600
Salary of Messenger.....	1,200
Salary of Envoy to Washington.....	12,000
Clerical Aid and Expenses of Legation at Washington.....	6,000
Expenses of Foreign Missions.....	35,000
Reception of Official Guests.....	6,000
Expenses of Foreign Agents.....	6,000
Incidentals, Foreign Office.....	4,000
Education of Hawaiian Youths Abroad.....	30,000
Relief and Return of Indigent Hawaiians from Abroad.....	1,000
National Museum.....	4,000
National Library.....	2,000
King's Guard.....	80,244
Band, Flags and Salutes.....	40,000
Aid to the Volunteer Companies and purchase of Arms and Ammunition for the Military Forces.....	46,254
Military and Naval Organization and Staff, as provided by Act.....	21,000
Military Engineer.....	2,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister.....	12,000
Chief Clerk.....	6,000
Second Clerk.....	3,600
Third Clerk.....	4,000
Fourth Clerk.....	3,600
Fifth Clerk.....	2,400
Sixth Clerk.....	2,400

Salary of Governor of Oahu.....	\$ 3,600
Governor of Maui.....	3,600
Governor of Hawaii.....	4,000
Governor of Kauai.....	4,000
Clerk to Governor of Oahu.....	2,400
Clerk to Governor of Maui.....	2,000
Clerk to Governor of Hawaii.....	2,000
Clerk to Governor of Kauai.....	1,600
Jailor of Oahu Prison.....	3,600
Salaries of Keepers of Mausoleums.....	4,320
Back Salaries due under Law to Mitigate.....	5,200
Guards to Government Building and Jail.....	10,000
Relief of Crown Commissioners.....	9,613
Payment of Sundry bills for Coronation and repairs.....	22,867

BUREAU OF POST OFFICE.

Salary of Postmaster-General.....	8,000
Salary of Deputy Postmaster-General.....	6,000
Pay of Clerks in the Post Office.....	26,000
Pay of Postmasters.....	18,000
Pay of Mail Carriers.....	28,000
Postal Money Order Fund.....	3,000
Incidentals of Post Office.....	16,000
Outstanding Claims against Post Office.....	8,000

BUREAU OF SURVEYING.

Salary of Surveyor-General.....	8,000
Expenses, Bureau of Surveying.....	40,000

BUREAU OF HONOLULU WATER WORKS.

Salary of Superintendent of Water Works and Clerk of Market.....	4,800
Salary of First Clerk of Water Works.....	3,000
Salary of Second Clerk of Water Works.....	1,800
Running Expenses of the Honolulu Water Works.....	6,000
Repairs and Additions to Water Works.....	75,000

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Maintenance of Nurseries.....	12,000
Thomas Square.....	3,000
Emma Square.....	700
Aid to Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.....	1,000
Aid to Kapiolani Park Association.....	5,000

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Salary of Inspector-General.....	6,000
Salary of Japanese Inspectors and Interpreters.....	4,000

Salary of Secretary of Board of Immigration.....	\$ 1,200
Incidentals	1,500
Encouragement of Immigration.....	150,000

BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent of Public Works and Civil Engineer	6,000
Traveling Expenses, Stationery and Incidentals of Bureau...	500
Completion of New Police Court Building, Honolulu.....	26,000
Alterations and Repairs of Post Office, Honolulu.....	7,500
Repairs of Custom House, Honolulu.....	8,000
Repairs and Furniture, Aliiolani Hale.....	6,500
Office and Safe for Governor of Kauai.....	2,000
Cost of Building Saluting Battery at Kakaako.....	4,500
Repairs and Furniture, Iolani Palace.....	8,500
Repair of Palace Wall and Improvement of Grounds.....	5,000
Palace Stables.....	15,000
Repairs Government Building—contingent.....	10,000
New Custom House Warehouse, Honolulu.....	8,000
Court House and Lock-up at Koolauloa.....	1,500
Court House and Lock-up at North Kona.....	1,500
Enlarging Court House and Lock up at Hana.....	500
Repairing Jail and Court House fence, Waimea, Hawaii....	500
Fence around Court House at Kapaa, Kauai.....	100
Court House at E. Kau.....	500
Lock-up at Honuaula, Maui.....	600
Repairs to Court Houses and Lock-ups, District of Hilo, and building Receiving Station at Hilo.....	3,000
Repairs Court Houses and Jails, North Kohala.....	1,000
Safe, Cupboard, etc., Court House, Waialua.....	200
Jails at Waipio and Honokaa.....	1,000
Expenses moving Court House from Makawao and putting it up at Paia.....	1,000
Repairs to Court House and Jail, Wailuku.....	5,000
Preliminary Surveys and Estimates for Water Supply at Wai- luku and Kahului.....	1,000
Laying Water Pipes at Lahaina.....	3,000
Laying Water Pipes at Hilo.....	15,000
Water Pipes for Wailuku and Kahului.....	10,000
Wharves—contingent.....	10,700
New Wharves and Repairs.....	40,000
Government aid for building wharf at Honuapo, provided the owners thereof make no charge for wharfage on freight or passengers.....	5,000
Wharf at Hookena, Hawaii.....	3,000
Enlarging Landing and Wharf at Lahaina.....	4,000
Repairs and improvements to landing at Makena, Maui....	500
Landing at Hamoa, Maui.....	500
Wharf at Keauhou, Kona.....	2,500

Repairs to landings outside of Honolulu Harbor—contingent fund.....	\$ 5,000
Wharf at Pukoo, Molokai.....	2,000
Landings at Napoopoo and Hoopuloa, Kona.....	800
Landing at Kailua, Hawaii.....	1,000
Wharf at Kaunakakai, Molokai.....	2,000
Landing and wharf at Kamalo, Molokai.....	1,800
Landing at Waimanalo, Oahu.....	1,000
Improvements to Landing, Heeia, Koolaupoko.....	1,000
Landing at Waimea, Kauai.....	2,000
Landing at Mokulau, Hana.....	500
Landing at Kula, Puna.....	500
Ookala Landing, to be paid Ookala Sugar Co.....	1,000
Anchors and Buoys.....	3,000
New Lighthouse, Honolulu Harbor.....	4,000
New Lighthouse, Makena, Maui.....	500
New Lighthouse, Makahanaloa Point, Hilo.....	1,600
New Lighthouse, Barber's Point.....	3,000
Repairs and Running Expenses of Lighthouses.....	12,000
Purchase of steam tug "Eleu".....	39,839
Running Expenses of Steam Tug.....	15,000
Steam Launch.....	5,000
Dredging Honolulu Harbor.....	40,000
Lighting City of Honolulu by Electric Light.....	35,000
Inter-Island Cable Communication.....	65,000
Purchase of Government Steam Vessel.....	100,000
Running Expenses of Government Steam Vessel.....	50,000

BUREAU OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Pay of Road Supervisors.....	18,000
Road Tax unexpended to be expended in districts where collected as follows:	

HAWAII.

District of Hilo.....	4,365
Puna.....	116
Kau.....	10,269
S. Kona.....	524
N. Kona.....	2,444
S. Kohala.....	433
N. Kohala.....	11,511
Hamakua.....	3,518

MAUI.

District of Lahaina.....	1,779
Wailuku.....	13,888
Makawao.....	8,672
Hana.....	2,000
Island of Molokai.....	2,177
Island of Lanai.....	16

OAHU.

District of Kona	2,988
Ewa and Waianae	1,860
Waialua	430
Koolauloa	1,670
Koolaupoko	1,827

KAUAI.

District of Lihue	4,348
Koloa	3,199
Kawaihau	921
Hanalei	2,281
Waimea	1,000
Island of Niihau	248
Road Tax, 1886-1887, to be expended in the districts where collected	120,000
Road Damages and Improvements of Roads	275,000

ROADS AND BRIDGES, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Roads, District of Puna	2,000
Kau	3,000
South Kona	2,000
North Kona	2,000
Roads, District of Kawaihae, S. Kohala	2,000
Kawaihae-uka	1,000
Bridge over Waiake stream, S. Kohala	500
Roads and Bridges, Hamakua	6,000
N. Kohala	3,000
District of Hilo	20,000
Wharf at Hilo	5,000
Bridge at Kaiwilahilahi, Hilo	600
Landing at Laupahoehoe	1,000

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Roads in Hana	5,000
Landing at Keanae	500
Roads in Makawao	4,000
Roads in Wailuku	3,000
Roads in Lahaina	2,500
Wharf at Olowalu	500
Bridge at Honokohau	3,000
Roads in Kaanapali	2,500
Survey of Roads from Lahaina to Wailuku by the seashore ..	1,500
Bridge at Waihee	1,500

ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Road from Kalawao to Kalaupapa	2,000
Bridge at Halawa, Molokai	800
Roads on Molokai, including the Wailau and Pelekunu Roads ..	2,500
Roads on Lanai	\$ 2,000

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Road from Reformatory School to Insane Asylum.....	\$ 1,000
Roads in Manao Valley.....	1,500
Widening and Straightening Pauoa Valley.....	1,500
Liliha Street.....	1,200
Road to Iwilei.....	1,000
Road on East side of Kalihi Valley.....	3,000
Road from Kamoiliili to Maunalua.....	2,000
Improvement of Road, Kalihi to Moanalua.....	1,000
Extension of Beretania Street through Kamoiliili to Kapio- lani Park.....	5,000
Roads in Ewa.....	5,000
Roads in Waiālua.....	4,400
Roads, Breakwaters and Bridges, in Koolauloa.....	7,000
Breakwater at Kaalaea.....	6,000
Roads in Koolaupoko.....	5,000
Road over the Nuuanu Pali.....	75,000

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Road from Waioli to Haena.....	1,000
Bridge at Lumahai.....	5,000
Bridge at Kapaa.....	4,000
Road from Hanapepe to Mana.....	1,500
Breakwater in Stream at Waimea.....	2,000
Roads in Hanalei.....	1,500
Roads in Kawaihau.....	1,500
Roads in Lihue.....	1,500
Roads in Koloa.....	1,500
Roads in Waimea.....	1,500
Road from Nawiliwili to Kalapaki and Hanamaulu.....	200
Roads in Niihau.....	500
Raising the Bridge at Anahola.....	500
Contract for Rebuilding Waimea Bridge, Kauai.....	6,650
Completing the Bridge at Waikolu, Kauai.....	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roads and Bridges—contingent.....	10,000
Bridge and Grading Punchbowl Street.....	4,000
Bridge and Grading Kinau Street.....	5,000
Opening Road from Kamakela to Smith's Bridge.....	2,000
Bridges, Kauai, balance due Estate J. G. Hayselden.....	6,678
Sundry Rents.....	7,097
Pay of Messengers, Interior Department.....	2,400
Incidentals, Interior Office.....	3,000
Incidentals, Governor's Office.....	500
Government Printing.....	10,000
Purchase of Lunalilo lot, adjoining Aliiolani Hale.....	3,000

Books and Stationery for Registrar of Conveyances.....	\$ 300
Queen's Hospital.....	12,000
Expenses Filing Certificates of Boundaries.....	200
Expenses of Election of Representatives, including pay of W. L. Hao, Clerk of Election.....	1,000
Aid to Honolulu Sailor's Home Society.....	5,000
Encouragement of Ramie Culture, to be paid planters of ramie at the rate of \$50 per acre for ramie ready to be cleaned.....	5,000
Encouragement to the manufacture of ramie, to be paid at the rate of \$200 for each ton to the owner or owners of the machine or machines that will best prepare the ra- mie for the market, at the lowest cost to the producer.....	5,000
Hawaiian Ramie Company for Cultivation of Ramie.....	2,500
Repairs of Mausoleums, by tender.....	2,437
Purchase of Lands, Kalawao, Molokai.....	5,000
Janitor, Aliiolani Hale.....	1,200
Pay of Keeper and Incidentals Honolulu Market.....	1,000
Support of Prisoners.....	50,000
Pay of Physicians, Management of Jail, etc.....	35,000
Road Damages by the opening of the Kamehameha Road..	500
Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	20,000
Repairs of Insane Asylum.....	5,000
Honolulu Fire Department.....	40,000
Indemnity to Charles B. Wilson.....	5,000
Quarantine of Diseased Animals.....	5,000
Board of Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs.....	12,500
Wharf at Nawiliwili.....	800
Water Pipes for Waiohinu, Kau.....	500
Water Pipes at Kalaupapa, Molokai.....	15,000
Wharf at Waimea, Kauai.....	2,000
Repairs to Wharf at Waianae, Oahu.....	2,000
Extension of Queen Street to Waikiki.....	6,000
Purchase of New Books, Honolulu Library.....	1,200
Aid to Hon. A. Fornander in publishing "Polynesian Race"	2,500
Purchase of Manuscripts of Hawaiian and Polynesian Litera- ture from the Hon. A. Fornander.....	2,500
Aid to Thos. Spencer in publishing "Lives of Eminent Men," in Hawaiian.....	250
Diamond Head Signal Station.....	1,600
Perfecting Government Title to the Ground at Fish Market and adjoining Lots.....	5,000
Illuminating Clock at Lucas' Shop.....	180
Encouragement of the Cultivation of Cinchona in the Dis- trict of Hamakua.....	3,500
Expense of Lighting the Streets throughout the Kingdom...	17,000
Buoys and Landmarks to enable Vessels to enter the harbor of Kapuiki, Waialua.....	500

Subsidy for services in running between Lanai, Maui and Molekai, during the past biennial period, as follows:	
To steamer "Jas. I. Dowsett".....	1,200
To the steamer "Mokolii".....	4,000
Subsidy to steamer to run between Honolulu, Kalaupapa, Pukoo, Lahaina and Lanai, and to touch regularly at ports on the way.....	5,200
M. Kealoha, refund for price of land.....	65
Payment of Bills incurred by Cabinet Relief Committee to Relieve Sufferers by late fire (April 18th).....	6,836
Payment of Bill to Conchee for Road Work, Kawaihau, Kauai.....	426
New Kerosene Warehouse.....	1,200
Celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.....	15,000
Hospital Fund (estimated receipts) all receipts to be paid to Queen's Hospital.....	15,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister.....	12,000
Auditor-General.....	10,000
Registrar of Public Accounts.....	6,000
Clerk, Finance Office.....	3,600
Pay of Tax Assessors.....	33,000
Tax Collectors.....	31,000
Tax Appeal Boards.....	1,500
National debt falling due.....	267,900
Interest on National debt.....	255,000
Incidentals.....	6,000
Printing Certificates of Deposit.....	2,000
Stamps and Dies.....	500
Dog Tags.....	1,000
Messenger.....	1,440
Japanese Immigration Fund, to be transferred to Postal Savings Bank.....	45,232
Interest on Japanese Fund.....	3,000
Salary of Collector-General.....	8,000
Deputy Collector.....	6,000
Harbor Master, Oahu.....	6,000
Statistical Clerk.....	3,600
Port-Surveyor, Oahu.....	3,000
Storekeeper.....	4,800
Assistant Storekeeper.....	2,400
Second Statistical Clerk.....	3,000
Third Statistical Clerk.....	2,400
Entry Clerk.....	3,000
Second Entry Clerk.....	2,400
Collector, Kahului.....	3,600
Collector, Hilo.....	3,600

Salary of Collector, Mahukona.....	\$ 3,600
Collector, Kawaihae.....	100
Collector, Koloa.....	100
Collector, Kealahou.....	100
Port Surveyor, Kahului.....	2,400
Storekeeper, Kahului.....	1,200
Port Surveyor, Hilo.....	2,000
Keeper, Kerosene Warehouse.....	2,000
Assistants Guards at all Ports.....	16,000
Additional Aid for Assistant Guards at all Ports.....	4,000
New Kerosene Warehouse.....	1,200
Custom House Boat.....	1,200
Incidentals, Customs Bureau.....	5,000
Subsidy to Oceanic Steamship Co.....	72,000
Return of Taxes and balance due Assessors.....	566

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Attorney-General.....	12,000
Chief Clerk of Attorney-General.....	6,000
Marshal.....	8,000
Clerk of Marshal.....	4,000
Second Clerk of Marshal.....	2,400
Sheriff of Maui.....	5,000
Sheriff of Hawaii.....	5,000
Sheriff of Kauai.....	4,000
Clerk, Sheriff of Maui.....	1,800
Clerk, Sheriff of Hawaii.....	1,800
Clerk, Sheriff of Kauai.....	1,000
Police of Oahu.....	100,000
Balance due William Tell.....	240
Back Pay, F. W. Felhbehr.....	240
Relief of ex-Marshal, John H. Soper.....	362
Police of Maui.....	44,280
Police of Hawaii.....	59,280
Police of Kauai.....	20,280
Coroner's Inquests.....	2,000
Incidentals, Criminal and Civil Expenses.....	10,000
Messenger.....	1,200
Indebtedness of Dep't. accrued prior to March 31st.....	1,483

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Salary of Inspector-General of Schools, or Pay of Inspector of Schools, including Traveling Expenses.....	7,000
Salary of Clerk of Board of Education.....	6,000
Support of Hawaiian and English Schools, and Common Schools.....	115,000
Industrial and Reformatory School.....	20,000

Buildings and Repairs to same.....	\$ 5,000
Building and Repairs of School Houses.....	15,000
Repairs and Improvements to Boarding Schools.....	20,000
Stationery and Incidentals.....	800
Pay of Messenger and Office Assistant.....	2,100
Printing English-Hawaiian Dictionary.....	1,500
Compiling School History of the Hawaiian Islands, and Printing and Binding the same.....	2,500
Nine Scholarships at Oahu College or any department thereof	720
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, Oahu College..	2,400
Technical Instruction, etc.....	5,000

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Secretary of Board of Health.....	6,000
Leper Settlement.....	100,000
General Expenses of Board of Health.....	25,000
Repairs and Maintenance of Hospitals.....	40,000
Repairs and care of Quarantine.....	4,000
Kapiolani Home.....	8,000
S. H. Meekapu.....	150
Salary District Physicians.....	50,000
Physician at Leper Settlement, to reside there permanently..	10,000
Medicines to be distributed gratuitously.....	18,000

RECAPITULATION.

Civil List.....	\$ 143,000
Permanent Settlements.....	17,800
Legislature and Privy Council.....	50,300
Judiciary Department.....	178,500
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	320,848
Interior Department.....	2,246,251
Finance Department.....	841,242
Department of the Attorney-General.....	290,366
Department of Education.....	203,020
The Board of Health.....	261,150
Grand Total.....	\$4,552,477

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Compared with recent laws, and revised.

FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

- Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.
- Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul.
- Books printed in Hawaiian.
- Catechu, (see tanning) Coals, copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metal.
- Diplomatic Representatives.—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.
- Foreign Navies.—All supplies when imported and used as such.
- Foreign Whalers.—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of sec. 569 of the civil code.
- Gold and silver coins.
- His Majesty.—All goods or other articles imported for his use.
- Hawaiian Government.—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the government.
- Hawaiian Whalers.—Oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.
- Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.
- Iron.—All pig iron and plate iron of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness and upwards.
- Models of inventions, if not fitted for use.
- Oak bark. (See tanning.)
- Oil, bone, &c. (See Hawaiian whalers.)
- Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.
- Philosophical, chemical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.
- Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul.
- Specie. (See gold and silver coins.)
- Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.
- Tanning, certain material used in.—Oak bark, catechu and other substances containing "tannin."
- Tools of trade, professional books and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.
- Yellow metal, (see copper).

FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

[When properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the nearest port of shipment.]

Agricultural implements ; animals.

Bacon ; bags, (cotton or textile manufactures) ; beef ; bells ; books ; boots and shoes ; bran ; bricks ; bread and breadstuffs of all kinds ; bras cocks ; brushes ; bullion ; butter.

Cement ; cheese ; coal ; cordage ; copper and composition sheathing ; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed ; clocks, if without glass and of wood ; cutlery.

Doors, sashes and blinds.

Edging, embroidery, (if of cotton) ; eggs ; engines and parts thereof.

Fish and oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof ; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved ; flour, furs.

Grain ; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton) ; guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham ; hardware ; harness ; hay ; hides ; dressed or undressed ; hoop iron.

Ice ; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ; nails ; spikes and colts ; rivets, brads or sprigs ; tacks.

Lanterns (without glass) ; lard ; leather, and all manufactures thereof ; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part ; lime.

Machinery of all kinds ; meal and bran ; meats, fresh, smoked or preserved ; mitts (if cotton) ; mattresses (all except hair).

Nails, naval stores ; including tar ; pitch ; resin ; turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper) ; purses (if of leather) ; picture frames ; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton) ; paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood ; petroleum ; oils, illuminating or lubricating ; organs ; pianos ; melodens ; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds ; pork.

Rice.

Salt ; shoos ; shoe horns (if of iron or steel) ; skins and pelts, dressed or undressed ; staves and headings ; starch ; stationery ; soap ; Sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow ; textile manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing ; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel) ; tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage ; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture either upholstered or carved, and carriages ; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under treaty into the United States, see page 49.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol, and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gall.	\$10 00
Alcohol. Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, per gall.	3 00
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and other fermented beverages below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, per dozen reputed quarts	40
per dozen reputed pints	20
per gallon in bulk	15
Ammunition, per cent. ad valorem	10
Bitters. (See brandy and wine).	
Brandied fruits. (See brandy).	
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, per gallon	3 00
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware, per cent. ad val.	10
Candles, per cent. ad val.	10
Carriages of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.	10,
Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Crockery and glassware of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.	10
Cigars and cheroots, per M. \$10.00 and per cent. ad val.	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars per cent. ad val.	25
Coffee. The product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per lb.	03
All other, per cent. ad val.	10
Cordials. (See brandy and wine).	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent. ad val.	10
Fire arms, per cent. ad val.	10
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent. ad val.	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.	10
Gin. (See brandy). Liqueurs. (See brandy).	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent. ad val.	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent. ad val.	10
Hoop skirts, per cent. ad val.	10
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.	10
Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, per cent. ad val.	10
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent. ad val.	10
Matches of all kinds, per cent. ad val.	10

Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent. ad val.	\$	10
Molasses and syrups of sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per gall.		10
All other, per cent. ad val.		10
Opium. (See specific list).		
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent. ad val.		10
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty), powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent. ad val.		10
Playing cards, per cent. ad val.		10
Ribbons, not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.		10
Peppermint. (See brandy). Perfumery. (See brandy).		
Porter. (See ale).		
Rice. The product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, cleaned, per lb. 1½c., in the husk per lb.		01
All other, per cent. ad val.		10
Silks, satans and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, per cent. ad val.		10
Sugar,—the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, per lb.		02
All other, per cent. ad val.		
Silverplate, plated ware or gilt ware, per cent. ad val.		10
Soaps, per cent. ad val.		10
Tea, per cent. ad val.		10
Toys, per cent. ad val.		10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent. ad val.		15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.		10
Whiskey. (See brandy).		
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, in all other wines, cordials and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above twenty-one per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gallon.		2 00
Wines. Champagne, sparkling moselle and sparkling hock, per dozen reputed quarts.		3 00
per dozen reputed pints.		1 50
Wines. Claret, Rhine wine and other light wines, bitters and cordials under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for, per dozen reputed quarts.		40
per dozen reputed pints.		20
per gallon in bulk.		15

Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise of whatever description, imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following :

SPECIFIC LIST.

China tobacco, per lb.....	\$0 50
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent. ad val.....	25
Candies, per cent. ad val.....	25
Camphor trunks, per nest of four.....	2 00
Camphor trunks, per nest of two.....	1 00
China matting, per roll.....	2 00
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per dozen pair.....	3 00
Opium... 15 per cent. ad val. and \$1.00 per tin of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb each.	
Pipes and pipe fixtures, per cent. ad val.....	25
Peanut oil, per cent. ad val.....	25
Fireworks and fire crackers, per cent. ad val.....	25

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any of the custom houses of this kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY.

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U.S. Consul, or Consular Agent at the port of shipment.]

Arrow-root ; bananas ; castor oil ; hides and skins, undressed ; pulu ; rice ; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees ; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar ;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses ; tallow ; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For list of articles of produce admitted free under the treaty into the United States, see page 18.
 For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

NOTE.—Copies of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL for 1879 and 1882, are wanted by the publisher to complete sets. Any parties having either year to spare can exchange them for later issues, or can find a purchaser by reporting the same to
 T. G. THOMSON, Publisher, Honolulu.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND MILLS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete owning their own mills.

<i>Plantation.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Pepeekeo Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii	C Afong
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	Waimanalo, Oahu.....	C Bolte
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Stock Co*.....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Onomea Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Paukaa Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Honomu Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Princeville Plantation Co.....	Hanalei, Kauai.....	C Brewer & Co
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Kaneohe Plantation.....	Kaneohe, Oahu.....	C Brewer & Co
Halawa Sugar Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Papaikou Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Kohala Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Waialua Plantation.....	Waialua, Oahu.....	Castle & Cooke
Haiku Sugar Co.....	Haiku, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Paia Plantation.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Grove Ranch Pln. Co.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
A H Smith & Co*.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	Castle & Cooke
Union Mill Co†.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Kynnersley Bros.*.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Niulii Plantation*.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Beecroft Plantation*.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Hawi Mill & Plantation.....		
Waipunalei Plantation*.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Plantat'n Co*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Hamakua Mill Co†.....		
Kukaiau Mill Co.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Waiakea Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Kaiwilahilahi Mill.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.....	T H Davies & Co
Hana Plantation.....	Hana, Maui.....	M S Grinbaum & Co
Thompson & Bro.*.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	M S Grinbaum & Co
Heeia Agricultural Co.....	L'd. Koolau, Oahu.....	M S Grinbaum & Co
J N Wright*.....	Ookala, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
R M Overend.....	Honokaa, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Kaluahonu Co*.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
W Y Horner*.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Hanamaulu Mill†.....	Hanamaulu, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co

<i>Plantation.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
A S Wilcox*.....	Hanamaulu, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
C Borchgrevink*.....	Waimea, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Grove Farm*.....	Nawiliwili, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Lihue Plantation*.....	Lihue, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Mill Co†.....	Kekaha, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Pioneer Mill.....	Lahaina, Maui.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	Kipahulu, Maui.....	H Hackfeld & Co
R W Meyer.....	Kalae, Molokai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Kukaiau Plantation*....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Faye & Meier*.....	Waimea, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimea Sugar Mill†....	Waimea, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
H J Faye & Co*.....	Mana, Kauai.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Waihee Sugar Co.....	Waihee, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co..	Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Makee Sugar Co.....	Kealia, Kauai.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hutchinson Plantation Co.	Kau, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hilea Sugar Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Star Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hakalau Plantation Co..	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hilo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	Kilauea, Kauai.....	W G Irwin & Co
Paauehau Plantation....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Olowalu Sugar Co.....	Olowalu, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Ookala Sugar Co.....	Ookala, Hawaii.....	W G Irwin & Co
Makaha Plantation*....	Waianae, Oahu.....	W G Irwin & Co
Waikapu Sugar Co.....	Waikapu, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Reciprocity Sugar Co....	Hana, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Mill Co†.....	Huelo, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Plantation*.....	Hamakua, Maui.....	W G Irwin & Co
Kamalo Plantation.....	Molokai.....	J McColgan
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
W H Rickard*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
J Marsden*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Paty & Parker*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Pacific Sugar Mill†.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
J M Horner & Sons*....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
W H Purvis & Co*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Eleele Plantation.....	Koloa, Kauai.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Laie Plantation.....	Laie, Oahu.....	J T Waterhouse
Gay & Robinson*.....	Makaweli, Kauai.....	J T Waterhouse
Waianae.....	Waianae, Oahu.....	H A Widemann
Moanui Plantation.....	Molokai.....	Wong Leong & Co

EXISTING CORPORATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF COMMERCE AND TRADE,
CHARTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

[From Report of the Minister of Interior, 1886.]

NAME OF CORPORATIONS.	DATE OF CHARTER.	TERM YEARS.	PRESENT CAP. STOCK.	NO. OF SHARES.	FAR VALUE PER SHARE.
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RULERS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN 1886.—Continued.

GOVERNMENTS.	RULERS.	TITLE.	BORN.	DATE OF ACCESSION.
Tunis.....	Sidin Ahsin.....	Bey.....	1817	Oct 28.....1882
United States.....	Grover Cleveland.....	President.....	1837	March 4.....1885
Uruguay.....	Maximo Santos.....	President.....		Feb 28.....1882
Venezuela.....	Joaquin Crespo.....	President.....		Feb 20.....1884

RULERS OF HAWAII.

NAME.	BORN.	BEGAN TO REIGN.	Age on Accession.	DIED.	AGE.	Length of Reign.
Kamehameha I.....	1753	1782	29 years.	May 8, 1819	66 years.	37 years.
Kamehameha II.....	1797	May 8, 1819	22 "	July 13, 1824	27 "	5 yrs., 3 mos.
Kaahumanu (Regent)...	1774	July 13, 1824	50 "	June 5, 1832	58 "	7 " 10½ mos.
Kamehameha III.....	Mar. 17, 1814	March, 1833	19 "	Dec. 15, 1854	40 "	9 mos. 21 " 9 "
Kamehameha IV.....	Feb. 9, 1834	Dec. 15, 1854	20 "	Nov. 30, 1863	29 "	9 mos. 8 " 11½ "
Kamehameha V.....	Dec. 11, 1830	Nov. 30, 1863	33 "	Dec. 11, 1872	43 "	9 " 11 days.
Lunalilo.....	Jan. 31, 1835	Jan. 9, 1873	38 "	Feb. 3, 1874	39 "	1 " 25 "
KALAKAUA.....	Nov. 16, 1836	Feb. 13, 1874	37 "	Now Reigning.		

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

From the Report of the Minister of Finance, 1886.

Balance of National Debt as shown March 31, 1884.....	\$ 834 100
Amount borrowed by Authority of the Act of August 5, 1882.....	195 400
Amount Stock re-issued to Bureau of Education.....	36 100
Present debt April 1, 1886.....	\$1,065 600

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The interest charges on the debt, are:

6 per cent per annum on.....	\$ 725 400
7 per cent per annum on.....	43 100
9 per cent per annum on.....	260 000
12 per cent per annum on.....	37 100
	\$1,065 600

Of the above debt there will become due and payable during the current fiscal period as follows:

Amount drawing interest at 9 per cent per annum.....	\$245 700
Amount drawing interest at 7 per cent per annum.....	21 200
Amount drawing interest at 12 per cent per annum.....	1 000
	\$267 900

THE LAND SHELLS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY D. D. BALDWIN.

Prepared expressly for the Hawaiian Almanac and Annual.

THE Hawaiian Islands are the most ocean isolated portion of the inhabited globe. The broad expanse of uninterrupted waters about us measures over 2,000 miles to the nearest continent, and but a little less than this to the nearest group of islands of any considerable extent. As a natural result the terrestrial mollusca of our island group is of a most original and independent character, evincing marks of very great antiquity as well as isolation. A few genera of land shells common to other countries are sparsely represented here. The prevailing and exclusively Hawaiian shells are the *Achatinella*, a genus of gaily painted shells, characterized by a similar vivid design of coloring and by a peculiarly twisted structure of the columella or central column.

HISTORY OF THE GENUS *ACHATINELLA*.

The earliest notice we have of any species of this genus is in the narrative of the voyage of Captain Dixon of London made to these islands in 1786, eight years after their discovery by Captain Cook. This officer purchased from the natives of Oahu a necklace made of *A. lugubris*, a purple black shell found at Waialua, Oahu. So great was the desire among scientists to possess specimens of the little novelty, that the shells of this necklace sold in Europe for \$30 or \$40 a specimen; and what had cost at Oahu a bit of iron realized several hundred dollars in Europe. Chemnitz, mistaking it for a marine species, named it *Turbo lugubris*. It was not until thirty-five years later that these shells were fully recognized as land shells and the name *Achatinella* adopted for the genus. *Achat. lugubris*, Chemnitz, is the oldest recognized species of the genus.

Until 1850, only about 50 species of *Achatinella* had found their way abroad and were known to the scientific world. About this time, intense interest was awakened on the islands, in this hitherto little explored field of scientific research. Very many, old and young, foreigners and Hawaiians, scientists and amateurs, enthusiastically entered the field of discovery, and the number of claimed new species of *Achatinella* rapidly swelled to several hundreds. This shell collecting mania continued for several years, and is still referred to by islanders as the period of the "land shell fever." The new species discovered at this time were pub-

lished by Dr. W. Newcomb and Dr. L. Pfeiffer in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1853 and 1855; and also by Rev. J. T. Gulick in Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist., New York, 1858. Subsequent to this time a considerable number of additional species have been published in various conchological journals by the above named scientists, and also by W. Harper Pease, and Edgar A. Smith of the British Museum.

PRESENT HABITATS OF THE ACHATINELLA.

The discovery of so large a number of land shells of the same genus within limited island areas was unprecedented, and at once induced the belief that the "completion of the collection of the genus had been sealed." This is a mistake. The homes of the Achatinella are our rugged mountains, densely covered with vegetation, and their sides furrowed by deep and almost inaccessible ravines; and large districts on Oahu and East Maui which have never been visited by white men remain yet to be explored. It will require years of research and study before the number and the exact distribution of the remaining species can be ascertained.

It is also generally supposed that these shells are becoming extinct by the ravages of cattle through our forests. This is true in respect to a limited number of species on the island of Oahu whose habitats were the forests on the lowest range of hills. Some of these hills have been denuded of woods, not only by cattle, but by the woodman's ax, and certain species are becoming rare. The favorite resorts of many species are the *ki* (*Dracena terminalis*) and the *olona* (*Boehmeria stipularis*), both excellent fodder plants. But, in localities where these plants have been entirely destroyed by cattle, the shells have generally selected homes on other adjoining plants.

The ravages particularly of wild cattle in our mountain forests are certainly to be deprecated. Nevertheless by clearing the underbrush they render the forests more accessible for the collection of known species; and by opening paths to the higher and denser forests they facilitate the discovery of new species.

The agencies now threatening the wholesale destruction of these little gems of the forest are the rats and mice, which have become very abundant in mountain forests, particularly where there are no cattle. Their ravages are not confined to the shells whose habitats are on the ground, but extend to those found on trees. It is not uncommon to find around the charnel cells of these noxious little animals hundreds of empty, mutilated shells.

Notwithstanding these threatening agencies, the *Achatinella* are still quite abundant on Oahu and Molokai, where cattle have the widest range, though not so abundant as formerly on West Maui where the cattle ranges are somewhat limited, and the mice enjoy greater immunity. In a recent excursion with a friend through a portion of the mountain forests between Ewa and Waialua on Oahu, more than 3,000 shells were collected in a few days, embracing over fifty species of *Achatinella*, some of them new to science. In a similar trip around Molokai, nearly 5,000 were collected, embracing thirty species, some new.

NUMBER OF KNOWN SPECIES OF THE ACHATINELLA.

We find that 465 species of *Achatinella* have been described by various authors. Of these 112 are manifest synonyms or varieties; consequently 353 remain distinct as good species. We include with the latter most of the species published by Rev. J. T. Gulick in 1856, which were disposed of by Dr. Newcomb as synonyms in his "Synopsis of the Genus *Achatinella*." Having had opportunity of examining a collection of Mr. Gulick's, made especially for the purpose of illustrating the distribution of species on Oahu, we are of opinion that most of the species published then by him are entitled to credit as good species.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACHATINELLA.

The *Achatinella* are divided into terrestrial and arboreal species. The former live on the ground among decayed leaves and vegetable matter or in the crevices of rocks in damp places. The arboreal species are found generally on the leaves of trees, though sometimes on the trunk and limbs.

These shells have also been divided by authors into thirteen or more natural groups, which have been distinguished by generic names. Several of these groups are wanting in distinctive characteristics sufficient to warrant a generic separation. We prefer to retain for the whole family the one generic name *Achatinella*, and to designate the sub-divisions of the family as *groups*. Following essentially the division proposed by Rev. J. T. Gulick in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, we have arranged our own collection in nine groups.

GROUP 1. (*Achatinellastrum*, Pfeiffer.) This group is restricted to the shells of an elongate conical form. They are all arboreal. There are 56 known species, and they are found only on Oahu. The larger forms of the group are represented by *A. producta*, Rve., *A. Dunkeri*, Cumg., and *A. Johnsonii*, Newc., all found on Tantalus near Honolulu.

Some of the smaller forms are *A. livida*, Swain., *A. recta*, Newc., and *A. glauca*, Gulick, all found in the Waialua district.

GROUP 2. (*Bulimella*, Pfeiffer.) This includes the shells of an ovate ventricose form with obtuse apex. The species are all arboreal, numbering 38, and are confined to Oahu. Some of the typical forms are *A. ovata*, Newc., Hab. Koolauloa; *A. tœniolata*, Pfr., Hab. Palolo; *A. rosea*, Swain., Hab. Waialua.

GROUP 3. (*Apex*, Von Martens.) This embraces the shells of a globose conic form with apex acute. The 39 species of the group are arboreal, and found only on Oahu. Representatives of this group are *A. decora*, Fer., Hab. Waialua; *A. Swiftii*, Newc., Hab. Waialua; and *A. bicolor*, Gulick, Hab. Lihue.

GROUP 4. (*Partulina*, Pfeiffer.) This group includes arboreal species peculiar to the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. These species number 40, and vary considerably in form. *A. Tappaniana*, Adams, and *A. splendida*, Newc., are Maui types of the group. *A. virgulata*, Migh., and *A. proximus*, Pease, represent Molokai. *A. crassa*, Newc., is a rather aberrant form from Lanai. Smaller species of the group are *A. minuscula*, Pfr., from Maui; *A. Helena*, Newc., from Molokai; and *A. variabilis*, Newc., from Lanai.

GROUP 5. (*Laminella*, Pfeiffer.) The species of this group are arboreal and peculiar in having their outer lip thin. Three of the group are found on Oahu, and 13 are distributed among the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Oahu is represented by *A. sanguinea*, Newc.; Maui, by *A. picta*, Migh., and *A. bulbosa*, Gulick; Molokai, by *A. venusta*, Migh.; and Lanai, by *A. tetrao*, Newc.

GROUP 6. (*Newcombia*, Pfeiffer.) The shells are distinguished by their long and slender form. They are arboreal in their habits, and of the six species comprising the group, one is found on Maui and five on Molokai. *A. Cumingii*, Newc., on Maui, and *A. plicata*, Migh., on Molokai, are typical forms.

GROUP 7. (*Auriculella*, Pfeiffer.) The shells of this group are small and distinguished by a lamina on the wall of the aperture, in addition to the usual columellar twist. They are arboreal and number 19 species, as far as described, distributed through the islands of Oahu, Maui and Molokai. *A. auricula*, Fer., is found on Oahu; *A. uniplicata*, Pease, on Maui; *A. brunnea*, Smith, on Molokai.

GROUP 8. (*Amastra*, Adams.) The species are mostly terrestrial, and are generally covered with a rough, dark epidermis. This group

numbers 66 species, and is represented on all the islands ; consequently the species present more variations in form than those of any other group. Here belong *A. gigantea*, Newc., from Maui ; *A. violacea*, Newc., from Molokai ; and *A. magna*, Adams, from Lanai ; the three largest species of the *Achatinella*. Other leading types are *A. rubens*, Gould, from Oahu ; *A. Marstersii*, Newc., from Maui ; and *A. nubilosa*, Migh., from Molokai. An enlongate form from Lanai is *A. biplicata*, Newc. *A. flavescens* comes from Hawaii. Some of the more aberrant forms of the group are *A. kauaiensis*, Newc., from Kauai ; *A. obesa*, Newc. from Maui, and *A. Hutchinsonii*, Pease. from Maui.

GROUP 9. (*Leptachatina*, Gould.) All the 73 known species of this group are terrestrial. They are small, thin, generally transparent shells, and are widely distributed through all the islands of the group. Some of the prominent types are *A. accuminata*, Gould, found at Hanalei, Kauai ; *A. fumosa*, Newc., Manoa, Oahu ; *A. gracilis*, Pfr., Kaala, Oahu ; and *A. nitida*, Newc., Maui.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACHATINELLA.

The facts relating to the geographical distribution of the *Achatinella*, and the development of so large a number of species within the limits of small areas, are very remarkable and interesting, and have presented problems bearing on the theories of evolution. Each island has its own peculiar species, and not only species, but its own peculiar types, or groups of species of similar form. Again, on the islands where there has been a full development of *Achatinella*, each principal mountain ridge and valley has its own peculiar species which are found nowhere else ; the species of each ridge or valley being often connected with those of the next by intermediate varieties.

Another important fact observed in the distribution of the *Achatinella* is, that on a mountain chain with many culminating peaks, the tendency is to a divergence of species ; while on an individual mass of mountains concentrating towards a single culminating peak, the tendency is to a convergence of species.

The structure of the Hawaiian Islands is volcanic ; and in studying the distribution of shells over them it is important to note the relative ages of the several islands. Geologically speaking Kauai is the oldest ; next in the series is Oahu ; then Maui with the adjoining islands of Molokai and Lanai ; and last comes Hawaii, in the southern portion of which volcanic fires are still raging.

OAHU.—The development of *Achatinella* on this island, both as regards number, and variety of form and color, has been greater than on any other island of the group. Unlike most of the other islands, which have individual mountain masses, Oahu has two true ranges or chains of mountains, a longer and a shorter one, with many independent, culminating peaks. The aggregate length of the two ranges is 50 miles. The sides of these ranges the entire length are furrowed with deep valleys separating lofty ridges. These valleys and ridges are the home of the *Achatinella*. Each valley and ridge has its own distinct species which are connected with those of the next valley and ridge by a multitude of intermediate varieties presenting minute gradations of form and color. These two ranges of mountains have already furnished 227 distinct, described species of *Achatinella*. The number of varieties has been estimated as high as 800 or 900. All these species and varieties are found in an area of less than 120 square miles; and a considerable portion of the longer range remains yet to be explored. These species have all the various shapes from globose conical to ovate and elongate conical, and present almost every possible shade and variety of coloring, pure white to jet black, and all the shades of green, rose, yellow, brown and ash. Sometimes several of these colors are combined in one species either in regular or irregular bands, or in tessellated, marbled or zigzagged designs.

WEST MAUI.—On this part of Maui we have the converse of Oahu. Its individual mass of mountains, clustering around one common central peak 2,000 feet higher than any part of Oahu, furnishes only 30 described species of *Achatinella*. Each principal valley and ridge has its peculiar species or varieties; but all the arboreal species can be referred to seven leading types. These species differ much from the Oahu types, and do not present the same varieties of form or color. The prevailing colors are white and dark brown with all the intervening shades, either plain, or variously arranged in bands or zigzagged lines.

EAST MAUI.—The distribution of the *Achatinella* on this part of Maui is not fully known. All its mountain gorges and ridges concentrate around the rim of the immense crater of Haleakala, a circumscribing bound of nearly 30 miles in extent. The almost impenetrable forest jungles on the mountain slopes to the East and South of the crater, comprising a belt 20 miles long and 6 miles wide, remain unexplored, and its mollusca life is unknown. The wood lands on the northwest slope of the mountain facing West Maui furnish 29 described species of

Achatinella; but they are the same or unmistakable counterparts of those found on West Maui. The narrow depression of land between East and West Maui has led many to infer that they were originally separate islands. This similarity of shell types would seem to indicate that, if ever separate, they must have been united before the development of mollusca life; otherwise we should expect to find the types of East and West Maui differing as much from each other as do those of Maui and the contiguous islands of Molokai and Lanai.

MOLOKAI.—The distribution of *Achatinella* on this island presents some features not observed on any of the other islands. The island is forty miles long with a width of only seven miles. It is about one-third the size of Oahu, and like it has a mountain range extending nearly thirty miles through its length. The range is furrowed on each side with deep valleys. Some of these mountain gorges are very wide and cut deep into the narrow axis of the island. The larger ones have proved an effectual barrier to the migrations of the shells. The island is thus divided into three natural sections, and each section retains its own peculiar species without intermingling with those of the next section. Molokai furnishes 25 described species which are about equally divided between the three sections of the island. These shells exhibit more variety of form and color than those of Maui, and have peculiarities which separate them entirely from the types of the other islands.

LANAI.—This is the smallest and most arid of the shell-producing islands. Its area is 100 square miles, of which probably not over one-tenth is suited for the support of mollusks. The island is, however, notable as the home of *A. magna*, Adams, the largest shell of the whole *Achatinella* family. Specimens in our cabinet measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The whole number of species on Lanai is 13, and they exhibit peculiarities of type.

KAUAI.—This is the oldest and most verdant island of the group. It lies to the west of Oahu, and is separated from it by a channel wider than occurs between any of the other islands. Its extensive forests, luxuriant vegetation and moist climate render it peculiarly well adapted for the abode of *Achatinella*; and one would naturally expect to find here a larger and, if possible, higher development of the family. But we are doomed to disappointment. The island yields no arboreal species. The shells are all terrestrial, and those classed with the *Achatinella* belong to the plainest forms of the *Amastra* and *Leptachatina* groups; 5 species to the former, and 18 to the latter group.

Kauai, however, does furnish a very peculiar and interesting group of large terrestrial shells, remarkable for their elongate, turreted form. The generic name *Carelia* has been provided for the group. It embraces seven species. Specimens of *Carelia turricula*, Migh., in my cabinet measure 3 inches long. This group has no claims to a place in the *Achatinellinæ* family as classed by Mr. Gulick. It lacks the peculiar spiral twist of the columella and other generic characters of that family. Living specimens of the *Carelia* are now exceedingly rare. But at some period in the history of Kauai they were very abundant. The alluvial deposits near the coasts of portions of the island contain multitudes of these shells in a semi-fossil state, which have been washed from the mountains by the freshets of ages past. The small neighboring island of Niihau also has a single species of *Carelia* found in sand and mud deposits. No living specimens are found there now.

HAWAII.—This island embraces within its bounds two-thirds of the total area of the whole group. It is also supposed to be the most recently formed of the islands. The volcanic forces are still at work here. Its extensive forests are as well adapted for the support of *Achatinella* as those of any of the other islands. But it furnishes only a single arboreal species and five terrestrial. The arboreal species is *A. physa*. It was first described by Dr. Newcomb in *Proceedings Zoological Society, London, 1853*. In a subsequent number of the same journal, Mr. W. H. Pease refers to this same shell as a "species rarely met with on the mountains of Hawaii." Its center of production is the Kohala range of mountains, notably the most ancient portion of the island; and it *now* exists there in unparalleled abundance. During a recent visit to the locality, in a few minutes I collected several hundred specimens, picking them from trees and low bushes as rapidly as one would gather huckleberries from a prolific field. The shell appears to be slowly migrating into the adjoining districts of Hamakua and Kona, and assuming new shapes and varieties of coloring. One of these varieties in our cabinet is almost worthy of assignment as a new species. The conchologists of a few centuries hence will no doubt be naming *Achatinella* from the different districts of Hawaii of manifold forms and gaudy colors, which have developed through the mysterious processes of evolution from the now humble *A. physa* of the Kohala mountains.

OTHER GENERA OF LAND SHELLS ON THE ISLANDS.

As already stated, genera of land shells other than the *Achatinella* are sparsely represented here. After considerable research I find de-

scribed only 92 such species, distributed among 7 genera. Of the *Carrelia* found on Kauai, I have already spoken.

There has been on some parts of the island of Hawaii a most remarkable development of the *Succinea* family. This is a genus of thin, pellucid, amber colored shells, with a large body whorl. In extensive portions of the Hamakua and Kona districts, at altitudes of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, the soil is filled with millions of the sub-fossil shells of this family. Of 29 described species of *Succinea*, 22 are found on Hawaii. Further exploration will doubtless swell the number of Hawaii species to 50 or more.

The only other considerably represented genus is the *Helix*. Of this family there are 30 species, most of them found only on Kauai. I do not include *Helix similis*, Fer., an introduced shell, common in the garden lots of Honolulu, and the low altitudes of some of the other islands. It is I think a native of South America; but appears to be a species very diffuse in its habitats. This is the only introduced shell we have here.

The other genera of land shells are *Pupa*, represented by 10 species; *Bulimus*, 7 species; *Helicina*, 5 species; and *Tornatellina*, 4 species.

Of fresh water shells, the *Limnæa*, *Neritina*, *Melania*, and *Melampus* genera are represented by 22 species. Seven other genera have each a single species.

TARO—*Colocasia Antiquorum*.

THIS very excellent and unsurpassed vegetable, in its several varieties, is well known through many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean to which, as in the Hawaiian Islands, it seems to be indigenous; but to Hawaiians does the credit belong of the perfection of its culture and their dependence upon it as their "staff of life."

Early voyagers and explorers of the Pacific, although they reported taro, or a species of arum, among their enumeration of the products in many of the islands or groups visited, made but little mention of the extent of its cultivation till after the settlement by foreigners and they, themselves, had become acquainted with its preeminent qualities. It became known to the world from Tahiti much earlier than from Hawaii through the early establishment of English missions; and it is an interesting coincident that taro flour was experimented upon there, with

satisfactory results, as early as the year 1823, of which we find the following reference in Ellis' *Polynesian Researches*:

"When destitute of foreign supplies, we have attempted to make flour with the taro, by employing the natives to scrape the root into a kind of pulpy paste, then drying it in the sun, and grinding it in a hand-mill. The taro in this state was sometimes rather improved."

While taro is thus a well recognized article of food with Tahitians, they look to the breadfruit as their mainstay, probably from the less labor of cultivation, or, it may be, from insufficiency of suitable irrigable land for taro. But be that as it may, the Hawaiian Islands have been renowned for the extent, quality, and system in the cultivation of taro; and the almost sole dependence of Hawaiians upon taro as an article of food has proven its high qualities in their physical development. This fact has been recognized by various travelers and, what has seemed to some as extravagance, their statements, as to the sustaining power of an acre of taro, do not fall wide of the mark when a little careful calculation is entered into. The statement was made by a writer,* early in the "fifties," which has been reproduced in various works since, that 'forty feet square of land planted with taro will afford subsistence for one person during a whole year, and a square mile of land planted with the same vegetable will feed fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty-one persons for the same length of time.' Figures at hand from present practical taro cultivators place the average of taro, per acre, at twenty-eight thousand pounds of *pai'ai* (cooked taro pounded to a stiff pulp). Allowing four pounds per day per man—a liberal allowance—this will give to the square mile, or six hundred and forty acres, subsistence for twelve thousand two hundred and seventy four men for one year.

When this fact is taken into consideration, it is remarkable that so long a time should have elapsed ere an effort was made to render taro a serviceable and marketable article for export. Therefore, all honor is due the Alden Fruit and Taro Company, of Wailuku, in their preparation of so valuable a product as their taro flour in a condition that not only keeps for any length of time, in any climate, but can be, and is, made serviceable in parts of the islands where taro itself is unobtainable. Their preparation of taro is useful on voyages, will keep in foreign climes, and is also desirable from the cleanliness of its manufacture and its handiness. It is therefore becoming a favorite article of household supply, and has the recommendation of the entire medical faculty of Honolulu for the sick room. In its present shape its cheapness also

*Sandwich Island Notes by a Haole.

commends it for the use of hotels, shipping, plantations, etc. Five pounds of taro flour will increase in cooking so as to give twenty-five pounds of prepared poi. Five small bags of five pounds each, is calculated to be ample for a man's supply for one month.

There are a number of varieties of taro of the two kinds, red and white, known both to Tahiti and Hawaii, those in this country numbering in all twenty-eight varieties. But for choice of flavor and profitability of cultivation the variety is narrowed down to about five or six. The ANNUAL for 1880 enumerates the entire list as follows:

"Apuwai, two kinds; Haokea, one; Kai, four; Mana, four; Hapuu-puu, two; Ipuolono, Lauoa, Mahaha, Lehua, Piialii, Poni, Kumu, Noho, Makaopio, Uwahiapele, one each; Mamauea, two; Lola, Naua, Apowale, Elepaio, Makohi, Makoko, Piko, Nawao, Kuoho, Ualehu or Heualehu, Kanio and Manini, one each.

Of the foregoing list the first named, in its white variety, is the general favorite. Of late years a red variety has been met with in Nuuanu Valley, said to have been introduced from Tahiti. The different varieties of Kai are said to be remarkably fragrant when cooked; is scarce, grown principally at Ewa. Mana is a great favorite with some people, especially its yellow and red varieties, and is said to be distinguishable in its having a double stalk to each root. Ipuolono is an excellent variety, and as its name indicates—belonged to the priesthood. Lauoa is used by the kahunas as having medical properties, both in root and leaf. Its name, meaning long leaf, has been transposed by them to mean long life. The Lehua and Piialii were said to be the favorite red taros of the chiefs from which, in the manufacture of their poi, the centre portions only of each taro was used."

ANNEXATION OF OCEAN ISLAND.

HAWAII has been extending her borders the past year, having claimed, September 20, 1886, Ocean Island as part of the domain of His Majesty Kalakaua, and named the same Moku Papapa. The island is situated in Lat. 28° 23' N., and Long. 178° 30' W., and is the same on which the British ship *Dunnottar Castle* was wrecked July 15, 1886; the U. S. S. *Saginate*, October 29, 1870; the American whaleship *Parker*, September 24, 1842, and the British ship *Gledstanes*, July 9, 1837. It is coincident that relief to all of these unfortunates came through the Hawaiian Islands, hence, perhaps, the idea that it should be part and parcel of Hawaii. On the Hawaiian Government claiming the island, a rude structure was erected and tanks placed in position for water, and trees planted for the possible relief of future wrecked mariners upon the reef-bound, barren island.

SUSPENDED AND RENEWED ACTIVITY OF KILAUEA.

[Condensed mainly from a "Volcano Trip to Kilauea During Its Quiescent Period, March, 1886, By Thos. G. Thrum," published in pamphlet form (8vo. 16 pp.) by request.]

FOR a period of several months prior to March, 1886, Kilauea had been gradually filling up its lakes and increasing the violence of its action, so that on the 6th of that month, it was recorded in the Volcano House register that both the old and new lakes were unusually full and brilliant. At 9:30 of the same evening, distant rumbling noises were heard, accompanied by a series of earthquakes, forty-three in number, which lasted till 7 A. M. of the 7th. With the fourth shock—which was quite severe—the brilliancy of New Lake disappeared and towards 3 A. M., the fires in Halemaumau disappeared also, leaving the whole crater in darkness. With the dawn the shocks and noises ceased, and revealed the changes which Kilauea had undergone during the night. All the high cliffs surrounding Halemaumau and New Lake, which had become a prominent feature in the crater, had vanished entirely, and the molten lava of both lakes had disappeared by some subterranean passage from the bottom of Halemaumau.

The desire to witness and study Kilauea during a period of suspended activity, and record events, led a small party to visit the late scene of action not many days after. We arrived at the volcano late in the day in the midst of a drizzling rain. As we neared the crater heavy clouds were rising from many points, and low banks of steam seemed to cover the entire bed; so much so, that hope was entertained that we had arrived in time to watch returning volcanic life. During our stay it was noticed that the steam in the crater was much less in the early part of the day, but grew more intense as the day waned. There was no material change in the sunken portion of the crater, from what had been reported, except a continual falling in of rocks and debris from its banks, as the contraction from its former intense heat loosened their compactness and sent them hurling some 200 to 300 feet below, giving forth at times a boom as of distant thunder, followed by clouds of cinders and ashes shooting up into the air 100 to 300 feet, proportionate, doubtless, to the size of the newly fallen mass. Yet, notwithstanding this condition of the huge pit, Rev. E. P. Baker, of Hilo, descended into it March 18th to within what he judged to be fifty feet of the bottom. His recorded experience in the Volcano House records does not recommend

the feat to others at present, nor did its appearance to our party four days later impress us with feelings of assured security.

During the evening the rain ceased, but the crater-bed and sunken lakes emitted steam from their thousand cracks and fissures so much as to obstruct the view of the field. The 22d opened clear and with much less steam from the many directions noticed previously.

Language fails to adequately convey a correct idea of this wonderful and immense pit crater. Able and scientific pens have dealt with the subject, and yet there is but one universal expression of surprise, by all visitors to Kilauea, at the grand, sombre immensity spread out before them. I seemed to have forgotten this in the twenty-three years that had elapsed since my former visit, though familiar with various published accounts since; for I stood on the bank of Kilauea amazed at the expanse of volcanic desolation within its crater of some twelve miles circumference. The bed or floor of the crater I found much higher than in former years, successive overflows or out-breaks at the lakes having raised it gradually for years past. Especially was this noticeable at the farthest end of the crater where recent flows from Halemaumau had brought it up almost to a level with the sand and pumice banks on the south-east side. The vast chasm of fallen Halemaumau and New Lake, with their sunken adjacent banks and cliffs but intensified the picture of ruins; and the distant columns of smoke and steam emerging therefrom arose like silent witnesses of departed greatness.

After breakfast, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Maby, manager of the Volcano House, and the native guide, the party set out for the day's observation by going around to the bluffs on the west side of the crater for a view from the most elevated point; then down onto a ledge abreast of Halemaumau's ruins, from which bank four excellent photographic views were secured. We then climbed back again to continue our way southward, traversing the banks of pumice, till we reached a place free of boulders, where we descended into the crater by jumps and slides, and made our way to the pit of destruction and desolation, obtaining our first near view from the south edge or bank, near several cones that formed a principal feature of the locality. Here much steam and heat were observed. To the eastward of this locality, and for a considerable distance to the southward, the bed of the crater was very much broken and sunken. This point afterward proved to have been the most commanding for a view of the crater's depth, and the detour around its west and northern rim, to the northeast portion of where New Lake lies, gave

us an opportunity to approximate the extent of the vast chasm. In making this detour we came upon two broken cones on the western side, which gave forth much heat but little or no steam. These were found to be connected with pipes or tunnels running in a northwesterly direction from the pit, and may have been blow-holes during the time of activity in the lakes, judging from their shape and encrustations on what remained of their orifices; but now they simply emitted white waves of heat. Both of these cones were broken into halves, with the southern half standing. Later observations of five others showed breaks in the same direction in three, while the other two were broken in more of a northwest and southeast direction, but still with the northern portion gone. This may be coincident only, and yet it may have a bearing in aid of a solution of the mysterious disappearance of lava, especially when coupled with the fact that the recent rents and fissures run mostly in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction from the volcano.

Intense heat waves were also found issuing from two broken domes in front or north of the middle break, while close to the edge of the northeast portion of where New Lake stood were two breaks where the heat was most intense, showing that living fire could not be far from the surface. On the south rim of the cavity, from which point we obtained our first close view of the immense pit, and where our artist took his first in-the-crater view, the guide set fire to his stick by inserting it in a crevice not more than fifty feet from where we were standing; so that we had evidences of fire on all sides, though the source of the greatest activity was on the New Lake side of the crater, and seemed to be increasing.

Continuing our detour, we came to the front or north rim, abreast of where Halemaumau stood, and opposite where we obtained our first brink view. As there, so here, our artist secured two excellent views of its characteristic depth. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of this monstrous pit, except that it was naturally of an inverted cone shape, and in extent measured nearly half a mile across by seven-tenths of a mile in length, including New Lake. From this point we felt our way cautiously around to the Little Beggar location, near the New Lake. This had fallen, or rather dropped down into the New Lake section, since the first great break, but it was upright in position with its northern half gone. The floating-island phenomenon of New Lake was also noticed to have settled down bodily into the southern part of the lake. Near this point, eastward of New Lake, was the greatest degree of heat found, and in one of the broken cones the red glow of molten lava was

seen. In another similar cone not far distant from it, but where no glow was seen, a shoe thrown in by the guide blazed in a few seconds.

The pit, as viewed from our several points of observation, showed Halemaumau to have sunk some 570 feet. Mr. Maby stated that previous to the collapse on the 6th, the highest point of Halemaumau's rim was on its southern bank, known as Cathedral Rocks, which, as seen from the Volcano House, were higher than the tops of the distant hills to the south of Kilauea. They must therefore have been about 200 feet higher than the present rim of Halemaumau's ruins. The present height of the floor of the crater, or caldera, around the banks of the chasm, ranged by aneroid measurement, from 300 to 325 feet below the veranda of the Volcano House, and 200 feet higher than at the foot of the path where visitors generally enter the crater. This height at the lakes, above the northern edges of the floor of the crater, has been growing up gradually for some time past, by overflows from Halemaumau, as has been already remarked.

At the disappearance of the lava, the rush from Halemaumau drained off New Lake, which in its deepest part measured 135 feet in depth. At the withdrawal of this bed of molten lava connecting the two lakes, the roadway portion of the bed of the crater which bridged the two dropped down into the chasm, with its incline toward the north and east, leaving its highest and most abrupt break on the Halemaumau side. A peculiar feature of the chasm was, that what at a distance seemed to be perpendicular, solid walls, was the most burnt out sections, a near view showing the material to be a bank of reddish ash, or sand nature, while the most crumbling and shelving portion of its sides was the lava masses of various sizes, but mostly having a decidedly burn-out appearance. Ledge after ledge of rock and debris had fallen, and were continually falling, until the view was obstructed so that it was impossible to see the point of greatest depth. This fact, doubtless, gave rise to the report that "you could not see the bottom," which was true, in a sense, but not that it was bottomless. This general appearance of lifeless ruins and debris with no signs of fusibility among the rocks of the fallen mass gave rise, doubtless, to the impression that Halemaumau would not again be the scene of volcanic activity.

On the 24th and again on the 25th I descended the crater for further observations. At the last visit, I reversed the order of my first course of travel on Monday the 22d. During these visits I found the contour of the lakes continually enlarging, and the surface or floor of the crater

adjacent to the places of heat constantly changing. Near the edge of the chasm the floor was changing and breaking away, requiring more caution in our steps of investigation, consequently, the difficulty of near approach to any part of the rim made the day's trip far from satisfactory, yet the observations and discoveries opened up a new train of ideas respecting the probable direction of volcanic activity in Kilauea. At these subsequent visits the cone wherein our guide threw his shoe was found to have caved in to a considerable extent, revealing a tube or tunnel about ten feet in diameter at the farthest break, but increasing toward the lakes, with which it was evidently connected. This tunnel ran in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, its eastern part still emitting considerable heat.

Interesting as Kilauea naturally is in a state of activity, this periodic change gives it a zest, and enhances considerably its interest to scientists and students of nature. The days spent in examinations of different parts of the crater, its fissures, sulphur banks, and fern glens, as also the adjacent woods to the north, sped by too quickly to satisfy our party with its varied attractions. The weather for the most part was delightful, the mornings being clear and bright, and giving us metropolis-hedged mortals the rare vision of Mauna Loa in its mantle of snow.

Much has been written and said relative to the crater and its constant changes, but it takes time to "do it"—as tourists would say—to thoroughly understand this. Kilauea can be best known only by carefully watching and studying various points of interest to understand their relative bearing on some discovered or suggested question of volcanic phenomena. On the last day of my visit a portion of the time was spent in examining the banks and ledges to the south-west of the crater, with its beds of sand, pumice and gravel. Three well defined terraces of this material were observed, the banks or cliffs, of what once formed the north-west walls of the crater, being easily traced. Successive layers of older ledges and banks of pumice above and beyond, were found in a fissure enlarged during the recent earthquake shocks, which runs from the south-west edge of the crater in the lowest bank or terrace, in a south-west direction, showing a depth of some fifteen feet, and a width varying from ten feet to a crevice. Through this section or terrace, the cracks were numerous and the ground very spongy to the tread, though not so much as in the pumice banks in the south, or farther end of the crater itself. Now, why this peculiar formation at this point, if it does not indicate successive periods of subsidence and changing activity eastward?

From observations in going and coming, I have no hesitancy in commending a day's trip around the western rim of the crater to the south, and return by way of the lakes across the crater to the Volcano House; the elevated views obtained from the high west banks surpass that of any other point. The climb out of the crater, after a long detour journey is severe to parties unused to long tramps, but the ascent can be made comfortably by frequent restings, as the winding path brings one to occasional levels, thus relieving the fatigue of what otherwise would make a severe journey.

A visit to the sulphur banks, a short distance from the Volcano House, is a natural one for all to make, not only for examination of the beds of sulphur, but also the numerous steam cracks in the vicinity, some of which emit their noisome vapors with much force. A bath house is erected for the convenience of those desiring a sulphur steam-bath, and bathers can regulate the heat to suit themselves. At the back of the sulphur banks and running to the east, are two fern glens that are delightful in their rank tropic verdure. There are also some attractive spots of a similar nature to be found on the way down into the crater, to the right of the path. Our photographer made good use of his time and opportunities to impress all the beautiful, as well as the grand and wonderful to be obtained, as the collection of views now at J. Williams' Art gallery, on Fort street, Honolulu, amply testifies. If time will allow, a trip to Kilauea Iki should not be missed, as it is but a mile from the house. It is an extinct crater of considerable depth, its steep sides are covered with verdure, and its bottom is a smooth floor of lava that flowed in from Kilauea proper in 1832.

The forest verdure presents also an interesting field for study and recreation, and botanists, vieing with geologists, can revel in their opportunities at this point. The pulu tree-fern is at home in this region, and the silver sword is obtainable without a climb to Haleakala. The yellow flowers of the mamani tree and the red feathery-blossoms of the ohia-lehua brightens the variety and studies in green, which our forests afford, while the enlivening chirp of many birds add to the pleasure and renders a tramp through the woods bright and exhilarating.

A description of the volcano trip would be incomplete without mention of the comforts and conveniences of the Volcano House now under the control of the Wilder's Steamship Co., and management of Mr. J. H. Maby. The house is comfortably arranged with bed-rooms, sitting room with open fire-place, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and drying room.

The building stands a little distance from the bank, facing the crater, having a veranda running its whole length. Its table is supplied with the best that the Honolulu and Hilo markets afford, and considering the distance from headquarters, it is more than the average traveler usually expects. Mr. Wilder, the head and front of the company shows by his enterprise his belief in the adage that "what is worth doing is worth doing well." Experienced and careful guides are assigned parties as required, and animals are well cared for to facilitate travel and modify any discomforts. As an evidence of how thoroughly in earnest the company is to save the time and fatigue of the journey, they have lately completed a carriage road from the volcano to the pali, four miles from Keauhou.

At the time of our return, early awaking was necessary in order to breakfast and start by five o'clock. Pack animals with baggage had been sent ahead and just at the dawn of day a goodly company of satisfied tourists cantered forth under the charge of Manager Maby for Keauhou, 14 miles distant, to meet the steamer. The road led through an open forest, for the most part, for a distance of 10 miles. A couple of miles from the house, our attention was called to a large sunken crater to the left of the road. Daylight was not strong enough to afford us a view of its extent, but there was sufficient to show it an entrancing spot filled with forest and fern. Easy cantering brought us to the pali just as the *Kinau*, returning from Hilo, changed her course to head in for the landing. The next four miles in a zigzag course down this lava section of country was not the most comfortable or fastest kind of traveling, but we made good time and the feminine portion of our party felt no fatigue from the journey.

Keauhou, the nearest landing to the volcano, is the property of the Wilder's Steamship Company. It was once a prominent shipping point of pulu and goat skins; these products having once figured prominently in our exports, toward which the Puna district contributed an important share. Keauhou will hereafter be known principally in connection with the new route to the volcano, which route was inaugurated June 23, 1885.

Wind and waves were propitious at our embarkation, there being no delay or mishap of any nature. Purser Beckley met us at the landing and received again into his charge the company entrusted to Manager Maby's care two days before. We were no sooner on board than the *Kinau* continued her course to complete the circuit of the Island of Hawaii, which is her route the week she makes the volcano trip. She soon ran down the weather coast, passing the several Kau plantations

and rounding South Point, with its contending currents, into the smooth water of the Kona coast. Here, I devoted attention to the steamer itself. In many features the *Kinau* is a smaller *Mariposa* or *Alameda*, which is natural, since they were built by the same firm, for the same parties originally, and all for the Islands, to serve its foreign and coasting trade. Captain King and his officers take pride in their charge, and the work of the boat is evidently in careful hands. The staterooms are spacious and kept with neatness by obliging attendants, while the table fare is the best the market affords. By invitation of the chief engineer, a tour of inspection of the engine-room was made in the evening, under the advantage of the electric light with which the vessel is supplied. Everything was running smoothly and in first-class order.

Kawaihae was our first stopping place on this side, which we reached a little after dark. Its ancient glory has departed, though it still rejoices in the possession of the last completed and consequently best preserved heiau (temple) on the Islands. From here we steamed on to Mahukona, the port of entry and shipping point for much of the produce of North Kohala and terminus of the Kohala Railroad, another of Mr. Wilder's enterprises. The *Kinau* lies at Mahukona until 3 P. M. This gives passengers an opportunity for a trip by rail into a famous sugar district which has developed largely of late years through the push and energy of its leading men. The interests of the railroad, Wilder's Steamship Co., and the mercantile interests of Wilder & Co., are represented at this point by Mr. C. L. Wight.

From Mahukona we crossed the channel, reaching Makena, Maui, about 7:30, and Maalaea at 11 P. M. From this place we touched at Lahaina, another town of departed greatness; once the favored residence of royalty and seat of government, with its political, educational and commercial pre-eminence.

At 5:30 A. M., Sunday, we were off Diamond Head, and a little after six o'clock moored at the wharf in Honolulu, having been absent but eight and a quarter days, of which four days and five nights were spent at the volcano.

An important, but nevertheless natural question to readers, and especially those contemplating a volcano trip, is that of expense. The cost of the round trip, is fifty dollars from Honolulu and back, including steamer fare, charge for horses and conveyance, and for hotel and guide charges at the volcano. This allows two days and nights so as to return by the same vessel. Parties desiring can remain longer at the volcano, the charge for overtime being four dollars per day.

On May 8th, 1886, evidences of returning fire in Halemaumau were seen, accompanied with dense smoke and steam. Rumbling sounds in the earth were also heard, not only in the vicinity of the crater, but several miles distant. Later advices confirmed this report; smoke and heat in the vicinity of Halemaumau being such as to preclude the possibility of near approach. June 25th, the various threatenings of the preceding weeks culminated in the sudden outbreak of a lake in the chasm of Halemaumau, exhibiting, at times, great activity, since which date it has continued its erratic action with steadily growing interest, thus early refuting the croaking idea that Kilauea's volcanic activity had ceased forever. At the present writing, November, there are two distinct active lakes in Halemaumau, with a mound between that is gradually rising in height all the time.

PORTUGUESE IMMIGRATION TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY A. MARQUES.

A FEW words on the history and prospects of this movement cannot be amiss in a work of reference like the ANNUAL, for the reason that most probably the Portuguese immigration will mark one of the phases in the annals of this country, and will bear considerably on our future political economy. At any rate, it cannot be an uninteresting event, that which, in about seven years, brought to these shores and added to our decreasing population over ten thousand people,—many of whom will become permanent settlers—people of an exceedingly prolific race, and of a frugal, hard working kind, just the one which was most required and which would prove most useful for the successful repopulation of these Islands.

It is already many years since Portuguese people began to settle in this country, though the census of 1866 failed to distinguish this nationality. According to the census of 1872 they showed 395, and in 1878 they were 439, only one-eighth of which were females. But it can safely be said that nearly all had been sailors on board the whalers, and were mostly of the Cape-Verde Islands and Madeira. Finding the country agreeable, with good and easy conditions of living—better than they are now—some married Hawaiian or half-white women, whilst a few sent for wives to their own country. Later, attracted by the prosperity of relatives already here, some few others may have come over direct from their native land.

Moreover, the special qualities of sobriety and laboriousness in that race, had not failed to attract the attention of the employers of labor and of the government, and, when the Reciprocity Treaty came to give the well-known impetus to sugar growing, in the midst of the scarcity of labor many suggested that a good class of helpers could be procured from Portugal. The first suggestions, notwithstanding, were sterilised by the idea that the cost of transportation would render this immigration impracticable. Furthermore, at that time, several prominent planters were fascinated by the idea of East Indian and Chinese labor, and Mr. W. M. Gibson gave his influence to the hobby of Malay immigration. It is fortunate that this last turned out impracticable, otherwise, the well-known character of the Malay people would have rendered such importation nefarious to the country. However, toward the end of 1876—after the idea of East Indian immigration had been exploded and when the Chinese immigration had shown its fearful drawbacks, and the Micronesian help had proved insufficient,—a Portuguese subject here, Snr. J. Pereira, (Jason Perry,) who had established in Honolulu the first dry goods store of that nationality, and who was considered as consular agent for Portugal, insisted that a scheme of immigration from Madeira seemed perfectly practicable and advantageous. Be it said to their honor, the then ministers, Messrs. Wilder and Walker, very resolutely took up the idea, and wrote for the advice of the late Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, a former resident of Honolulu, who then happened to be staying in Madeira. To this gentleman, who was officially named agent of immigration, we owe the first load of these people, which however were not procured without extreme difficulty, owing principally to the fact of the Hawaiian Government not being able to offer very liberal terms, and especially no grants of land, to the immigrants.

The bark *Priscilla* was the first one to bring us Portuguese. It arrived from Funchal, Madeira, on the 30th of September, 1878, with 80 men, 40 women and 60 children, in all 180 people. The next ship—*Ravenscrag*—was sent by Messrs. Hoffnung of London, their agent in Madeira, Mr. Hutchinson, having been named Hawaiian Consul and agent of immigration, and arrived here on the 25th of August, 1879, with 133 men, 110 women, and 176 children, in all 419 people. These two ship loads brought immigrants which did not give all the possible satisfaction to the planters, for the reason of their having been carelessly made up of town's people instead of bringing alone agriculturists and people from the country districts. But a better class arrived, again from

Madeira, on the 21st of January, 1880, in the *Highflyer*: 104 men, 81 women and 147 children; 332 in all.

At this time, the immigration from Madeira was suspended, under the pretext of too great expense, and Hoffnung & Co., applied to S. Miguel in the Azores, from whence the *Highflyer* arrived here on the 2nd of May, 1881, with 173 men, 66 women, and 113 children: in all 352. Then followed the *Suffolk* with 206 men, 100 women, and 182 children: in all 488. In December, 1881, His Ex. H. A. P. Carter, was appointed Ambassador to Portugal, to obtain greater facilities for this immigration, which was in danger of being altogether prohibited by the Portuguese Government, on account of complaints and falsehoods, that emanated from the first immigrants, resulting from the discontent and attrition natural to new people in a new country and newsurroundings. Public opinion in Portugal had been so aroused, that the government had to send here to inquire into the facts, a Special Commissioner, Mr. A. de Souza Canavarro, who still represents his government as Commissioner and Consul at the Court of Hawaii.

Matters having been investigated and a special treaty having been signed in Lisbon by Mr. Carter, immigration was resumed, and on the 27th of March, 1882, the *Earl Dalhousie* arrived from San Miguel, with 94 men, 82 women and 146 children: in all 322. Then followed from the same place, on the 8th of June, the *Monarch* with 202 men, 197 women and 458 children: in all 857. On the 11th of September the *Hansa* with 307 men, 286 women and 584 children: in all 1,177. On the 4th of May, 1883, the *Abergeldie* with 945 people; on the 8th of July the *Hankow* with 427 men, 317 women and 718 children: in all 1,462; and on the 1st of November, the *Bell Rock* with 396 men, 294 women and 715 children: in all 1,405.

The next year, the Azorians having been found less disposed to immigrate, on account of better crops in their country and greater attraction towards Brazil, the recruiting efforts were again turned toward Madeira, and on the 13th of June, 1884, arrived here from Funchal the *City of Paris* with 295 men, 199 women and 330 children: in all 824; then followed on the 3rd of October the *Bordeaux* with 273 men, 173 women and 262 children, in all 708; on the 19th of January, 1885, the *Dacca* with 63 men, 50 women and 165 children, in all 278. Then followed an interruption of a year and on the 4th of March, 1886, the *Stirlingshire* arrived with 157 men, 107 women and 203 children, in all 467; followed on the 23rd of September, 1886, the *Amana* with 150

men, 101 women and 237 children, in all 488 which are said to be of the best kind and the most satisfactory to employers ever imported.

These figures, taken from official records, bring the Portuguese immigration to a total of 11,704. If we add to this the official figures of Portuguese, enumerated in the census of 1878, we find that 12,140 is the lowest possible calculation to be made of the present Portuguese colony in these Islands, for the reason that the numerous births which have occurred here, more than compensate for the number of deaths and of departures of the few who, at the expiration of their contracts, have left the country for California, or to return back to their native shores.

Outside of the numerical importance of these people, who thus constitute nearly one-sixth of the whole population, their moral value has proved very great. In spite of their being generally illiterate and ignorant,* they are intelligent, active, steady and assiduous workers. The reports of the courts show to their credit that the criminality amongst them is very low, probably lower than amongst any other nationality here, and immensely lower than that of the Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians; and during the last Legislature, Minister Gibson was compelled, by the force of facts, to acknowledge their merit in words to the effect that the Portuguese were the most quiet and orderly people; that they gave the least trouble, and that it would be an immense relief to the Government if all the immigrants introduced here were like the Portuguese.

As to their importance for the future of this country, it will be sufficient to point to three facts: (1) They are willing, not only to remain here and make this country the abode of their children, but even to take interest in the political questions of this nation. They are all eager, on the expiration of their contracts, to secure a homestead, and in fact those who have left, have only done so, as a rule, when they found that it was next to impossible to buy land to settle on. And let it here be said that it is a shame on the Government that no real, sincere effort has been made to enable them to secure government or crown lands, as they would constitute exactly the class of small farmers which is lacking and needed here, and which makes up the strength of a nation. (2) They will contribute, more than any other class of im-

* According to information given in the last official census (1884), in Honolulu alone, there were 303 male Portuguese, 69 of whom were below six years of age, thus leaving 240, out of which only half, 120, are noted as able to read. But, in the population of the plantations and out-districts, the proportion of illiterates is far greater, as it is precisely the most literate who settle in Honolulu. On some plantations, the proportion of Portuguese men who know how to read has been found to be as low as 10 per cent. Of the women, the census fails to give any information, but in the Azores and Madeira it is considered that there is a greater proportion of girls than of boys who learn to read and write, but even there the number of literate women is less than fifty per cent.

migrants which could be possibly introduced here, towards rapid repopulation, as the usual proportion of their families varies from 4 to 12 or more children. (3) The children take with wonderful facility to learn the English language and costumes, which shows a happy disposition for assimilation. In point of religion, they are all Catholics, but of a liberal, easy and quiet nature which, even were they to be here in the majority, would never cause them to conflict with other creeds.

In what regards the capacities and probabilities of a continued Portuguese immigration, it will be sufficient to consider the past. All planters who have treated them well, have been unanimous in their praises of the Portuguese and acknowledge that they give better satisfaction than any other class of laborers; and even those who were prejudiced against them at first are now turning to view them with more favor, so that if no mysterious, subterraneous causes do not act to oppose it, it is probable that the Portuguese immigration, which is to be shortly resumed again, will, for the future, furnish this country with all the labor it needs. If the actual government, whose partiality for Japanese is well-known, remains impartial and neutral, the capabilities of the Portuguese islands to furnish us with desirable immigrants are practically unlimited. Even admitting that Madeira could be drained, it will be enough to remember that the people of San Miguel are again willing to come here, and further it must be said that, for some mysterious cause best known to the agents who conduct immigration schemes, the recruiting in the Azores has hitherto been confined to San Miguel, whilst it is an incontrovertible fact that a much larger current—regular and steady—of immigration could be obtained from all of the other eight islands which constitute the Azorean Archipelago.

Furthermore, a very desirable class of intelligent and more literate agriculturists could be obtained from the continent, from Portugal itself—not, of course, as it was once proposed and fortunately failed, from Lisbon—but from the country districts and especially the region around Oporto. Should the planters investigate the subject this assertion can be readily sustained.

Therefore, for the good of this country, for its repopulation by small farmers, as well as for the interest of those planters who desire the best class of labor, it is to be hoped Portuguese immigration will be continued on a larger scale than before, and that every effort will be made—if not by the Government, at least by private parties who can do it—to keep these people here by proper land inducements.

HAWAIIAN POETICAL NAMES FOR PLACES.

BY REV. C. M. HYDE, D. D.

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THE study of Hawaiian dirges, elegies and chants, shows some characteristic features, worthy of special consideration. It is natural that an uncultured race should give time and thought and appreciation to the observation of individual traits and striking physical characteristics, rather than to those reflections on abstract principles of conduct, and to that analysis of motives, which distinguish the master-pieces of modern *belles-lettres* in Europe and America.

A prominent characteristic of Hawaiian poetry is the enumeration of names of places, associated with the persons, whose memory is perpetuated in their songs. When rank is made to depend so much on the accident of birth, a mere recital of the family pedigree is equivalent to the display of the greatest earthly treasures. Hawaiians will commit to memory the genealogical tables given in the Bible, and delight to repeat them, as some of the choicest passages of the Sacred Scriptures. A register of names,—of the membership of some society, for instance,—is intensely interesting, calling to mind, as it does to them, the various facts connected with the different individuals. In the Hawaiian chant (*mele*) and dirge (*kanikau*), the aim seems to be chiefly to enumerate every place associated with the subject, and to give that place some special epithet, either attached to it by common place repetition, or specially devised for the occasion as being particularly characteristic.

Just as our orators and essayists in the States will appeal to the people whose territory "extends from the stormy shores of the Atlantic to the misty coast-line of the Pacific," or "from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico," so the Hawaiian speaks of the Hawaiian group, "the islands of the eight seas," "from the rising of the sun over the famous promontory of Kumukahi to its last lingering rays as it sinks below the waves behind the lovely, lonely isle of Lehua."^a The Islands themselves have their special epithets, as the recognized favorites of different divinities or heroes, or mythical personages perhaps. Hawaii is thus assigned to Keawe, Maui to Kama, Molokai to Hina, Oahu to Kakuhihewa, Kauai to Mano.^b But just as we have more homely and familiar titles for the

^a *Mai ka la oni ae ma Makanoni i ka lae kaulana o Kumukahi, a ka la welo i ka ilikai malalo aku o ka mole olu o Lehua i ka wai huna a ka Paoo.*

^b *Hawaii o Keawe, Maui o Kamalalawalu, Molokai nui a Hina, Lanai o Kaululau, Oahu o Kakuhihewa, Kauai o Manokalanipo, Niihau o Mano-opu.*

different states, "the Old Bay State," "the Granite State," or "Little Rhody," and "the Nutmeg State;" so the Hawaiians speak of "Molokai, the land that lies edgewise to the wind," or "Kauai, the island that takes away the sun," "Oahu people that stare at a hungry man," "Maui folks that make a smudge with their breadfruit leaves," "Honuaula country folks who try to scale a squid."^c

Each different channel and bay has some characteristic epithet. What seems to the passing voyager a monotonous expanse of ocean, a dreary waste of waters, has its distinct tracts with well-known limits, marked by some individual peculiarity. There are "the dark-blue waves of the Hawaii channel," "the chopping seas of the Molokai passage," "the whispering water of Kawaihae," "the tides that wash the pandanus groves of Puna," "the stormy billows of Niukukahi;" and other curiously varying designations.^d Some localities are favorite gathering places for the enjoyment of surf-riding, the popular pastime throughout these Pacific seas. Lahaina has its "broken-crested surf of Uo," Waikiki its "flecky foam like the opening Lehua blossom;" and others are famous in honor of the exploit of some athlete who there achieved a reputation, and bequeathed his name and fame to the scene of his triumphant skill and agility.^e

But the most common designation of any place is from its characteristic rain. It would be illogical, however, for the casual reader, or chance visitor, to draw the inference that weeping skies and pelting storms are common incidents of life at the islands. Such is not the fact. A chief charm of life in Hawaii is the continuous pleasantness of the weather, day after day, so that in most localities any work can be done out of doors, 352 days out of 365. There are exceptions, of course, to this general statement, both in localities and in individual experience. Hilo people are not fond of the tourists' phrase, "Well, this is genuine Hiló weather," as they started out between pouring showers for the old-time 30 miles' ride to the Volcano. There is no word for "weather" in the Hawaiian language. Perpetual sunshine is "the order of the day" for month after month, so that rain when it does come, is a novelty, and generally speaking, a very limited local affair. It comes in narrow streaks of wet, and the roads are as changeable as Gideon's fleece,

^c Hawaii palu la'i, Maui pui lau ulu, Oahu maka ewaewa, Kauai poo hakahaka.

^d Na ale uliuli o ke kai kowa o Alenuihaha, na ale hanupanupa o Pailolo, ke kai rehe i ka ulu-hala o Puna, ke kai hawanawana o Kawaihae, ke kai lumalumai o Kewalo, ke kai leo nui o Niukukahi, Punaluu i ke kai kauhaa a ka malihini.

^e Ka nalu haimuku o Uo, ka nalu hai o Keanini ma Kapueokahi, ka nalu o Kalehuawehe ma Waikiki, ka nalu hee o Pamano ma Mokulau i Kaupo.

now dry, now soaked, as one rides along a few miles, perhaps even every few rods. Not because of its commonness, but its uncommonness, comes the local epithet, specially applicable to the rain in dry locality. In Honolulu, we have "the rain that knocks at the house;" "the rain that spoils the clothes" is the abundant moisture of Nuuanu valley; and there is "the drizzling rain" of Makiki, and "the almost interceptible drops" of Waikiki. Maui has at Hana "the rain of the low lying heavens," the rain "that pricks the skin" at Waiehu, "the fine mist" of Waihee, "that drives one to the rocks for shelter" at Kaupo, the "rain-bow-forming" rain of Pihiolo, "the driving chilling rain" of Makawao. Hilo has its rain "that makes the Lehua blossom quiver," "the good time for catching fish," "the blast that comes broad-side on." Kohala storms are of the kind "that leaves nothing that's loose." Waimea rain "comes down like small shot." Kauai has its "soaking rain of Hanalei." ^c

The north-east "trade-wind," blowing steadily from that quarter almost ten months out of twelve, brings gladness and growth, comfort and contentment with its balmy breath. But there are marked differences in the accompaniments in different localities, and some decidedly disagreeable variations from the general agreeable uniformity. Thus Kawaihae bay has its "cut-away" style of wind that comes suddenly down the mountain gorges, rushing like the demonized herd of swine down into the sea, all gone in a moment. Hilo has its "gently breathing zephyr" as well as its "dew-laden" and "water-bringing" winds. Kaupo's breezes "kiss the cheeks," while the wind comes down at Hana, "rushing like the Hawaiian toboggan." ^(k) The wind rushes over the mountains some times, like waters that have been dammed up, gathered immense volume, and then broken loose, carrying everything before them with irresistible force. Waianae with its precipitous mountain side on the east has only "the one-sided" afternoon sun. Kaneohe has its "singing snails." Ewa its "soft voiced waters." Nohili its "barking sands." ^h Every locality,

ⁱ Ka ua kukalahale o Honolulu, ka ua o Kawaohio, ka ua kuahine, ka ua waahila no Manoa, ka ua popokapa no Nuuanu, ka ua puanaie no Waikiki, (ka ua maka wiwi), ka ua makaukiu no Makiki, ka ua poaihale no Kahaluu, ka ua loku o Hanalei, ka ua lani paina o Ulupalakua, ka ua apuakea o Hana (ka ua la i haahaa), ka ua hoeha ili o Waiehu, ka ua kilioopu o Waihee, ka ua peepohaku o Kaupo, ka ua ulale a o Pihiolo, ka ua ukiuki o Makawao, ka ua paupili o Lele, ka ua nihi aa o Kawaipapa, ka ua a makani lau awa o Hana, ka ua oninipuaia i ka moana, ka ua kanilehua o Hilo, (eleele e panopano i ka ua), a me ka ua hukiheenehu, ka ua hali i ka nalele, ka ua lili lehua o Punaewa; ka ua moaniani lehua o Puna, ka ua kaulaa o Maka, ka ua apaapaa o Kohala, ka ua kipuupuu o Waimea, ka ua naulu o Kawaihae-uka, ka ua pupuhale o Hamakua, ka ua haao o Waiohinu.

^k Ka mumuku o Kawaihae-kai, moae aala o Puulena, malua kii wai o Hilo, (malanai, kehau, puulena), kaili wai o Ihuana, maa o na ulu o Lele, kololio o Waikapu, ka ahaaha lai o Waihee, ka ili aloha o Kipahulu, honihoni papalina o Kaupo, koholapehu (koholalele) o Hana pai Oloapawa, hoolua o Kaiaina, kaiauli o Waianae, holo uha o Kekaha, ho'e o Moanalua, kuehu lepo o Ewa (ana moae).

^h Ke one kani o Nohili, ka la kapakahi ma Waianae, ke ehukai o lalo o Puaena, ka i'a hamau lea o Ewa, ke awa lai lulu o Kou, na pohaku nec o Kaupo, ka wahine ami o Haena, na ililii o Koloa.

too, that has any remarkable natural feature, spring, or headland, grove or pool, has some legend associated with it. It is a pity that no collection has yet been made of these Hawaiian legends, that bring the charm of some association with human character and conduct to loveliness as delightful as the vale of Tempe, or to some difficult defile of Thermopylae, the decisive point in some historic conflict. Space would fail me, in the narrow limits of an article for the ANNUAL, even to enumerate such localities on the different islands. But enough has been said to indicate the vein of poetical imagery in Hawaiian song from which these specimens have been taken, while to other hands, or other years, must be left the work of delving in the mine of Hawaiian legendary lore.

RETROSPECT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

THE year 1886 has been full of memorable events and the Kingdom of Hawaii has had her due proportion for weal and woe, not the least significant of which was the election for representatives to the Legislative Assembly, which took place throughout the islands the first Wednesday in February, as by law provided. Much interest was felt and taken throughout the islands in election matters, and active agents for government and opposition candidates were early in their respective fields. The result was largely in favor of the government party. It is a matter of regret that questionable irregularities at the polls in several districts were condoned by the Assembly, the most flagrant of which was the case of Kekoa, representative for Puna; notwithstanding his conviction of violation of the statutes prescribing the duties of Inspectors of Election at the term of Circuit Court held at Hilo in June, which the Assembly refused to act upon, though their attention was called thereto by Judge Preston who presided at the trial. The independent minority, while laboring against great odds, nevertheless fought nobly against iniquitous and extravagant measures whenever they were presented. The session of 1886 goes on record as the longest, so far, in Hawaiian history, having sat one hundred and twenty-nine working days, besides taking a two weeks' vacation to allow the Assessor-Representatives to visit their districts, to nominally attend to assessing duties within the time specified by law.

The Legislative Assembly convened April 30th, and was prorogued on the 6th of October, during which time it witnessed two changes of

Ministry. For reasons not explained to the Assembly a change of Cabinet occurred July 1st as follows, viz : W. M. Gibson, Minister of Interior, vice C. T. Gulick, resigned ; J. T. Dare, Attorney-General, vice P. Neumann, resigned ; R. J. Creighton, Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice W. M. Gibson, resigned ; and P. P. Kanoa, Minister of Finance, vice J. M. Kapaena, resigned. October 13th, the cabinet was changed again to—W. M. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; P. P. Kanoa, Minister of Finance ; L. Aholo, Minister of Interior, and J. L. Kaulukou, Attorney-General. Ten days later Mr. Kaulukou resigned from the Cabinet, and resumed his position of Marshal. On the 15th of November the Cabinet was again made complete by the appointment of Mr. Antone Rosa as Attorney-General.

The recommendation to the Assembly by Royal Message for economy in the appropriations was repeated again the past session, but the result was a more flagrant disregard thereof than that of the session of 1884. A new budget, in accordance with the royal message, was presented to the house June 23rd, which called for \$2,583,170, a reduction of \$187,640 from the first budget presented. When the consideration of the appropriation bill was concluded it reached the liberal sum of \$4,552,477. Under the plea of meeting some of its provisions, a \$2,000,000 loan bill was passed which obtained cabinet support, though the Ministry on several previous occasions maintained that a new loan was entirely uncalled for and was not a contemplated government measure.

Notwithstanding protests to the house, and pleadings with the King, against licensing the sale and use of Opium, the true friends of Hawaii have to regret that their efforts were futile to stem the tide of iniquity which threatens her, as the act passed the house and received royal signature. A summary of the work of the session shows 331 petitions and 201 resolutions presented, and 177 bills introduced of which 80 passed the house. Of these, 69 became law and 11 were vetoed.

Official changes, besides the cabinet, have been numerous during the year, but when "fitness for office," as a rule, stands aside for personal preferences, it is not strange if few of the appointments meet public approbation, and solicitations are expressed as to the outcome of the policy of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians."

The rainfall throughout the islands has been fairly distributed, though in a few localities loss of stock and injury to crops have been experienced. In Honolulu it is noticeable that the extension of tree planting has materially affected the atmosphere, and given frequency of light showers through the year that has had its effect in the water supply. The

year 1886 is the first for a long time that the water supply has not been cut down during summer, nor irrigation restricted to certain hours. This has been due, mainly, to the success of Water Superintendent Wilson's syphon method of connecting Kapena spring with the reservoir.

The work of pipe laying to bring the supply of water from Luakaha, Nuuanu valley, instead of by open courses, was begun in August last, and connection with the mains at Judd street made in September. This will not only ensure a larger, but purer supply, and by this increase it is estimated that the annual revenue to the government will be largely augmented.

On Sunday, April 18th, Honolulu was visited with the most serious conflagration known in her history, almost obliterating that portion known as "Chinatown," destroying property estimated at, probably, \$1,000,000, of which but \$316,675 was insured. The fire broke out in Hotel street, near Smith's Lane at about 3 P. M., and burnt with such rapidity that by 8 P. M., when with the fall of the old Bethel Church its fury abated, it had made a clean sweep from Paiko's block, Nuuanu street, to the Nuuanu stream, and as far east as the old International Hotel and Castle & Cooke's buildings; going down seaward as far as a line drawn from the Sailors' Home to the upper part of the Iron Works premises, and so on beyond Maunakea street to the water. Marines from the English men-of-war *Satellite* and *Heroine*—which vessels were in port at the time—rendered efficient aid to the Fire Department and authorities in staying the flames and saving property. Government and private aid was tendered to any of the many persons thus suddenly rendered homeless, requiring assistance, but comparatively few availed themselves of the proffered help.

Steps were early taken to widen and increase the number of streets in the burnt district, as also to materially extend the "fire limits." As a consequence, nearly the whole of the re-built portion to Maunakea street is being rapidly re-built in brick, many of the buildings being in large blocks, which is greatly improving the appearance of the city.

The period under review has been a remarkably successful one to the sugar planter so far as the yield is concerned, which helps somewhat to offset the extremely low prices that have ruled throughout the year. This increased production is due mainly to the improved machinery added to many of the mills last year, as recorded in our last Retrospect. Up to September 30th, the sugar exported exceeded our last year's total sugar exports by over a million pounds. The heavy strain on many of the mills for this production caused not a few break-downs and consequent serious delays in grinding during the early part of the season, but

through the efficiency of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., new shafts or rollers soon replaced the injured machinery.

Rice will show a material falling off again in exports this year, partly owing to a slightly diminished yield, but mainly from an increased local consumption, since it is to be borne in mind the islands have now over 20,000 Chinese and 2,000 Japanese with whom rice is their naturally preferred food.

Our other articles of produce for export seem to be narrowing down all the time. In view of this fact, it is encouraging that government aid is to be accorded to the new enterprises of ramie and cinchona culture, and taro flour exports. Banana culture has not proved remunerative of late, consequently a falling off is perceptible in the list of exports this year, though it is to be hoped that the modification in the future freight rates per steamers will render this branch of agriculture more profitable again.

The Import trade of the islands has exceeded expectations in that there has been no diminution of customs revenue. With the increased building activity resulting from the fire, a large increase in the importation of all kinds of building material has taken place, though this all comes under the free list. For the nine months ending September 30th the totals of imports at all ports were \$4,324,646.06 against \$3,193,534.93 for the same period of 1885, a gain of \$1,131,111.13, as shown by the following table :

IAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	GOODS DUTI- ABLE.	SPIRITS AND GOODS BONDED	FREE BY CIVIL CODE.	SPECIE.
1886.....	\$2,107,652.46	\$1,098,617.13	\$ 200,272.72	\$ 202,001.15	\$ 716,102.60
1885.....	1,593,837.40	734,723.20	141,843.71	162,047.18	561,083.35
INCREASE.....	\$ 513,814.97	\$ 353,893.93	\$ 58,429.01	\$ 39,953.97	\$ 155,019.25

The customs revenue for this period from all sources was \$437,846.27, against \$374,162.71 for the corresponding period of 1885. Passenger movements for the same period of 1886 show a total of 3,582 arrivals, of which 1,552 were Chinese, 930 were Japanese, 998 were Portuguese, and the balance, 1,102, were of all other nationalities. It is to be regretted that the departures for this same period have been so great as to largely offset this, still we have a gain for the nine months of 647 souls. For the above particulars and figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Collector-General Kapena's staff.

Immigration has had a share of government attention during the year, a further supply of Japanese and Portuguese having arrived, and, we have to add, a steady stream of Chinese not restrained, notwithstanding the Foreign Office alleged limitations, or restriction "regula-

tion," on this class of immigrants. A further attempt is also being made to procure another supply of laborers from the South Sea Islands.

Since the fire of April already referred to, building activity has been continuous, not only in the burnt district but in other directions, both in business houses and dwellings, with considerable additional yet in contemplation. We have to record the tearing down of the Sailors' Home in October last past, because of damages sustained at the time of the fire, and for the modification of fire risk in the business centre of the city. A new building more in keeping with the present needs of the port will probably be erected in its stead on a portion of the lot. The site of the old Bethel Church has been disposed of by auction, and a new and more appropriate building lot selected on the corner of Richards and Beretania streets. Plans for the new edifice are under consideration at the present writing. In the interim the congregation are occupying the Lyceum, kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. Kaumakapili church has completed its second steeple and is bringing its internal fittings to a completion as rapidly as its contributions will allow. Kawaiahao church has also made substantial external improvements. Work upon the new Anglican Cathedral has been interrupted for some time past, but is being taken in hand again looking to an immediate occupancy of the chancel already erected. Through the liberal bequest of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop for educational purposes, work is already commenced for the early establishment of the boy's Kamehameha school, at Kalihi.

The coasting fleet have suffered more than usual the past year, the principal reverses falling on the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company in the total loss of the *Planter*, on Niihau, just at the opening of the sugar season; the grounding of the *C. R. Bishop* at Waialua, from which perilous position she was hauled off and towed back, with loss of keel, etc., to port by the *W. G. Hall*; and recently the latter vessel had a narrow escape from total loss by fire at her wharf, at Honolulu, from supposed spontaneous combustion among freight stowed below. The steamer *J. I. Dowsett* foundered, with a full cargo of sugar, from collision with the schooner *Moi Wahine*, and the steamer *Kapiolani* sunk off Pearl river. Among schooners we have to note the total loss of the *Domitila* with all on board in the Hawaii channel, supposed to have capsized in a squall. Details are given in our list of marine casualties.

Foreign shipping have continued active throughout the year, several new vessels, built expressly for the island trade, having taken their place in the service, as was intimated in last year's ANNUAL in our article on "Packet Lines." These, with the regular monthly call of the Australian

steamers and the somewhat interrupted semi-monthly line between Honolulu and San Francisco (this year) have allowed our produce to be sent to market in larger monthly quantities than in former sugar seasons.

On the night of the 6th of March last, the Volcano of Kilauea, after a period of severe shocks and rumbling sounds suspended activity entirely, and remained in a dormant state till the latter part of June, a longer period of quietude than ever before known; particulars of which phenomenon are given in an article on the subject elsewhere in this issue.

The necrology record since November last year claims again a number "whose works do follow them," among which we note Mrs. D. B. Lyman of Hilo, Mrs. G. Armstrong of Waihee, Rev. Lorenzo Lyons of Waimea, L. L. Rice and Thos. Brown of Honolulu, as also J. P. Green, W. B. Wright, J. D. Wicke, John Lishman, E. C. Henson and others.

Special effort was made in Honolulu for the celebration of the 50th birthday of the King, November 16, 1886. With an appropriation of \$15,000 from the public treasury a series of sports and festivities to last two weeks were contemplated, and carried out as far as weather permitted. Some of the events claimed considerable public attention, and no doubt were of interest, but it is by no means commendable that such an event should warrant the frivolous waste of public funds, or give encouragement to the revival of the lascivious hula. As the period is now looked back upon, with the lapse of only a few weeks, there is naught that can be pointed to with pride for so memorable an occasion during His Majesty's reign.

MARINE CASUALTIES, 1885-86.

Nov. 25, 1885.—Sloop *Sarah* stranded on the east side of entrance to Honolulu harbor, but was afterward lightered off and repaired.

Nov. 30, 1885.—Steamship *Zealandia* while entering the harbor at night collided with the steamer *C. R. Bishop*, but fortunately did no damage.

Dec. 13, 1885.—American brigantine *Hesperian* parted one of her cables, and dragging the remaining anchor drifted onto the reef at Kabului, Maui, and became a total wreck. All hands were saved through the bravery of a boat's crew of natives. The vessel was insured for \$5,000.

Dec. 14, 1885.—Schooner *Domitila* left Honolulu for Hilo and is supposed to have capsized in the Hawaii channel and all on board perished, as the schooner *Waimalu* reported falling in with her, bottom up, Feb. 3, 1886, 20 miles off Kohala, Hawaii.

Jan. 28, 1886.—Steamer *Planter* went ashore on Niihau and became a total wreck. Fortunately no lives were lost, and by strenuous effort nearly all of her machinery was saved.

Feb. 14, 1886.—American steamship *Mariposa* had a couple of her boiler flues blown out just as she was leaving port for San Francisco, whereby two men were killed and two others badly wounded. After a detention of 14 hours for repairs she proceeded on her voyage.

March 3, 1886.—American ship *Austria*, en route from Newcastle, N.S.W., with coal, encountered a heavy cyclone in which she lost a suit of sails; had her decks swept clean; her boats stove in, and lost one overboard.

March 20, 1886.—American barkentine *Discovery* lost her fore-top-gallant and royal mast during a heavy squall en route from San Francisco to Honolulu.

April 23, 1886.—Norwegian bark *Jalsalfarer*, from Newcastle, with coal for this port, caught fire and was abandoned at sea. The crew were picked up by the American bark *Jas. S. Stone*, en route from Honolulu to Hongkong, after being nine and a half days in their open boats. They were afterward transferred to the American ship *Kate Davenport* and brought to port.

June 20, 1886.—Steamer *Jas. I. Dowsett* and schooner *Moi Wahine* collided in the Molokai channel, whereby the former sunk, with a full cargo of sugar. The crew took to the boat and made for the Molokai shore, while the *Moi Wahine* returned to Honolulu for repairs. No lives lost.

June —, 1886.—Steamer *Kapiolani* foundered off the mouth of Pearl river, Oahu. Efforts were made to raise her, but they were ineffectual.

July 15, 1886.—British ship *Dunnotter Castle*, en route from Sydney, N.S.W., to Wilmington, Cala., went ashore on Ocean Island. July 24th a crew of seven was dispatched to these islands in the ship's life boat for assistance, and after a 52 days' passage, made tedious by boisterous and contrary winds, they reached Kalalau, Kauai, arriving at Honolulu by the steamer *James Makee* Sept. 13th. The steamer *Waialeale* was immediately chartered by the British commissioner and left port the next day to rescue the survivors. Arrived at Ocean Island Sept. 20th, and found that the crew had been rescued by the *Birnam Wood*, from Hongkong bound to Valparaiso, having been on the island 33 days.

Oct. 24, 1886.—Steamer *W. G. Hall* caught fire at her wharf in Honolulu, between 1 and 2 o'clock, A.M., from supposed spontaneous combustion among stowed cargo. She was saved after strenuous efforts by the entire Fire Department. A number of beams and the

engine room bulkhead were badly charred and had to be replaced ere she renewed her coasting service.

Nov. 30, 1886.—American barkentine *Amelia*, with lumber for Hilo, drifted into a perilous position at Wainaku, but by prompt assistance and jettisoning part of her deck load, she was saved.

Dec. 12, 1886.—An alarm sounded for fire on the steamer *Mokolii*, which caught in the paint room. It was soon extinguished, with but little damage.

TIME TABLE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1887.

[SUBJECT TO CHANGE.]

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

Leave San Francisco Saturday, 2 P. M.	Arrive Honolulu Saturday.	Arrive Auckland Thursday.	Arrive Sydney Tuesday.	Leave Sydney Wednesday.	Leave Auckland Monday.	Leave Honolulu Saturday.	Arrive San Francisco Saturday.
1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.
Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Feb. 8	Jan. 26	Jan. 31	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 8	Feb. 23	Feb. 28	Mar. 12	Mar. 19
Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 31	Apr. 5	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 28	May 3	Apr. 20	Apr. 25	May 7	May 14
May 7	May 14	May 26	May 31	May 18	May 23	June 4	June 11
June 4	June 11	June 23	June 28	June 15	June 20	July 2	July 9
July 2	July 9	July 21	July 26	July 13	July 18	July 30	Aug. 6
July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 18	Aug. 23	Aug. 10	Aug. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 3
Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 7	Sept. 12	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 13	Oct. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 10	Nov. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 8	Dec. 13	Nov. 30	Dec. 5	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 5 '88	Jan. 10 '88	Dec. 28	Jan. 2, '88	Jan. 14 '88	Jan. 21 '88

* Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

STEAMER "AUSTRALIA," TO HONOLULU.

TIME, SEVEN DAYS.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.		RETURNING, LEAVE HONOLULU	
1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.
January 5	July 20	January 19	July 6
February 2	August 17	February 16	August 3
March 2	September 14	March 16	August 31
March 30	October 12	April 13	September 28
April 27	November 9	May 11	October 26
May 25	December 7	June 8	November 23
June 22			December 21

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION. *	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee. ‡	Papers ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter. ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samples* ea. rate of 2 oz.
United States, Canada and Mexico...	5 cts.	2 cts	10 cts.	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents
Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Manila and Straits Settlement and all other U. P. U. countries and Colonies.....	10 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces.

‡ A fee of 5 cents extra is charged for return receipts.

✉ Mail matter to Asiatic Postal Union Countries sent via Australian mails at Union rates.

INTER-ISLAND AND COLONIAL POSTAL TABLE.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other Printed Matter
				Limit of each rate.	Postage each rate.	
Inter-Island.....	\$ 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz.	1 ct. †	1 c. pr oz.*
Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa via N. Z.—						
Direct mail.....	12 cts.	3c	10 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. pr 4 oz.

‡ Drop or city letters or printed circulars 1 cent.

* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce; Packages not to exceed 4 lbs.

† A fee of 5 cents extra is charged for return receipts.

‡ Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. & Port.	Orders on Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5	25 cents	25 cents	
Over \$5, and not exceeding.....	10 "	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "	
Over \$10, and not exceeding.....	15 "	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "	
Over \$15, and not exceeding.....	20 "	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00	
Over \$20, and not exceeding.....	25 "	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30	
Over \$25, and not exceeding.....	30 "	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60	
Over \$50, and not exceeding.....	500 25c for ea. \$50.				At ruling Bank rates.

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below:

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahakua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuihaele, Hookeana, Kailua.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao and Paia.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaa, Hanalei, Kilauea.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waiialua. On Molokai.—Kaunakakai.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, China and Hongkong.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above foreign countries.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

The Court.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, *6*. November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalohe.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *6*. December 31, 1835.
Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIUOKALANI, Her Apparent, *6*. September 2, 1838; *m*. September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolica; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Her Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LIKELIKE, *6*. January 13, 1851; *m*. September 22, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Cleghorn, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaulani-Lunalilo-Kalaninuihilapalapa, *6*. October 16, 1875.

Her Royal Highness VIRGINIA KAPOOLOKU POOMAIKELANI, sister to Queen KAPOLANI, *6*. April 7, 1839.

His Highness Prince DAVID KAWANAKOHA, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *6*. February 19, 1868.

His Highness Prince EDWARD ABNEL KELIAHONUI, son of H. R. H. Kekaulike, *6*. May 13, 1869.

His Highness Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANI-ANAOLE, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *6*. March 28, 1870.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, His Excellency C. P. LAUKEA.

His Majesty's Staff.

His Ex C P Laukea, Cols. J H Boyd, G W Macfarlane, and P Opgergelt.

Equeries in Waiting.

Majors A B Haley, W H Cornwall, S Parker and W P Lumahiehi.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson; Minister of the Interior, His Ex L Aholo; Minister of Finance, His Ex P P Kanoa; Attorney-General, His Ex A Rosa.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Honorables H A P Carter, J S Walker, J O Dominis, A F Judd, C R Bishop, A S Cleghorn, J M Smith, S N Castle, G Rhodes, S G Wilder, H M Whitney, J M Kapena, H A Widemann, R Stirling, J A Cummins, W C Parke, W J Smith, W P Wood, C H Judd, L McCully, W F Allen, W M Gibson, J E Bush, W D Alexander, P Neumann, J Kaee, S Parker, E K Lihikalani, Luther Aholo, John K Kaunamano, John T Baker, Robert H Baker, Samuel M Damon, Alfred N Tripp, D H Nahinu, Wm G Irwin, J G Hoapili, Fred H Hayselden, Geo Richardson.

House of Nobles.

Hons C R Bishop, J O Dominis, A S Cleghorn, J I Dowsett, S G Wilder, P Isenberg, J M Kapena, J M Smith, J P Parker, H Kuihelani, G Rhodes, J E Bush, C H Judd, P P Kanoa, J W Kaee, H A Widemann, J H S Martin, George W Macfarlane, J S Walker, S Parker. [The Cabinet Ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles *ex-officio*.]

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice.....Hon L McCully
Second Associate Justice.....Hon E Preston
Third Associate Justice.....Hon R F Bickerton
Fourth Associate Justice.....Hon A Forannder
Clerk.....Wm Foster
Deputy Clerk.....H Smith
2d Deputy Clerk.....J H Reist
Hawaiian Interpreter.....W L Wilcox
Chinese Interpreter.....Li Cheung
Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.....W S Wond

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....{ Hon F S Lyman
Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....{ Hon C F Hart
Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS:

G E Richardson, Second Circuit; Daniel Porter, Third Circuit; R W T Purvis, Fourth Circuit.

District Justices.

OAHU.

David Dayton, P J.....Honolulu
J Humphreys.....Ewa
J P Kama.....Waianae
J Kaluhi.....Koolauloa
S H Kamakee.....Waialua
Asa Kaulia.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

A N Kepoikai, P J.....Wailuku
D Kahaulelio, P J.....Lahaina
John Kalama.....Makawao
S W Kaai.....Hana
M Kealoa.....Honuaulu
S K Kupihea.....Molokai
R W Meyer.....Leper Settlement, Molokai
S Kahoohalahala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....Lihue
A W Maioho.....Koloa
R Puuki.....Hanalei
E Kahale.....Waimea
G S Gay.....Niihau
G B Meheula.....Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J.....Hilo
Z Kalai, P J.....North Kohala
S H Mahuka.....South Kohala
B Naikauna.....North Hilo
J P Miao.....Hamakua
J W Kumahoa.....Puna
J H S Martin.....Kau
Geo Timoteo.....East Kau
J G Hoapili.....North Kona
C W P Kaeo.....South Kona

Governors.

Governor of Oahu.....	His Ex C P Iaukea
Residence, Beretania street, Honolulu.	
Governor of Maui.....	His Ex R H Baker
Residence, Lahaina.	
Governess of Hawaii.....	H H Ululani
Residence, Hilo; F S Lyman, Clerk.	
Governess of Kauai.....	H H Lanihau
Residence, Koloa, Kauai.	

Military Department.

Secretary of the War and of the Navy, His Ex	Hon W M Gibson (ex-officio); Commander-in-
Chief of the Forces, Lieut Gen J O Dominis;	Adjutant of the Forces, Col the Hon C P Iau-
kea; Quartermaster General, Capt Samuel	Nowlein; Intelligence Officer, Major A B
Hayley; Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the	Commander-in-Chief, Major John D Holt, Jr.
Clerk of the Department, J S Webb.	

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson	
Secretary of Department.....	J S Webb
Clerk of Department.....	Ed Stiles

Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.

United States Minister Resident—His Ex G W	Merrill; residence, Alakea street.
England—Commissioner and Consul-General, Jas	Hay Wodehouse; residence, Emma street.
France—Consul and Commissioner, Monsieur	Henri Feer; residence, Beretania street.
Georges Boulieh, Chancellor French Legation.	
Portugal—Consul and Commissioner, Senor A de	Souza Canavarro; residence, Beretania street.
Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General,	Taro Ando; residence, Nuuanu Valley. Secret-
aries to the Consulate General, Viscount	Torii, T Fujita, K Nakayama.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

Italy.....	F A Schaefer
German Empire.....	H F Glade, (acting)
Sweden and Norway.....	J F Hackfeld (acting)
Peru.....	A J Cartwright
Netherlands. }	
Belgium..... }	J H Paty
United States Consul General....	Jno H Putnam
Spain, Vice-Consul }	
Mexico..... }	R W Laine
Austro-Hungary.....	H F Glade
Russia, Vice-Consul.....	J F Hackfeld (acting)
British Vice-Consul.....	T R Walker (acting)
United States, Vice and Deputy Consul-General	F P Hastings
Denmark.....	H R Macfarlane
United States Const'r Ag't, Hilo....	J A Beckwith
U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....	A F Hopke
U S Consular Agent, Mahukona.....	C L Wight

HAWAIIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS.**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.**

Washington, D C.....	His Ex H A P Carter
Secretary of Legation.....	(vacant)
Minister Resident.....	
Tokio, Japan.....	His Ex R W Irwin

Charge d'Affaires and Consuls-General.

London, England.....	A Hoffnung
Secretary of Legation, Sidney B F Hoffnung	
Valparaiso, Chile.....	D Thomas
Lima, Peru.....	R H Beddy
Bremen, Germany.....	(vacant)

Paris, France.....	F Collin de Paradis
Amsterdam.....	D H Schmuil
Barcelona, Spain.....	R Monner Sans

Consuls-General.

London.....	H R Armstrong
New York, U S A.....	E H Allen, Jr
Sydney, N S W.....	E O Smith
Sweden and Norway.....	H A Burger
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Julius Holmbald
Ottawa, Canada.....	C E Anderson
Hong Kong, China.....	Jno Bell Irving
Rome, Italy.....	J C Hooker
Antwerp, Belgium.....	V Forge
San Francisco, Cal.....	D A McKinley

Consuls, Etc.

Mexico.....William J de Gress
 Bristol, England.....Mark Whitwell
 Naples, Italy.....Lorenzo Colombo
 Valencia, Spain.....Vicente Chust

Vice-Consuls.

Dublin.....R Jas Murphy
 Toronto, Ontario.....Geo H Shaw
 Hamilton, Ontario.....Adam Brown
 Kingston, Ontario.....Geo Richardson
 Belleville, Ontario.....Alex Robertson
 Rochville, Ontario.....J D Buell
 Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....Edward F Clements
 St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....Clarimundo Martins
 Cadiz, Spain.....Alcon Luciano
 Aguilas.....R C Barberan
 Gott-nburg.....Gus Kraak
 Lysckil, Sweden.....H Bergstrom
 Jaluit.....Commercial Agent, Hermann Grosser
 Apia, Samoa.....B Greenebaum

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior.....His Ex L Aholo
 Chief Clerk of Department.....J A Hassinger

Clerks.....
 { W O Atwater,
 { J H Boyd,
 { G E Smithies,
 { M K Keohokalole
 { A S Mahaulu.

Registrar of Conveyances.....Junius Kaae
 Deputy Registrar.....Malcolm Brown
 Surveyor-General.....W D Alexander
 Assistant Surveyor.....C J Lyons
 Commissioner of Gov't Lands.....J F Brown
 Postmaster-General.....F Wundeberg
 Assistant Postmaster-General.....D Manaku
 Supt Public Wk's and Civil Engr, Julius H Smith
 Superintendent Water Works.....C B Wilson
 Clerk of Water Works.....J W Robertson
 Second Clerk.....W T Monsarrat
 Commissioner of Patents.....Jonathan Austin

Post Office Department.

F Wundenburg.....Postmaster-General
 D Manaku.....Assistant Postmaster-General
 A B Scrimgeour.....Book-keeper and Cashier
 Henry Poor.....Savings Bank Department
 N C Willfong.....Money Order Department
 Miss A L Fillebrown.....Registry Department
 Assistants—O C Swain, W Johnson, G L Desha,
 D P Hoolapa, S P Aholo.

List of Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander.....Surveyor-General
 C J Lyons.....Assistant in charge of office
 J F Brown.....Commissioner of Government Lands
 J S Emerson.....in charge of Parties
 F S Dodge.....in charge of Parties
 W A Wall.....Draughtsman and in office work

Board of Immigration.

His Ex L Aholo.....President
 Members—Their Exs W M Gibson, J M
 Kapena, Hon J L Kaulukou.
 A S Cleghorn.....Inspector-General Immigrants
 W O Atwater.....Secretary
 G O Nacayama.....Inspector of Japanese Immigrants.
 S Kimura.....Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of Hawaii.
 C Ito.....Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of Maui.
 Ernest Hutchison.....Inspector for Portuguese

Board of Health.

His Ex W M Gibson.....President
 Members—His Ex C T Gulick, Hon A S Cleghorn.
 Secretary.....F H Hayselden
 Port Physician.....Dr Jno Brodie
 Agent.....J H Brown

Board of Education.

President.....W M Gibson
 Members.....Hons J M Kapena, J S Walker,
 J L Kaulukou.
 Inspector General of Schools.....
 Secretary.....W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.**HAWAII.**

Hilo and Puna.....L L Severance
 Kau.....G W C Jones
 North and South Kona.....H N Greenwell
 South Kohala.....Miss E M Lyons, acting
 North Kohala.....Rev H F E Whalley, acting
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....H Turton
 Wailuku.....A Barnes
 Hana.....S W Kaai
 Makawao.....W F Mossman
 Molokai.....R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu.....W J Smith
 Ewa and Waianae.....W J Smith
 Wailua.....J F Anderson
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane
 Koolaupoko.....W J Smith, acting

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....V Knudsen
 Koloa, Lihue, Koolau, Hanalei.....Rev J W Smith

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.**HAWAII.**

Hilo.....C E Richardson, Kami, J Nawahi
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman,
 J K Kaunamano, J R Mills.
 North and South Kohala.....Joseph Smith,
 S C Luhiau, Z Kalai.
 Kau.....C N Spencer, J Kauhane, J H S Martin

MAUI.

Lahaina.....M Makalua, D Taylor, A Makekau
 Wailuku.....P Kaluna, E Bal, J Richardson
 Makawao.....J Keohokaua, Kekaha
 Hana.....O Unna, C K Kakanui, S W Kaai
 Kaanapali.....J A Kaukau, J F Kaula,
 D H Kaliialii.
 Molokai.....J Nakaleka, D Kailua, J W M Poohoa

OAHU.

Kona.....D Kahanu, J F Brown, A C Smith
 Koolaupoko.....Kane, G Barehaha, M Rose
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane, Naili, J Kaluhi
 Wailua.....J F Anderson, S N Emerson,
 N Kaiakawaha.
 Ewa and Waianae.....J W Haaheo, Opuni
 A Kaahi.

KAUAI.

Puna.....W E H Deverill, D Kealahula,
 A W Maiho.
 Waimea.....V Knudsen, E Kahale, P R Hoti
 Hanalei.....S Usa, E Kaaloa, D Niuloihi

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

W M Gibson, J M Kapena, C P Iaukea, Agent

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii..... F S Lyman
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... L Aholo
 Oahu..... R F Bickerton
 Kauai..... J Hardy

Commissioners of Pences.**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin,
 R A Lyman, D Porter,
 Hamakua..... J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
 North and South Kona..... I Sherwood, M Barrett,
 H Cooper, J W Smith, G F Carsley.
 North Kohala..... — Kamahu
 South Kohala..... J Parker, S H Mahuka
 Kau..... W T Martin, C N Spencer, S Ka-
 waa, D W Kaemoku.

MAUI.

Lahaina..... J C Kirkwood, K Nahaolelua,
 E S Kaiue.
 Makawao..... C H Dickey, P Nui
 Hana..... C K Kakani, M Pupuhi, D Puhi
 Molokai..... R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton
OAHU.

Kona..... J F Brown, D Kahanu, A C Smith
 Ewa and Waianae..... Kaikanahale
 S Previre, S Gandall.
 Waialua..... H Warden, J Amara, J F
 Anderson.

Koolauloa..... Kaluhi, Kaili, W C Lane
 Koolaupoko..... W E Pii, Barenabe, C H Judd
KAUAI.

Kawaihau..... J M Kealoha, J P Kaumu-
 alii, Kapulehua.
 Molokai and Lihue..... W H Rice, S
 Kaieo, Pahuwai.

Appraisers of Land Subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii..... R A Lyman, J H Nawahi
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... I W Everett,
 L Aholo, D Kahaulelio.
 Oahu..... J F Brown, C Brown, R F Bickerton
 Kauai..... J Hardy, P P Kanoa, J H Wana

Road Supervisors.**Road Supervisors in Chief:**

Hawaii..... C N Arnold
 Maui, Lanai and Molokai..... G E Richardson
 Oahu, Kona, C W Hart; all except Kona, T
 A Lloyd.
 Kauai..... G B Palohau.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.**HAWAII—**

Hilo..... L Kaapa,
 D H Hitchcock, L Severance, S W Pa, D
 Kamai, S L Kawelo.
 Hamakua..... Kukuhikahi,
 W A Mio, J K Kaunamano.
 South Kohala..... Jas Bright, D Manuia,
 S H Mahuka.
 North Kohala..... J Nalii, D S Kahookano.
 North Kona..... Kapukui,
 S H P Kalawiaopuna, J Kaelamakule.
 South Kona..... S W Papaula,
 J W Kaapu, J Kaeco, S W Kino.
 Puna..... Haleluhi,
 W S Kaikuihine, D Kapahee.

MAUI—

Wailuku..... Kahele
 J Haole, J Smyth.
 Lahaina..... L Aholo,
 R Newton.
 Makawao..... H P Baldwin,
 W F Mossman, J Kalama.
 Hana..... Kamaka,
 P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W Napihao.
 Kaanapali..... Nahaku,
 S M Sylva.

Molokai—

Kaumoana..... S Kupehea,
 S Paulo, D Kalua, R W Meyer, A Hutchin-
 son.

Lanai—

Kealakai

Oahu—Kona—

W O Atwater, J W
 Smith, C T Gulick, J S Smithies, J H
 Boyd.
 Koolaupoko..... M Kaanuu, W H Pii, E P
 Aikue.
 Koolauloa..... J Kekuku, J L Nalii.
 Ewa and Waianae..... D Malo,
 Kahaulolono, Keaulole, J P Kama.
 Waialua..... W C Lane, J F Anderson

Kauai—

Waimae..... J Kauai,
 E K Kauai, S E Kaula, E L Kauai.
 Koolau..... D Nuuhiva
 Hanalei..... A Wilcox, J Kakina
 Lihue..... P Puhiula,
 J Kala, Koloa, A W Maiho.
 Kawaihau..... G B Palohau
 Niihau..... George S Gay

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

Hawaii—D H Hitchcock, F S Lyman, C F
 Hart, W C Borden, Hilo District; J W Smith, C
 N Spencer, J Kauhane, F Spencer, J Nawahi, S
 W Pa, G W Pilipo, R A Lyman, J K Kauna-
 mano, Kahookano, J R Mills, G Bell, C
 Meinecke, Kapahu, J Kauwila, Molale, D Alawa,
 S L Austin, J K Kaulia, J W Moanauhi, J K Na-
 hale, S L Kawelo, D H Nahinu.

Maui—H Dickenson, T W Everett, J Ka-
 waiaia, J Gardner, P N Makee, A Fornander,
 D Puhi, J Richardson, R Newton, J W Kalua
 S P Halama, J Grunwald, S F Chillingworth,
 D M Kalama, W F Mossman, S W Kaai, J Ka-
 lama.

Molokai—R W Meyer, S K Kupihea, A
 Hutchinson.

Oahu—W C Lane, C N Kalama, M Kaanau, S
 N Emerson, G Barenaba, C Brown, A Ku, A K
 Hapai, H Kauathilo, Malcolm Brown, W A
 Whiting, A Kauhi, A C Smith, Col J Austin.

Kauai—F Bindt, S W Wilcox, C Bertleman,
 T T Kalaeone, E L Kauai, J Hardy, J M Kealoha,
 J C Long, G B Palohau, L H Stolz.
 Niihau—E Kahele.

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu—Dr J Brodie, V. S., Capt A B Hayley,
 J H Brown.

Hawaii—C N Arnold, J W Colville, C E Rich-
 ardson.

Maui—Dr A H Bayley, S F Chillingworth,
 W P A Brewer.

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	D H Hitchcock
Kohala.....	H P Wood
Maui—Haiku—C H Dickey.	
Makawao—W H Halstead, J Richardson.	
For Maui, Molokai and Lanai.....	W F Mossman.
Oahu—Honolulu.....	J H Paty, T Brown, C T Gulick, C Brown, W R Castle, S B Dole, J M Monsarrat, H A Widemann, A Rosa.
Kauai—Waimea.....	V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu.....	C T Gulick, J U Kawaiui, J A Hassinger, W Auld, J W Robertson, William Wond, W H Tell, F H Hayselden.
Waialua.....	C H Kalama, S N Emerson, H N Kahulu, J H Barenaba, S K Mahoe.
Koolauloa.....	M Kaanuu.
Koolupoko.....	A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards
Ewa and Waianae.....	J K Kaanana, J D Holt
Hawaii—Hilo.....	L Severance, J H Pahio, S L Kawelo, S W Pa, H K Unea, K M Koahou, J K Kaulia, Jr.
Kona.....	K Kamaouha, J W Smith
Hamakua.....	J K Kaunamano, G W Wilfong, A W Haalilio, Walter Joy.
North Kohala.....	H Rickard, John Maguire, H P Woods, D S Kahookano, J Moanauli, W J Brodie, L S Thompson, G P Kamaouha.
South Kohala.....	Jas Bright, G Bell, J Jones
Kau.....	J Kauhane, J N Kapahu, W Kaacemoku.
Puna.....	J N Kamoku
Maui—Lahaina.....	S K Kalaikini, K Nahaolelua.
Wailuku.....	J W Kalua, S P Halama, W H Makakoa, J Richardson, W S Maule.
Makawao.....	G Glendon, Jas Smyth, G W Beckwith.
Hana.....	Kahele opio, F Wittrock, H Meheula, J H Daniels, J Murdock, P Kaumakaole.
Molokai and Lanai.....	J W M Poohea, G Kekipi, S K Piipoo.
Kauai, Koloa.....	J N Gilman, J W Alapai
W H Deverill.	
Lihue.....	A Spencer, J B Hanaike.
Hanalei.....	J Kaina, J Kukuia, J W Loka, J H Mahoe.
Waimea.....	M Kamalenai, J H Kapukui
Kawaihau.....	T Kalaeone, J M Kealoha
Niihau.....	Kaomea

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance.....	P P Kanoa
Registrar of Public Accounts.....	F S Pratt
Auditor General.....	J S Walker
Collector General of Customs.....	J M Kapena
Clerk of Registrar.....	John Ritson
Collector Port of Hilo.....	L Severance
Collector Port of Kahului.....	W F Mossman
Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio) T W Everett	
Collector Port of Mahukona.....	J P Sisson
Collector Port of Kealakua.....	H N Greenwell
Collector Port of Kawaihae.....	J Stuppelbeez
Collector Port of Koloa.....	E Strehz
Port Surveyor, Kahului.....	W J Sheldon
Port Surveyor, Hilo.....	C A Akau

Customs Department.

Collector.....	J M Kapena
Deputy Collector.....	G E Boardman
1st Statistical Clerk.....	W Chamberlain

2nd Statistical Clerk.....	R N Mossman
3rd Statistical Clerk.....	G W Nawakoa
1st Entry Clerk.....	H W Auld
2nd Entry Clerk.....	O Stillman
Store Keeper.....	I Q Tewksbury
Assistant Store Keeper.....	G W Miles
Harbor Master of Honolulu.....	Capt A Fuller
Pilots in Honolulu.....	{ Capts A McIntyre W Babcock
Port Surveyor.....	{ P P Shepherd G Markham
Guards.....	{ John Markham Crowder G Parminter B Whitney

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney General.....	His Ex A Rosa
Clerk to Attorney General.....	J L Kaulukou
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.....	J L Kaulukou
Deputy Marshal.....	C L Hopkins
Clerk to Marshal.....	J Kua
Second Clerk.....	F Pahia
Sheriff of Hawaii.....	T W Everett
Sheriff of Maui.....	S W Wilcox
Sheriff of Kauai.....	A N Tripp
Jailor of Oahu Prison.....	

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, L K Halualani; Waianae, S K Hui; Waialua, J Amara; Koolauloa, H Kauaihilo; Koolaulupo, Robert Makahala.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriff for the island, Ashford Spencer; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, S Kau; Koloa, J W Alapai; Waimea, S Aukai; Hanalei, J Kaina; Kawaihau, G B Palohau.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriffs, Pukoo, E Lililehua. Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, H Turton; Wailuku, H G Treadway; Makawao, T E Evens; Honuaula, J Kapohakimohewa; Hana, M H Reuter.

Hawaii—Sheriff, F Pahia; Deputy Sheriffs, J K Kaulia; North Hilo, S L Kawelo; Hamakua, W P Lumaheiei; South Kohala, Jas Bright; North Kohala, Chas H Pulaa; W Moanauli; North Kona, D Makainai; South Kona, D H Nahiau; Kau, Edward Smith; Puna, J M Kaula.

Chamber of Commerce.

President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	F A Schaefer
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J B Atherton

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies.

Firemen's Fund.....	Bishop & Co
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	Bishop & Co
New York Life.....	C O Berger
South British & National, F & M.....	C O Berger
Hartford, Fire.....	C O Berger
Commercial, Fire & Marine.....	C O Berger
Equitable Life.....	A J Cartwright
Commercial Union Assurance, London.....	A J Cartwright
Imperial Fire.....	A J Cartwright
Æna, Fire.....	Castle & Cooke
New England Mutual Life.....	Castle & Cooke
Union, F & M, San Francisco.....	Castle & Cooke
British and Foreign Marine.....	T H Davies
Northern Fire and Life.....	T H Davies
Rheinish Westphalian Lloyd.....	J C Glade
Aachen and Leipsic.....	J C Glade
North German Fire.....	H Hacke

Trans-Atlantic Fire.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Nor Br & Merc'l Fire.....	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	W G Irwin & Co
Swiss Lloyd Marine.....	W G Irwin & Co
Union Fire of New Zealand.....	W G Irwin & Co
Great Western Marine.....	W G Irwin & Co
Royal, of Liverpool.....	W G Irwin & Co
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire.....	A Jaeger
Lion, Fire, of London.....	A Jaeger
Washington Fire, of Boston.....	A Jaeger
Orient Fire, of Hartford.....	A Jaeger
Pacific Mutual Life.....	R W Laine
State Investment F & M of Cal.....	R W Laine
Manhattan Life.....	J H Paty
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....	F A Schaefer & Co
German Lloyd Marine.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Fortuna Marine.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Dresden General Insurance.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Sun Fire Office, London.....	G W Macfarlane & Co
Mutual Life of New York.....	Wilder & Co
London & Prov., Fire.....	J T Waterhouse

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston.....	C Brewer & Co
Philadelphia.....	C Brewer & Co
New York.....	A J Cartwright
Liverpool.....	T H Davies & Co
Lloyds, London.....	T H Davies & Co
San Francisco.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....	F A Schaefer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....	C Brewer & Co
Planters' Line, San Francisco.....	C Brewer & Co
Pioneer, Liverpool.....	T H Davies & Co
Merchants' Line, San Francisco.....	Castle & Cooke
New York Line.....	Castle & Cooke
Oceanic S S Co's Line.....	W G Irwin & Co
Liverpool.....	G W Macfarlane & Co
Glasgow.....	G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Company.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Packets.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Glasgow and Honolulu.....	F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers
 First Monday in June. Officers for 1886-87:
 Chief Engineer..... C B Wilson
 First Assistant Engineer..... Julius Asch
 Second Assistant Engineer..... Frank Hustace
 Secretary and Treasurer..... Henry Smith
 Fire Marshal..... J W McGuire
 Survey Engineer..... J C White
 Annual Parade Day of Department..... Feb 3d
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
 1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
 of officers, first Wednesday in July.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, (steam) organized
 December, 1850, admitted February 3,
 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
 in February.
 Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized
 February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
 Tuesday in February.
 China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
 February, 1879.
 Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January,
 1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a
 Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual
 election of officers, second Tuesday in January.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 re-organized September, 1857. Annual election
 of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

- No. 1.—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2 Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
streets.
- No. 4 Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
streets.
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King Fort, Beretania and
Richard streets.
- No. 7 Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards.
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9 Bounded by Water Front, Punchbowl
and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
streets.
- No. 11 Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyon' Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

Volunteer Military Companies.

Prince's Own.....	H Kaaha, Capt
Leleiohoku Guard—Cavalry.....	Makanui, Capt
Mamalahoa.....	Elama, Capt
King's Own.....	C H Clark, Capt
Honolulu Rifles.....	V V Ashford, Capt
Queen's Own.....	A S Mahaulu, Capt

Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....	January 1
Accession of Kalakaua.....	February
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....	March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....	May 24
Decoration Day.....	May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....	June 11
American Independence.....	July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King.....	November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....	Nov 28
Christmas.....	December 25
Birthday of Queen Kapiolani.....	December 31

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....	HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Vice-President.....	C R Bishop
Sec'y.....	F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
Auditor.....	W L Green
Physicians.....	R McKibbin, Jas Brodie
Executive Committee—	C R Bishop, J H Paty, F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22	
President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	
Secretary and Treasurer.....	C R Bishop
Ex Com.....	A W Pierce, G W Houghtailing, Sr

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.	
President.....	J H Wodehouse
Vice-President.....	Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y.....	J A Kennedy | Treas..... A S Cleghorn
Relief Committee.....	R F Bickerton, H Waterhouse, W Roe, G Lucas, A Young.

British Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Gleghorn
Sec'y.....G Brown | Treas.....A Jaeger
Managers—A S Gleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H Macfarlane.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres.....T R Lucas | Vice-P.....J F Eckart
Sec'y.....Wm Auld | Treas.....J F Colburn
Ex Com.....M Colburn, Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....F A Schaefer
Secretary.....John F Eckart
Treasurer.....H Lose

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....W C Merritt
Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
Recording Secretary.....W J Forbes
Cor Secretary.....Mrs L B Coan
Home Cor Secretary.....Miss H Hillebrand
Elective Members.....Mrs S E Bishop, A F Cooke.
Treasurer.....E O White

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....C R Bishop
Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
Ex Com.....S M Damon, Rev E C Oggel, J B Atherton.

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
President.....Hon A F Judd
Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
Corresponding Secretary.....Rev A O Forbes
Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer.....W W Hall | Auditor.....P C Jones

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs H Bingham
Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
Home Cor Sec'y.....Miss E B Knight
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs L McCully
Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

.....Mrs P C Jones
.....Miss J Parke
.....Miss N Lowrie
.....Mrs E C Damon
.....Miss H Needham
.....Miss H Hillebrand
.....Miss M Walker

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney
.....Mrs E C Oggel
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J A Cruzan
.....Mrs E W Jordan
Recording Secretary.....Miss Jay Greene
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs W E Merritt
Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....W A Bowen
Vice-President.....T May
Sec'y.....R W Podmore | Treas.....T S Southwick
General Secretary.....S D Fuller

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.

Organized 1853. Meets Annually in April.

President.....Mrs W F Allen
Vice-President.....Mrs J A Cruzan
Sec'y.....Mrs W W Hall | Treas.....Mrs P C Jones

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs J M Damon
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J S McGrew
.....Mrs A Mackintosh
Sec. Mrs H M Whitney | Treas.....Mrs S E Bishop
Mrs S H Dowsett.....Directress

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs M Canavaro
Vice-President.....Mrs E S Cunha
Sec.....Miss E L Gilliland | Treas.....Mrs M A Gonsalves.

Lusitana Benevolent Society.

Organized January, 1882.

President.....A J F Russo
Secretary.....J F S Ramos
Treasurer.....M A Gonsalves

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President.....Joao Gaspar
Sec'y.....M S Silva | Treas.....Cesar L Brito

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....M M Scott
Sec'y.....H A Parmelee | Treas.....A L Smith
Directors—Dr C T Rodgers, S B Dole, Walter Hill, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde, W R Castle, W O Atwater, H C Myer, J F Brown.

Ka Lima Kokua.

Organized 1879.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
Vice-President.....Miss H M Bliss
Secretary.....Miss M Paikuli
Treasurer.....Mrs A F Cooke

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President.....Rev W C Merritt
Mental and Moral Science.
Prof Chem and Nat Sci.....L L Van Slyke, Ph D
Greek, Pol Econ and Math.....W F Frear, A B
Latin, His and Eng Lit.....Miss M E Spooner
Instrumental and Vocal Music.....Mrs J E Hanford
French, His and Elocu.....C M Severance, A B

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal.....Miss E V Hall
Teachers.....Miss A Mooar, Miss E B Snow,
Miss M V Stuart.

Hawaiian Rowing & Yachting Association.

Annual Election, first Monday in August.

President.....	His Majesty
Vice-Presidents.....	C P Iaukea
Secretary.....	C B Wilson
Treasurer.....	W M Giffard
	J G Spencer

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.

Annual election in January.

Commodore.....	R F Bickerton
Vice-Commodore.....	J Hay Wodehouse, Jr
Sec'y and Treas.....	J H Fisher
Measurer.....	Thos C Sorrenson
Executive Committee.....	J M Dowsett, C B Wilson.
	J G Spencer, Mark Robinson, W G Armstrong.

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual Elections Second Fridays in January and July.

President.....	W C King
Vice-President.....	W T Monsarrat
Secretary.....	A M Brown
Treasurer.....	C T Wilder
Captain.....	J L Torbert
Trustees—	Alex Robertson, A W Carter, W C Wilder.

Honolulu Base Ball League.

Annual Election in March.

President.....	W F Allen
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J G Spencer
Scorer.....	

Honolulu Rifle Association.

Organised December, 1885.

President.....	J Brodie, M D
Vice-President.....	C H Nicoll
Sec'y and Treas.....	J H Fisher

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY NO 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

BETHEL UNION CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Beretania and Richar s streets, Rev E C Oggel, Pastor.—Temporarily occupying the Lyceum, corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets. Services every Sunday at 11 A M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

FORT STREET CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev J A Cruzan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba, Revs Rejis and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at 4:30 P. M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square; Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Rev A Macintosh and Rev H H Gowen. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning Prayer with Sermon at 9:30 A M. Hawaiian Service 3:30 P. M. Evensong with address 6 P M. Holy Communion at 9:30 A M., the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 11 A M. Daily Morning Prayer at 7 A M.

Second Congregation, Rev George Wallace, B D, Rector. Services on Sunday as follows: Morning prayer with sermon 11:15 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month 11:15 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer with address every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

June	2.40	2.84	6.77	2.96	12	7.89	5.42	4.66	5.92	1.19	2.31	4.50	2.76	1.33	9.67	6.60	1.80	.91
July	5.20	5.85	11.92	14.12	4.31	11.32	12.41	7.46	7.76	1.19	2.31	4.50	2.76	.68	10.10	3.75	3.17	1.69
August	2.01	2.49	5.28	4.62	.71	10.23	6.46	7.44	5.72	1.71	2.21	5.01	2.10	.18	8.51	3.69	3.55	1.24
September	2.11	2.82	6.26	7.80	1.27	13.41	9.16	3.16	3.60	2.91	3.31	7.43	.80	1.05	17.02	7.03	5.59	8.07
October	.41	.58	1.99	1.74	.92	8.29	8.85	4.06	2.78	1.74				.61		1.69		2.75
November	3.50	3.69	5.49	15.38	3.73	15.08	13.38	3.68	3.96									
December	2.52	3.90	7.24	23.24	3.91	13.70	20.96	3.78	2.00									
Totals	39.32	39.51	69.57	120.98	30.53	145.29	145.41	45.49	49.21									

*This record from January to May inclusive is the monthly average for 10 years for this city. Mr. Jones' record beginning with June.

†The monthly record up to August having been lost the average for 6 years are given in their place.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1885, TO JULY 1, 1886.

By C. J. LYONS, of the Government Survey.

BAROMETER.—Reduced to Sea Level.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.						WIND.						RAIN- FALL.
	10 P. M.	4 P. M.	9 P. M.	AVE.	6	2	9	AVE.	DAYS N. to E.	DAYS E. to S.	DAYS S. to W.	DAYS W. to N.	
July	30.050	29.983	30.040	30.016	73.28	83.67	78.16	78.370	25	1	5	0	5.05
August	30.026	29.962	30.012	30.094	74.19	85.39	79.32	79.633	24	5	2	0	2.36
September	30.083	30.009	30.069	30.046	74.46	83.66	75.33	77.816	30		0	0	2.25
October	30.085	30.009	30.083	30.047	70.64	83.55	73.22	75.803	23	4	1	3	0.72
November	30.159	30.075	30.117	30.117	71.93	79.17	73.93	75.010	26	2	1	1	4.00
December	30.127	30.051	30.121	30.089	62.22	73.90	68.35	68.156	17	3	3	8	4.35
January	30.034	29.945	30.023	29.989	66.77	78.96	67.42	71.050	6	5	17	3	0.99
February	30.080	30.011	30.063	30.045	66.18	78.50	70.11	71.596	18	3	6	1	1.32
March	30.137	30.066	30.136	30.101	68.24	78.26	69.74	72.080	17	6	8	0	1.97
April	30.160	30.092	30.152	30.126	68.50	79.47	71.63	73.200	23	6	1	0	1.47
May	30.181	30.115	30.173	30.148	69.77	79.10	72.21	73.693	30	1	0	0	3.51
June	30.180	30.112	30.161	30.146	72.43	81.33	73.97	75.910	31	0	0	0	1.44
Averages	30.101	30.035	30.098	30.072	69.885	80.412	72.800	76.251					
Totals									270	36	44	16	29.43

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Mauna-ea. Rev J Waia mau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiaha'o. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Publications.

The Daily Herald, issued every morning (except Sundays). D. Logan, Editor and Proprietor.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued every morning (except Sundays); weekly edition issued on Tuesdays. R. J. Creighton, Managing Editor.

The Daily Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays). W. Hill, Editor and Proprietor.

The Gazette, issued every Tuesday morning by the *Gazette* Pub. Co., H. M. Whitney, Manager.

The Friend, issued on the first of each month. Rev. E. C. Oggel, Editor.

The Anglican Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The Planter's Monthly, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The Elele Poakolu (native), issued every Saturday. Issues also a Daily.

The Hawaii Pae Aina (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawainui, Publisher and Editor. Issues also a Daily.

The Kookoa (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Editor and Publisher.

Na Lani Ehiku, (native daily). T. Spencer, Publisher.

O Luso Hawaiiano, (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. A. Marques, Editor and Proprietor.

The Hawaiian-Chinese News, issued weekly.

T. G. THRUM,

Publisher of the following Periodicals, Etc., will mail the same to any address on receipt of their price.

THE ISLANDER: A weekly paper of 34 numbers, issued from March to October, 1875, with title page and index. Price \$2.00; foreign mail, \$2.50.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, for '75, '76, '77, '78, '80, '81, '84, '85, '86 and '87, issued each December for the succeeding year. Price, 50 cents each; foreign mail, 60 cents. [Issues for '79, '82 and '83 are out of print.] Complete index for the first twelve issues, 25 cents.

LIST OF BIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, by Sanford B. Dole, Esq.; a pamphlet of 18 pages. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

HAWAIIAN FERNS: A synopsis taken mostly from Hooker and Baker, by Edw. Bailey, a pamphlet of 62 pages. Price, 75 cents.

KILAUEA: An Ideal Volcano Trip to Kilauea during Its Quiescent Period, March, 1886; by T. G. Thrum; a pamphlet of 16 pages. Price, 25 cents.

LAND SHELLS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: By D. D. Baldwin, a pamphlet of 9 pages. Price, 25 cents,

THE FRIEND: Rev. E. C. Oggel, Editor; T. G. Thrum, Business Manager; issued monthly. The oldest English paper published in the Pacific. Island subscription, \$2.00; foreign, \$2.50.

PIONEER STEAM CANDY FACTORY, CAKE, PASTRY and BREAD BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

F. HORN, : : : Proprietor.

The only Practical Ornamentor in the Kingdom, and Manufacturer of

Pure and Choicest Confectionery,

Of which a large stock is always on hand.

CAKES

Of all Descriptions and sizes, ornamented in HORN'S well known style which defies imitation, as also PASTRIES of all known variety on hand or made to order.

CANDIED PINEAPPLE, FRUIT GLACES,

All of these in the greatest variety of goods ever shown in Honolulu. HORN will sell at the **Lowest Prices to Suit the Times.** As seeing is believing everybody is respectfully invited to call and be convinced.

STEAM MADE ICE CREAM,

At \$3.00 for one, and \$5.00 for two Gallons, made from rich Egg Custard, from Woodlawn Dairy Cream, guaranteed free of Starch or Gelatine, and acknowledged to be the Richest, Purest and Cheapest Ice Cream in Honolulu.

WEDDING CAKES

Not a specialty exactly, but made now as before, of superior quality and richness of flavor and ORNAMENTED IN AN ARTISTIC STYLE which fully sustains a twenty-three years' reputation not yet excelled in Honolulu.

F. HORN,

Factory, Store, and Ice Cream Parlors: No. 71 Hotel St.

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Both Telephones No. 74.

Register Office.

HAWAIIAN ·

ALMANAC *AND* **ANNUAL**

FOR

1888

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THOS. G. THRUM, *COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,*

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING CO. STEAM PRINT.
1887.

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ALMANAC & ANNUAL

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ANOTHER year rolls round and the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, with its compendium of information—new and revised—greet again its circle of patrons. 1887 witnessed material changes for the well being of Hawaii, not only in her internal, but also in her foreign policy. As a recorder of events these facts are dealt with in this issue; the ANNUAL having been designed, originally, as a hand book for local reference, and for the diffusion abroad of accurate knowledge of all matters pertaining to Hawaii that comes within its scope. The publisher has the assurance that his labors in this respect have not been in vain. This knowledge is his reward and the stimulus for new effort to merit the confidence bestowed.

Thanks are due to the various departments of the government for their courteous assistance in the revision of tables and for information supplied. The editor also gratefully acknowledges the valuable aid of the increasing corps of contributors, and to various local and foreign journals for their kindly notices from time to time.

THOS. G. THRUM.

Honolulu, November, 1887.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1888.

Being the fourteenth year of the reign of KALAKAUA.

The 110th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The latter part of the 112th and the beginning of the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5648-49 of the Jewish Era;

The year 1306 of the Mohammedan Era;

The year 2641 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Feb. 11	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 13	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	Thanksgiving Day—American	Nov. —
Good Friday	March 30	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	pendence	Nov. 28
Decoration Day	May 30	* Christmas	Dec. 25

—Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	A G	Solar Cycle	21
Epact	17	Roman Indiction	1
Golden Number	8	Julian Period	6601

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 10
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 23	Whit Sunday	May 20
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 27	Trinity Sunday	May 27
Good Friday	March 30	Corpus Christi	May 31
Easter Sunday	April 1	Advent Sunday	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 6	Christmas	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1888.

In the year 1888 there will be five Eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A total eclipse of the Moon, Jan. 28, invisible in these islands.
2. A partial eclipse of the Sun Feb. 11, not visible in the North Pacific Ocean.
3. A partial eclipse of the Sun, July 8, invisible at these islands.
4. A total eclipse of the Moon, July 22, visible at these islands as follows:

- Moon enters shadow 5.23.2.
- Middle of eclipse 7.13.3.
- Moon leaves shadow 9.03.3.
- Magnitude of Eclipse = 1.825 (Moon's diameter = 1).
- 5. A partial eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7, invisible here.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Mercury will be Evening Star about Feb. 17, June 12, and October 7; and Morning Star about March 30, July 29, and November 17.

Venus will be Morning Star till July 11; and Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star till May 22; then Evening Star till December 8; and Morning Star again the rest of the year.

FIRST QUARTER, 1888.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
6	Last Quarter	11.10.9	A. M.	4	Last Quarter	8.54.2	A. M.	4	Last Quarter	4.54.4	P. M.
12	New Moon	10.07.1	P. M.	11	New Moon	1.20.9	P. M.	12	New Moon	5.49.5	A. M.
20	First Quarter	6.17.5	P. M.	19	First Quarter	3.27.7	P. M.	20	First Quarter	0.11.9	A. M.
28	Full Moon	0.47	4 P. M.	27	Full Moon	1.26.1	A. M.	27	Full Moon	11.36.0	A. M.
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
1	SUN	6 41	7 5	1	Wed	6 40	8 5	1	Thurs	6 23	4 6
2	Mon	6 41	9 5	2	Thurs	6 40	4 5	2	Fri	6 22	7 6
3	Tues	6 42	1 5	3	Fri	6 40	5 4	3	Sat	6 22	0 6
4	Wed	6 42	3 5	4	Sat	6 39	6 5	4	SUN	6 21	2 6
5	Thurs	6 42	5 5	5	SUN	6 39	2 5	5	Mon	6 20	5 6
6	Fri	6 42	8 5	6	Mon	6 38	8 5	6	Tues	6 19	7 6
7	Sat	6 43	1 5	7	Tues	6 38	4 5	7	Wed	6 18	9 6
8	SUN	6 43	4 5	8	Wed	6 37	9 5	8	Thurs	6 18	1 6
9	Mon	6 43	6 5	9	Thurs	6 37	7 5	9	Fri	6 17	2 6
10	Tues	6 43	7 5	10	Fri	6 37	5 5	10	Sat	6 16	3 6
11	Wed	6 43	7 5	11	Sat	6 36	8 5	11	SUN	6 15	5 6
12	Thurs	6 43	7 5	12	SUN	6 36	2 5	12	Mon	6 14	6 6
13	Fri	6 43	6 5	13	Mon	6 35	6 5	13	Tues	6 13	8 6
14	Sat	6 43	6 5	14	Tues	6 35	0 5	14	Wed	6 12	9 6
15	SUN	6 43	6 5	15	Wed	6 34	4 5	15	Thurs	6 11	9 6
16	Mon	6 43	5 5	16	Thurs	6 33	8 5	16	Fri	6 11	0 6
17	Tues	6 43	5 5	17	Fri	6 33	1 5	17	Sat	6 10	1 6
18	Wed	6 43	4 5	18	Sat	6 32	4 5	18	SUN	6 09	2 6
19	Thurs	6 43	3 5	19	SUN	6 31	7 5	19	Mon	6 08	3 6
20	Fri	6 43	2 5	20	Mon	6 31	0 5	20	Tues	6 07	4 6
21	Sat	6 43	1 5	21	Tues	6 30	3 5	21	Wed	6 06	5 6
22	SUN	6 43	0 5	22	Wed	6 29	5 5	22	Thurs	6 05	6 6
23	Mon	6 42	9 5	23	Thurs	6 28	8 5	23	Fri	6 04	7 6
24	Tues	6 42	7 5	24	Fri	6 28	0 5	24	Sat	6 03	8 6
25	Wed	6 42	5 5	25	Sat	6 27	3 5	25	SUN	6 02	9 6
26	Thurs	6 42	3 5	26	SUN	6 26	6 5	26	Mon	6 02	0 6
27	Fri	6 42	1 5	27	Mon	6 25	8 6	27	Tues	6 01	1 6
28	Sat	6 41	9 5	28	Tues	6 25	0 6	28	Wed	6 00	2 6
29	SUN	6 41	7 5	29	Wed	6 24	2 6	29	Thurs	5 59	3 6
30	Mon	6 41	5 5	30	Thurs	6 24	5 6	30	Fri	5 58	4 6
31	Tues	6 41	2 5	31	Fri	6 24	8 6	31	Sat	5 58	1 6

The friends of the cause of education are encouraged in the outlook that dawns upon Hawaii with 1888. The new Board of Education with its President of ability and experience, and members of practical capacity, as also an Inspector-General from the head of one of the leading private schools of the city, and the inauguration of the Kamehameha Boys Industrial School, gives new hope for the rising generation.

CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken December 27, 1884.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.	MOLOKAI AND LANAI.
Hilo.....7,988	OAHU.
Puna.....944	Honolulu.....20,487
Kau.....3,483	Ewa and Waianae.....2,374
Kona, North.....1,773	Wailua.....1,265
Kona, South.....825	Koolauloa.....1,321
Kohala, North.....4,481	Koolaupoko.....2,621
Kohala, South.....589	.....28,068
Hamakua.....3,908	KAUAI.
.....24,991	Waimea and Niihau.....1,762
MAUI.	Koloa.....1,500
Lahaina.....2,269	Kawaihau.....1,882
Wailuku.....5,814	Hanalei.....1,807
Hana.....2,814	Lihue.....1,984
Makawao.....5,073	.....8,935
.....15,970	

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives.....40,014	Britons.....1,282
Half-castes.....4,218	Portuguese.....9,377
Chinese.....17,937	Germans.....1,600
Americans.....2,066	French.....192
Hawaiian-born of foreign parentage.....2,040	Other foreigners.....416
Japanese.....116	Polynesian.....956
Norwegian.....362	
	Total Population, 1884.....80,578

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Compiled from the latest Census, 1884.

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Natives, males.....	4,693	7,450	806	1,310	408
" females.....	4,310	1,271	705	1,112	272
Half-castes, males.....	857	157	86	132	32
" females.....	993	174	92	114	30
Chinese, males.....	4,712	1,908	350	1,787	346
" females.....	513	24	4	42	1
Hawn. b. forgn. pa. males.....	457	47	18	134	19
" females.....	399	44	9	131	24
Americans, males.....	539	133	4	105	17
" females.....	695	44	37	38	7
British, males.....	433	65	22	44	5
" females.....	358	7	2	5	..
German, males.....	257	29	..	100	260
" females.....	176	3	56	2	206
French, males.....	80	9	12	4	..
" females.....	46	..	..	..	..
Portuguese, males.....	309	174	..	1,545	104
" females.....	261	98	2	1,252	85
Japanese, males.....	33	20	..	4	6
" females.....	15	..	2	..	..
Norwegians, males.....	84	53	2	14	14
" females.....	22	14	..	7	10
Polynesians, males.....	76	34	2	77	80
" females.....	39	20	2	8	45
Other Foreigners, males.....	141	36	11	20	11
" females.....	49	..	2	1	2
Totals.....	20,487	5,814	2,269	7,988	1,984

SECOND QUARTER, 1888.

APRIL.

MAY.

JUNE.

June 30th, 1887, will be known hereafter throughout Hawaii as the birthday of her "Reformation." The new Constitution, signed July 6th, 1887, and promulgated the following day may be termed her Magna Charter, and the unanimous result of the elections in favor of reform, September 12th, of the same year, is fittingly referred to as the closing battle of her bloodless revolution.

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

DECREASE OF NATIVE AND INCREASE OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

CENSUS.	Total Population.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Increase of all Foreigners.	Half Castes.	Natives.	Decrease of Natives.
1823....	142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,000	.....
1832....	130,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,313	11,687
1836....	108,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,579	27,834
1853....	73,138	2,119	.....	.....	982	71,019	37,560
1860....	69,800	2,716	.....	597	.....	66,984	4,035
1866....	62,059	2,968	1,206	1,458	1,640	57,125	9,859
1872....	56,897	4,247	1,938	2,011	2,487	49,044	8,081
1878....	57,985	5,561	5,916	5,292	3,420	44,088	4,956
1884....	80,578	18,407	17,939	24,869	4,218	40,014	4,874

LEPERS AT THE SETTLEMENT ON MOLOKAI.

SEX.	Under 10 yrs.	From 10 to 20	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	From 40 to 50	Over 50.....	Total 1884....	In 1883.....	In 1882.....	In 1881.....	In 1880.....	In 1879.....	In 1878.....
Males.....	9	78	130	109	75	43	444	439	429	307	383	458	522
Females.....	13	23	88	84	44	22	274	282	262	265	242	300	346
Totals.....	22	101	218	193	119	65	718	721	691	662	625	758	868

THE CENSUS OF 1884 BY AGES.

ALL NATIONALITIES.		HAWAIIANS.	
Under 6 years, Males.....	5,130	Under 6 years, Males.....	2,450
“ “ Females.....	5,060	“ “ Females.....	2,488
Between 6 and 15 years, Males....	6,574	Between 6 and 15 years, Males....	3,742
“ “ Females... 5,759		“ “ Females... 3,490	
Between 15 and 30 years, Males... 16,823		Between 15 and 30 years, Males.. 5,552	
“ “ Females. 9,010		“ “ Females. 5,123	
Between 30 and 50 years, Males... 18,683		Between 30 and 50 years, Males... 6,860	
“ “ Females. 6,788		“ “ Females. 5,387	
Over 50 years, Males..... 4,329		Over 50 years, Males..... 2,900	
“ “ Females..... 2,422		“ “ Females..... 2,022	
Total	80,578	Total	40,014

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics*, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

* The Roman Catholic Clergy claim 21,295, according to their private census, of May, 1885.

THIRD QUARTER, 1888.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
8 New Moon	7.45.1 P. M.			7 New Moon	7.49.4 A. M.			5 New Moon	6.24.6 P. M.		
16 First Quarter	1.41.3 A. M.			14 First Quarter	6.12.5 A. M.			12 First Quarter	11.27.4 A. M.		
22 Full Moon	7.13.6 P. M.			21 Full Moon	5.48.8 A. M.			19 Full Moon	6.52.8 P. M.		
30 Last Quarter	9.58.1 A. M.			29 Last Quarter	3.45.4 A. M.			27 Last Quarter	9.58.7 P. M.		
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN	5 25	6 41	6	1 Wed	5 37	16 35	0	1 Sat	5 47	7 6
2	Mon	5 26	6 41	5	2 Thurs	5 37	5 6 34	5	2 SUN	5 47	9 6
3	Tues	5 26	4 6	4	3 Fri	5 37	9 6 33	9	3 Mon	5 48	1 6
4	Wed	5 26	8 6	4	4 Sat	5 38	3 6 33	3	4 Tues	5 48	2 6
5	Thurs	5 27	3 6	4	5 SUN	5 38	7 6 32	7	5 Wed	5 48	3 6
6	Fri	5 27	7 6	4	6 Mon	5 39	1 6 32	0	6 Thurs	5 48	4 6
7	Sat	5 28	0 6	4	7 Tues	5 39	7 6 31	2	7 Fri	5 48	5 6
8	SUN	5 28	4 6	4	8 Wed	5 40	2 6 30	4	8 Sat	5 48	5 6
9	Mon	5 28	7 6	4	9 Thurs	5 40	6 6 31	7	9 SUN	5 48	6 6
10	Tues	5 29	1 6	4	10 Fri	5 41	0 6 29	0	10 Mon	5 48	7 6
11	Wed	5 29	5 6	4	11 Sat	5 41	3 6 28	4	11 Tues	5 48	7 6
12	Thurs	5 29	8 6	4	12 SUN	5 41	6 6 27	8	12 Wed	5 49	1 6
13	Fri	5 30	1 6	4	13 Mon	5 41	8 6 27	3	13 Thurs	5 49	3 6
14	Sat	5 30	4 6	4	14 Tues	5 42	0 6 26	8	14 Fri	5 49	6 6
15	SUN	5 30	7 6	4	15 Wed	5 42	2 6 26	2	15 Sat	5 49	9 5
16	Mon	5 31	1 6	4	16 Thurs	5 42	5 6 25	4	16 SUN	5 50	2 5
17	Tues	5 31	6 6	4	17 Fri	5 42	9 6 24	6	17 Mon	5 50	4 5
18	Wed	5 32	1 6	39	18 Sat	5 43	3 6 23	8	18 Tues	5 50	7 5
19	Thurs	5 32	6 6	39	19 SUN	5 43	7 6 23	0	19 Wed	5 51	0 5
20	Fri	5 33	1 6	39	20 Mon	5 44	1 6 22	1	20 Thurs	5 51	2 5
21	Sat	5 33	6 6	38	21 Tues	5 44	4 6 21	3	21 Fri	5 51	6 5
22	SUN	5 34	0 6	38	22 Wed	5 44	6 6 20	5	22 Sat	5 52	0 5
23	Mon	5 34	4 6	37	23 Thurs	5 44	8 6 19	7	23 SUN	5 52	5 5
24	Tues	5 34	8 6	37	24 Fri	5 45	0 6 18	9	24 Mon	5 53	0 5
25	Wed	5 35	2 6	37	25 Sat	5 45	2 6 18	2	25 Tues	5 53	4 5
26	Thurs	5 35	6 6	36	26 SUN	5 45	2 6 17	6	26 Wed	5 53	7 5
27	Fri	5 36	0 6	36	27 Mon	5 45	2 6 17	0	27 Thurs	5 54	0 5
28	Sat	5 36	3 6	36	28 Tues	5 45	3 6 16	4	28 Fri	5 54	3 5
29	SUN	5 36	7 6	35	29 Wed	5 45	3 6 15	8	29 Sat	5 54	6 5
30	Mon	5 36	9 6	35	30 Thurs	5 45	3 6 15	3	30 SUN	5 54	8 5
31	Tues	5 36	9 6	35	31 Fri	5 45	5 6 13	0			

With the new era upon which Hawaii has entered, it is to be hoped that more earnest attention will be given towards developing new and diversified industries. Ramie growing and cinchona cultivation ought to make a favorable showing this year, and there are other resources yet to claim the attention of enterprising men of experience and capital.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Report of the Board of Education.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1884-86.

	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1884.			IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	1,530	1,208	2,738	1,636	1,338	2,974
Maui	1,041	773	1,814	1,052	707	1,759
Molokai	182	128	310	149	102	251
Lanai	7	11	18	17	18	35
Oahu	1,667	1,307	2,974	1,613	1,359	2,972
Kauai and Niihau	502	367	869	593	432	1,025
Totals	4,929	3,794	8,723	5,060	3,956	9,016

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1886.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

Hawaiians	5,881	Portuguese	1,185
Half-caste Hawaiians	1,042	Norwegians	55
Americans	300	Chinese	130
English	191	South Sea Islanders	24
Germans	175	Other Foreigners	33
Total			9,016.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50° 37' 40", E. (true) 24,559 feet.

Puuhia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2° 15' 30" E. (true) 26,515 feet.

Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39° 23' 30" E. (true) 79.2 statute miles.

Average Magnetic Declination south part of Oahu, 9° 55' E.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1888.

Notwithstanding the excessive dullness prevailing for many months past, it is the fact that Honolulu shows more substantial improvement in her buildings and streets than at any other period in her history. And there are yet other changes in progress, all of which enhance the value of properties and materially reduces the fire risk in the city.

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee.	Papers ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter. ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samples* ea. rate of 2 oz.
United States, Canada and Mexico...	5 cts.	2 cts.	15 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.
Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Manila and Straits Settlement and all other U. P. U. countries and Colonies.....	10 cts.	2 cts.	15 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces.

✉ Mail matter to Asiatic Postal Union Countries sent via Australian mails at Union rates.

POSTAL RATES TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE OF THE POSTAL UNION.

On Letters, for each ½ oz. or fraction: Africa, Ascension, Cape Colony, Morocco, Natal, Orange Free State, St. Helena, 21 cents; Chatham Island, 18 cents; China—British mail via Brindisi—19 cents; Madagascar, 29 cents; Navassa, Pitcairn Island, 11 cents; Norfolk Island, 12 cents; Transvaal, 27 cents.

On papers to the above countries 1 cent per 2 oz. additional to U. S. rate, and on printed matter or merchandise 1 cent per oz. additional to U. S. rate.

INTER-ISLAND AND COLONIAL POSTAL TABLE.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other Printed Matter
				Limit of each rate.	Postage each rate.	
Inter-Island.....	\$ 2 cts.	10	10 cts.	4 oz.	1 ct. †	1 c. pr oz.
Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa via N. Z.—						
Direct mail.....	12 cts.	30	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. pr 4 oz.

§ Drop or city letters or printed circulars 1 cent.

* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce; Packages not to exceed 4 lbs.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. & Port.	* Orders on Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding \$	5	Not exceeding \$5	25 cents	25 cents	
Over \$5, and not exceeding.....	10	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "	
Over \$10, and not exceeding.....	15	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "	
Over \$15, and not exceeding.....	20	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00	
Over \$20, and not exceeding.....	25	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30	
Over \$25, and not exceeding.....	30	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60	
Over \$50, and not exceeding.....	500 25c for ea. \$50.				At ruling Bank rates.

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below:

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahakua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuihaele, Hookeana, Kailua.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao and Paia.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaa, Hanalei, Kilauea.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waialua. On Molokai.—Kaunakakai.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, China and Hongkong.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above foreign countries.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kahuku.....	51
Diamond Head.....	5	Pearl River Bar.....	6
Koko Head.....	12	Barber's Point.....	14
Makapu'u Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu.....	34
Mokapu.....	29	Kahuku, N. pt. of Oahu, via Kaena.....	54

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Lua, S. W. pt. of Molokai.....	35	Kawaihae.....	144
West point of Lanai.....	50	Kealahou direct.....	157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement.....	50	Kealahou via Kawaihae.....	186
Lahaina.....	72	S. W. point Hawaii via Kawaihae.....	233
Lahului.....	90	Punaluu.....	250
Hana.....	125	Hilo direct.....	192
Maalaea.....	85	Hilo windward.....	207
Makana.....	90	Hilo.....	230
Mahukona.....	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai.....	102	Waimea.....	120
Nawiliwili.....	98	Makana.....	120
Niihau.....	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluaaha.....	17	Maalaea.....	12
Lanai.....	9	Makana.....	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona.....	10	Hilo.....	85
Waipio.....	40	Lae o ka Mano.....	20
Honokaa.....	50	Kailua.....	34
Laupahoehoe.....	65	Kealahou.....	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu.....	70
Keauhou, Kau.....	50	Kaialua.....	80
North point of Hawaii.....	70	South point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Diamond Head to S. W. point Molokai.....	30	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Kauai and Oahu.....	61
Molokai and Maui.....	9	Niihau and Kauai.....	15
Maui and Lanai.....	9		

OCEAN DISTANCES.—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco.....	2,100	Auckland.....	3,810
Portland.....	2,460	Sydney.....	4,484
Panama.....	4,620	Hongkong.....	4,803
Tahiti.....	2,380	Yokohama.....	3,440

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Prepared by J. M. LVDGATE.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Keaau.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opihikao.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu.....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kalapana.....	38
Pauala.....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Panau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Pohoiki—Rycroft's.....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$		

TO VOLCANO.

HILO TO:	Miles.	HILO TO:	Miles.
Edge of Woods.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kanekoa upper Half-way Houses.....	16
Cocoanut Grove.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Volcano House.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hawelu's Half-way House.....	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT.

HILO TO:	Miles.	TO HILO:	Miles.
Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Paukaa Mill.....	2.9	Waikamalo Bridge.....	18.8
Papaikou—Office.....	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kaupakua Cross Road.....	10.7	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Lidgate's House.....	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA.

LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.	LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:	Miles.
.....	.7	Mills' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0
.....	2.0	Horokaia Church.....	20.5
.....	4.0	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	22.0
.....	4.9	Kapulena Church.....	23.0
.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
.....	6.8	Bicknell's.....	25.8
.....	8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
.....	8.5	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
.....	9.0	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
.....	10.5	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
.....	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
.....	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill.....	1.0
.....	15.2	" " Paauhau Mill.....	1.0
.....	16.3	" " Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele.....	.7

THROUGH KOHALA.

Kawaihae to Waimea.....	11.0	Kawaihae to Hind's, Kohala (approx).....	14.0
" " Puako.....	5.0	Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approx).....	25.0
FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:		FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:	
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Star Mill.....	1.25
Niulii Mill.....	2.80	Star Mill R. R. Station.....	2.50
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa.....	1.15	Union Mill.....	2.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Honomakau.....	2.55
Dr. Thompson's.....	1.75	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopih.....	.40	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Honoipu.....	7.25
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Native Church.....	1.00	Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

OVERLAND DISTANCES.—*Continued.*

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.	HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:	Miles.
Waikiki Grove.....	3	Waimanalo.....	12
Diamond Head.....	4½	Kaneohe Plantation.....	9½
Coco Head.....	11	Kaala Plantation.....	15
Ewa Church.....	11	Kualoa Ranch.....	19½
Waialua Church.....	28½	Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26
Waianae Church, Pokai.....	30	Laie Settlement.....	32
Nuuanu Pali.....	6	Kahuku.....	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LIHUE TO:	Miles.	KOLOA TO:	Miles.
Waialua Falls.....	5	Hanapepe.....	7
Koloa.....	10	Waimea.....	15
Kealia.....	14		
Kilauea.....	22	Waimea to Mana Point.....	10
Hanalei.....	30	Nawiliwili to Mana Point.....	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:	Miles.	KALEPOLEPO TO:	Miles.
Kaanapali.....	4	Makee's.....	10
Wailuku.....	20	Makawao.....	13½
KAHULUI TO:		HAIKU LANDING TO:	
Wailuku P. O.....	3	Makawao.....	7
Makawao.....	11	MAKAWAO, SAYRE'S STORE, TO:	
Hana, through Hamakua.....	45	Summit of Haleakala.....	13
WAILUKU TO:		MAKENA TO:	
Kalepolepo.....	10	Makee's Plantation.....	3
Makee's Plantation.....	20	ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Makawao.....	14	Hana, via Kaupo.....	45

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES AS ADOPTED BY THE
HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Corrected for the ANNUAL by PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.

STATIONS.	LATITUDES.			LONGITUDES.		
	"	'	"	"	'	"
Honolulu Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....	21	17	57.	157	51	48.
Honolulu Light House.....	21	17	54.99	157	52	12.99
Diamond Head Summit.....	21	15	20.59	157	48	52.12
Tantalus, Puu Ohia.....	21	19	43.20	157	49	03.274
Makapu Station (east point of Oahu).....	21	18	15.57	157	39	20.12
Mokapu Station, Kaneohe.....	21	27	01.07	157	44	04.66
Kahuku Point (northeast point of Oahu).....	21	42	19.207	157	58	59.78
Barber's Point, Laeoa.....	21	17	32.23	158	6	32.39
Puuloa (windmill).....	21	19	11.76	157	58	25.66
Laie Point.....	21	38	40.65	157	55	16.54
Kaena Point (northwest point of Oahu).....	21	34	13.10	158	16	55.576
Haleakala, Station on Summit.....	20	42	35.4	156	15	08.1
Lahaina Court House.....	20	52	3.4	156	40	50.5
Kauiki Point (east point of Maui).....	20	45	1.7	155	59	3.4
Puu Olai, or "Miller's Hill" (south of Makena).....	20	37	56.7	156	27	4.4
Halawa (east end of Molokai).....	21	9	0.8	156	43	44.13
Kahoolawe Summit.....	20	33	39	156	35	21
Kawaihae Light House (approximate).....	20	02	12.5	155	50	5
Mauna Kea, Station on Summit (approximate).....	19	49	16	155	28	16
Halai Station, back of Hilo.....	19	42	44.7	155	5	55
Kailua, Hawaii Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....				156	00	40
Waimea, Kauai, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman.....	21	57	12	159	40	10

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1886.

IMPORTS.—HONOLULU.

	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider.....	\$ 62,619 20	.....	\$ 18,751 79	\$ 81,370 99
Animals and Birds.....	157 00	\$ 93,105 28	.....	93,262 28
Building Materials.....	38,893 68	64,413 25	643 67	103,950 60
Clothing, Hats, Boots.....	211,578 27	147,702 49	2,783 44	362,064 20
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.....	28,664 17	.....	428 28	29,392 45
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials.....	39,392 02	.....	106 18	39,498 20
{ Cottons.....	48,305 36	179,685 49	2,433 45	230,424 30
{ Linens.....	29,919 90	.....	716 54	30,636 44
Dry Goods { Silks.....	33,734 54	.....	18 26	33,752 80
{ Woolens.....	52,101 87	16,486 49	1,300 40	69,897 76
{ Mixtures.....	21,463 35	2,569 54	1,676 55	25,709 44
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.....	100,504 59	7,478 67	833 12	108,816 38
Fish (dried and salt).....	18,859 20	78,185 02	103 90	97,148 12
Flour.....	3,541 39	146,979 37	216 71	150,737 47
Fruits (fresh).....	146 62	10,808 53	.....	10,955 15
Furniture.....	34,417 07	40,672 80	251 23	75,341 10
Grain and Feed.....	3,257 63	233,896 65	.....	237,154 28
Groceries and Provisions.....	132,853 88	353,162 77	9,430 82	495,447 47
Guns and Gun Materials.....	6,894 26	2,433 10	3,185 28	12,512 64
Gun Powder.....	4,075 25	.....	.....	4,075 25
Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools.....	58,587 14	188,892 17	992 63	248,471 94
Iron, Steel, etc.....	10,583 52	20,828 08	.....	31,411 60
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	28,115 97	.....	305 89	28,421 26
Leather.....	2,220 01	45,005 56	.....	47,224 57
Lumber.....	2,078 97	225,775 78	.....	227,854 75
Machinery.....	48,811 22	186,700 86	3,080 00	238,592 08
Matches.....	416 19	15,233 25	111 61	15,761 03
Musical Instruments.....	4,619 14	828 45	.....	5,447 59
Naval Stores.....	8,358 10	37,600 67	.....	45,938 77
Oils (coconut, kerosene, whale, etc.).....	24,130 73	100,846 66	3,724 43	128,701 82
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine.....	33,115 58	1,033 30	1,096 36	35,245 24
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.....	11,187 29	3,653 72	42 83	14,883 84
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.....	12,891 34	3,236 53	.....	16,127 87
Saddlery, Carriages and Materials.....	23,295 39	42,124 81	1,198 90	66,619 10
Shooks, Bags and Containers.....	133,113 49	10,834 04	7,185 33	151,132 86
Spirits.....	5,614 63	.....	108,486 59	114,101 22
Stationery and Books.....	17,895 51	60,232 24	82 96	78,210 71
Tea.....	36,836 98	.....	555 00	37,391 98
Tin, Tinware and Materials.....	7,378 18	.....	167 10	7,545 28
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	13,956 89	106,698 42	41,565 35	162,220 66
Wines (light).....	38,579 14	.....	16,744 30	55,323 44
Sundry Merchandise not included in the above.....	54,867 44	47,083 82	6,406 87	108,358 13
Charges on Invoices.....	57,970 06	33,926 84	2,909 23	94,806 13
25 % added on Uncertified Invoices.....	2,378 66	.....	43 70	2,422 36
	8 1,508,689 82	\$ 2,508,114 63	\$ 237,597 10	\$ 4,254,501 55
Discounts, Damaged and Short.....	.....	.....	.....	20,804 41
				\$ 4,275,205 96

IMPORTS.—OTHER PORTS.

Total at Kahului.....
Total at Hilo.....
Total at Mahukona.....
Value of goods free by ()
Total Hawaiian Islands

SPECIE.....\$31,142,940 10

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1886.

IMPORTS.—COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY FROM	VALUE OF GOODS AND SPIRITS BONDED FROM
United States, Pacific Ports.....\$652,184 25	United States, Pacific Ports.....\$ 91,435 85
United States, Atlantic Ports.....18,408 16	United States, Atlantic Ports.....16,044 76
Great Britain.....494,769 13	Great Britain.....56,941 55
Germany.....132,988 19	Germany.....12,219 67
Australia and New Zealand.....21,443 07	Australia and New Zealand.....7,908 53
China and Japan.....211,582 82	China and Japan.....46,330 44
France.....8,770 48	France.....2,724 99
Other countries.....3,888 02	Other countries.....3,800 00
Total at all ports.....\$1,544,034 12	Total at all ports.....\$237,405 79
VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM	VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY "TREATY FROM THE UNITED STATES.
United States.....\$109,925 15	At Honolulu.....\$2,508,114 63
Great Britain.....24,520 38	At Kahului.....168,853 48
Germany.....2,707 43	At Hilo.....129,251 21
Australia and New Zealand.....108,855 54	At Mahukona.....30,788 18
China and Japan.....16,579 10	
Other Countries.....1,831 90	
Total at all ports.....\$264,419 50	Total at all ports.....\$2,637,007 50

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Animals and Birds.....\$ 8,163 44	Sheathing Metal.....\$ 1,544 47
Coal and Coke.....98,016 68	Stationery and Books.....827 60
Diplomatic Represent'vs (Sundries).....915 52	Sundry Personal and Household Effects.....12,044 60
Fertilizer and Bone Meal.....33,036 00	
His Majesty (Sundries).....7,655 05	Total at Honolulu.....\$226,657 59
Hawaiian Government.....37,627 06	Kahului.....23,008 30
Iron, Steel &c.....12,224 65	Hilo.....8,224 98
Plants and Seeds.....499 01	Mahukona.....6,528 63
Returned Cargoes.....323 40	
Sundries, by Permission.....13,430 02	Total.....\$264,419 50

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

its.....\$281,750 42	Buoys.....\$ 420 00
S.....153,111 73	Passports.....2,910 00
ed Goods.....36,511 79	Fines and Forfeitures.....975 60
.....13,469 50	Esplanade Storage.....3,505 10
.....4,160 87	Towage.....10,319 50
.....28,537 96	
.....1,722 70	Honolulu.....\$570,996 97
.....1,373 08	Kahului.....7,085 36
.....1,800 79	Hilo.....2,161 43
.....3,710 70	Mahukona.....200 28
.....1,655 16	
.....12,796 44	Total 1886.....\$580,444 04
.....1,251 77	Total 1885.....502,337 38
.....4,452 49	
.....6,502 00	Increase 1886.....\$ 78,106 66

RESUME OF IMPORTS.

United States.....\$ 4,001,923 83
Great Britain.....369,739 80
Germany.....94,462 91
Australia and New Zealand.....129,628 91
China and Japan.....266,203 36
Other Countries.....15,779 92
Total.....\$ 4,877,738 73

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1886.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.—COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	Pacific Ports, U.S.	European Ports.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands in Pacific.	China	Total.
Sugar, lbs.....	216,211,002	1,150		10,663	800	216,223,615
Molasses, galls.....	113,137					113,137
Rice, lbs.....	7,334,359			7,265		7,338,615
Coffee, lbs.....	4,256	1,200	50	425		5,931
Taro Flour, lbs.....	220	220				440
Bananas, bnchs.....	45,862					45,862
Goat Skins, pcs.....	21,173					21,173
Hides, pcs.....	31,207					31,207
Wool, lbs.....	305,902	112,882				418,784
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	295					295
Calf Skins, pcs.....	105					105
Sheep Skins, pcs.....	9,255					9,255
Tallow, lbs.....	21,305					21,305
Awa, lbs.....	20,132	240				20,372

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1886.

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$ 8,490,294 60
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	1,564,225 25
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	285,855 32
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	90,620 00
Furnished as Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	18,000 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	116,910 41
Total.....	\$10,565,885 58

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

Value of Domestic Goods Exported.....	\$10,340,375 17
Value of Domestic Goods furnished as supplies (estimated).....	108,600 00
Value of Foreign Goods Exported.....	116,910 41
Specie.....	\$43,128 20
Total.....	\$10,565,885 58

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1886.

PASSENGERS STATISTICS.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM		TO.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children
San Francisco.....	1235	103	1214	123
Australia and New Zealand.....	106	19	119	23
Oregon and Washington Territory...	10	3	33	14
China and Japan.....	58	7	4	.....
Islands in the Pacific.....	87	2	15	13
South America and Atlantic Ports...	2	.....	.....	.....
European Ports.....	15	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	1513	136	1385	173
Total arrivals for the year.....	.....		1,649	
Total departures for the year.....	.....		1,558	
Excess of Arrivals.....	.....		91	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF IMMIGRANTS, 1886.

FROM AND TO	CHINESE.				JAPANESE.				PORTUGUESE.			
	From		To		From		To		From.		To.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
San Francisco.....	1,472	16	49	4	3	.....	.....	.....	60	26	.....	26
China and Japan.....	272	6	1,457	61	230	4	56	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557	378	.....	.....
Pacific Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*102	.....
Totals.....	1,744	22	1,506	65	233	4	56	5	617	404	102	26

* Other Foreigners than Portuguese.

Total Arrivals of Immigrants for the Year.....	3,725
Total Departures of Immigrants for the Year.....	2,189
Excess of Arrivals.....	1,536

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.

From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand.....	1,448
From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco.....	952
From Victoria, B. C., bound to China.....	326
From San Francisco, bound to China and Japan.....	1,411
From China and Japan bound to San Francisco.....	17
From Chili bound to San Francisco.....	7
Total in Transit.....	4,161

CUSTOM HOUSE EXHIBIT OF EXPORT TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

ARTICLES.	HONOLULU.		KAHULUI & HILO.		TOTAL AT ALL PORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, lbs.	28,530,520	\$1,149,958 76	5,950,087	\$250,760 32	34,480,606	\$1,400,719 28
Rice, lbs.	4,305,500	147,766 73			4,305,500	147,766 73
Hides, pcs.	7,500	26,426 43	348	1,192 35	7,848	27,528 78
Bananas, bnchs.	14,690	13,800 00			14,690	13,800 00
Goat Skins, pcs.	4,751	1,898 00			4,751	1,898 00
Molasses, gals.	24,114	3,542 99	2,800	224 00	26,914	3,766 99
Sheep Skins, pcs.	1,675	168 00			1,675	168 00
Coffee, lbs.	1,200	220 00			1,200	220 00
Betel Leaves, bxs.	59	320 00			59	320 00
Wool, lbs.	69,511	6,375 00			69,511	6,375 00
Awa, lbs.	1,490	30 00	2,600	316 50	4,090	346 50
Tallow, lbs.	20,695	656 00	200	6 00	20,895	662 00
Beef, lbs.	1,600	112 00			1,600	112 00
Sundries		713 00		8 00		721 00
Total Value.		\$1,351,986 91		\$252,417 37		\$1,604,404 28

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, NINE MONTHS, 1887, COMPARED WITH NINE MONTHS, 1886.

ARTICLES.	1887.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar, lbs.	197,469,126	202,468,051		4,998,925
Rice, lbs.	10,446,000	5,401,715	5,044,285	
Hides, pieces.	21,882	28,232		350
Bananas, bunches.	45,052	35,102	9,950	
Goat Skins, pieces.	12,222	14,48		2,261
Molasses, gallons.	63,430	63,071	359	
Sheep Skins, pieces.	5,146	7,360		2,214
Coffee, lbs.	4,900	4,631	269	
Betel Leaves, boxes.	671	423	248	
Wool, pounds.	75,911	73,180	2,731	
Awa, pounds.	9,636	865	8,771	
Tallow, pounds.	20,895	15,885	5,010	
Beef, pounds.	1,840		1,840	

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1885 AND 1886.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING IMPORTS.

For alternate years 1877-1885. For the year 1886, See page 16.

AVERAGE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Honolulu, From 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1850, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Prod. Exported.	Foreign Prod. Exported.	Total Consumption House Receipts.	Transshipment of Oil and Bone.			Shipping.			Spirits, Gallons Consumed	Haw. Registered Vessels.		
						Galls. Spm. Oil.	Galls. Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Wh. Bone.	Natl. Vess'l. No.	Mer. Vessels.			Wh'rs. No.	No.	Tons.
										No.	Tons.				
1850	\$1,035,058	\$793,052	\$536,322	\$246,599	\$121,506	104,362	999,379	901,604	12	469	90,304	8,251	80	3,559	
1851	1,823,281	691,231	309,828	381,401	160,601	173,490	1,182,758	3,159,951	7	446	87,920	11,270	75	4,460	
1852	759,868	388,393	257,251	181,142	113,001	173,490	1,787,348	3,159,951	3	235	61,065	14,148	69	4,432	
1853	1,601,975	472,093	281,509	191,397	155,650	175,396	3,079,348	2,020,264	7	125	59,451	18,203	56	3,827	
1854	1,590,837	525,122	274,021	311,092	152,135	156,484	1,683,922	1,479,678	16	125	47,288	17,537	54	6,271	
1855	1,383,169	372,601	274,741	297,859	158,411	160,368	1,436,810	872,954	13	154	51,304	18,528	48	4,718	
1856	1,154,422	372,896	466,748	204,545	123,171	121,204	1,641,579	1,074,942	9	123	42,213	16,479	45	4,718	
1857	1,130,165	545,524	423,568	222,222	140,777	176,360	2,018,027	1,295,525	10	82	26,817	16,144	54	5,795	
1858	1,089,060	787,082	529,966	302,754	166,138	222,404	2,051,382	1,614,710	10	115	45,875	16,144	53	5,249	
1859	1,555,558	931,359	486,575	362,932	132,129	156,360	1,668,175	1,614,710	5	139	59,241	14,158	65	6,365	
1860	1,223,749	807,459	486,575	362,932	132,129	156,360	1,668,175	1,614,710	5	139	59,241	14,158	65	6,365	
1861	701,109	659,774	476,872	182,901	100,115	27,859	795,988	571,666	10	117	41,226	9,076	53	5,848	
1862	998,239	838,424	586,541	251,882	107,490	20,435	795,988	571,666	7	93	45,952	8,046	58	6,645	
1863	1,175,493	1,025,852	744,413	281,439	122,752	21,532	460,407	193,900	6	88	42,930	7,862	44	5,407	
1864	1,712,241	1,602,181	1,113,328	548,052	159,116	33,860	678,593	339,331	8	157	75,893	10,237	50	7,805	
1865	1,946,265	1,868,257	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	42,841	578,593	337,394	7	151	67,068	11,745	65	10,170	
1866	1,993,321	1,924,570	1,205,821	428,755	215,047	118,601	1,250,905	611,178	3	150	60,628	12,833	74	11,664	
1867	1,957,410	1,079,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	103,215	821,999	405,140	11	134	60,268	15,119	77	11,450	
1868	1,931,790	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,070	106,778	774,913	596,043	7	113	54,833	16,030	63	9,793	
1869	2,046,068	2,336,338	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	157,690	1,698,186	672,770	6	127	75,646	17,016	61	10,528	
1870	1,930,327	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	105,234	1,443,809	632,905	16	159	91,248	19,048	64	10,855	
1871	1,625,184	1,892,069	1,733,094	1,58,974	221,332	63,310	283,055	29,362	9	171	105,993	47,181	57	8,455	
1872	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	228,375	50,887	32,974	61,998	7	146	98,647	18,843	54	6,407	
1873	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	56,687	573,697	174,554	12	109	62,767	21,212	58	8,561	
1874	1,310,827	1,830,619	1,622,485	217,164	183,857	23,187	403,876	174,111	13	120	71,266	18,466	54	8,101	
1875	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,551,353	284,353	199,036	37,812	312,305	104,715	22	120	93,110	21,131	51	7,376	
1876	1,811,770	2,241,041	1,955,133	285,908	200,036	100,036	100,036	100,036	14	141	108,706	19,707	45	8,953	
1877	2,554,356	3,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	284,426	284,426	284,426	17	168	116,621	24,223	54	7,949	
1878	3,046,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	284,426	284,426	284,426	17	168	116,621	24,223	54	7,949	
1879	3,742,078	3,781,718	3,665,504	116,214	359,671	402,182	402,182	402,182	6	251	151,576	33,166	63	10,023	
1880	3,072,268	4,968,445	4,880,194	79,251	622,024	66,606	66,606	66,606	15	239	141,916	44,186	60	9,338	
1881	4,547,979	8,299,037	8,163,921	133,085	505,301	505,301	505,301	505,301	13	258	159,341	46,485	63	9,131	
1882	4,974,510	8,133,344	8,026,227	97,117	577,333	577,333	577,333	577,333	13	267	185,316	50,064	60	9,126	
1883	5,624,440	8,133,344	8,026,227	97,117	577,333	577,333	577,333	577,333	13	267	185,316	50,064	60	9,126	
1884	4,937,574	9,069,649	8,968,604	116,654	591,737	591,737	591,737	591,737	11	241	187,826	70,160	53	9,826	
1885	3,930,545	9,069,649	8,968,604	116,654	591,737	591,737	591,737	591,737	6	253	190,138	80,115	51	9,250	
1886	4,877,737	10,365,886	10,448,975	116,654	591,737	591,737	591,737	591,737	6	310	222,372	100,703	58	13,559	

NOTE.—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures, when given, were unreliable. The first transshipment of Oil and Bone was in 1851, so far as any record can be found for statistical purposes.
* For years 1846 to 1850, see prior issues of the Annual.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1860-1886.

YEAR	SUGAR.	GALLS. MOLASSES.	LIBS. RICE.	LIBS. PADDY.	LIBS. COFFEE.	HIDES.	LIBS. TALLOW.	GOAT SKINS.	LIBS. WOOL.	LIBS. PULU.	LIBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S.	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1860	1,144,271	108,613	.....	.....	48,966	19,964	84,957	37,298	70,524	649,204	178,794	884	.....	\$ 349,926.54
1861	2,502,498	128,259	.....	.....	45,366	7,463	233,100	21,975	119,927	530,835	278,330	702	.....	404,172.74
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	121	532,949.87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	16,366	282,640	43,646	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213.54
1864	10,414,441	40,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	308,835	729	1,940	970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211.82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621.61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	1,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,723,639	216,662	152,008	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,607	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,249	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,060	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	359,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,555,355.37
1874	24,566,611	90,000	1,187,980	419,157	75,496	22,620	125,599	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,661,407.78
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	559,495	105,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,607	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	3	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,087	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,84,861	127,963	25,309	339,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,903.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	351,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,976.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	73,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	.....	45,862	.....	45,862	10,448,970.17

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1880.

COUNTRIES.	CLASS OF IMPORTS.	*1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
United States.....	(Dutiable. Bonded. Free.)	\$506,812 90 138,453 13 2,026,557 90	\$476,275 81 118,177 94 2,646,577 12	\$629,604 77 140,352 82 2,788,974 63	\$722,828 81 156,242 28 3,156,041 70	\$422,641 70 133,348 17 2,279,137 29	\$424,941 02 124,321 05 2,391,574 03	\$670,502 41 107,470 61 2,946,932 65
Great Britain.....	(Dutiable. Bonded. Dutiable. Bonded.)	577,061 14 45,005 73 44,777 17 3,911 82	726,611 24 145,223 52 105,268 04 28,444 29	730,389 16 68,374 30 166,357 52 18,832 05	822,001 01 117,203 73 191,793 03 24,538 85	610,150 72 105,381 84 184,017 07 13,328 98	409,407 72 47,888 43 141,825 38 14,067 96	404,766 13 56,941 55 132,088 19 12,219 67
Germany.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	44,777 17 3,911 82	105,268 04 28,444 29	166,357 52 18,832 05	191,793 03 24,538 85	184,017 07 13,328 98	141,825 38 14,067 96	132,088 19 12,219 67
British Columbia.....	(Bonded.)	.....	28 37	.....	12,567 76	.....	.....	.....
Australia and New Zealand.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	51,725 46 9,868 04	44,163 32 6,305 46	30,004 99 3,204 05	32,260 93 5,945 50	18,866 91 10,568 41	11,116 56 5,586 00	21,443 07 7,968 53
China and Japan.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	86,690 46 34,528 86	58,753 79 18,329 00	112,527 95 20,399 52	50,360 77 19,696 64	141,333 03 37,888 72	96,936 69 21,927 26	111,532 82 46,330 44
France.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	15,112 81 1,712 34	18,681 71 6,179 41	15,878 06 2,423 24	23,663 34 7,331 01	12,097 86 9,622 73	10,211 60 4,172 07	8,770 48 2,724 99
All other countries.....	(Dutiable. Bonded.)	18,341 66 1,001 69	2,593 56 1,606 66	1,727 26 510 56	2,300 00 230 00	987 25	1,038 00 915 00	3,888 02 3,800 00

* For prior years, from 1875, see Annual for 1885.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, SINCE 1877.

Nation.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	117	81,417	156	102,621	177	99,102	179	99,614	181	102,308	179	103,591	195	117,952	191	135,618	184	131,011	220	128,224
Hawaiian.....	31	9,466	27	8,102	22	5,950	18	5,373	19	5,765	17	5,613	23	7,867	29	41,398	18	6,982	29	40,242
British.....	28	34,836	26	34,836	26	31,201	34	35,302	44	56,025	42	53,310	11	3,672	38	38,749	38	39,435	38	39,435
German.....	2	797	3	2,408	8	6,136	3	4,138	1	1,709	11	5,716	6	4,882	4	2,959	5	2,377	8	5,881
French.....	3	986	4	2,558	3	981	1	535	1	535	1	244	1	244	2	720	2	720	2	720
All others.....	6	1,919	12	13,115	13	2,044	13	3,590	14	7,731	4	1,430	1	1,305	2	954	4	3,817	7	6,206
Totals.....	181	120,907	232	163,640	251	151,576	239	141,916	238	159,341	258	172,691	267	185,316	241	187,826	243	183,656	302	219,688

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS. MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
193 new	Bark	Kalakaua.....	404 89	John F Bowler
216 do	Schr	Jennie Walker.....	78 93	William Greig
237 do	Brig	Hazard.....	459 16	Pacific Nav Co
249 do	Brig	Allie Rowe.....	337 47	John Lucas
257 do	Stmr	Zealandia.....	2489 19	John S Walker
258 do	Stmr	Australia.....	2489 19	John S Walker
259 do	Bark	Lady Lampson.....	424 35	C Brewer & Co
270 do	Bark	Lillian.....	339 84	Philip Butler
268 do	Stmr	Kaimiloa.....	198 83	Hawaiian Government
271 do	Bark	Jas A King.....	610 04	S G Wilder

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

OWNERS.

OWNERS.

plane

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast:

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkenburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Sprackels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kaului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahulu.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1886—Am. barkentine Anelia, 11 days from Honolulu to Port Townsend.
 1887—Am. brig Lurline, 10 days from San Francisco to Hilo.

QUICK PASSAGES OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York	3,350	Oregon	Oct. 1883	7	8	33
Philadelphia to Queensstown	3,010	Illinois	Dec. 1876	8	18	3
New York to Havana	1,225	City of Vera Cruz	Aug. 1876	4	0	43
Havana to New York	1,225	City of New York	May, 1875	3	10	7
Havre to New York	3,154	La Bourgoyie	June, 1886	7	5	8
New York to Aspinwall	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	14	—
Aspinwall to New York	2,300	Henry Chauncey	1875	6	5	30
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764	City of Peking	—	15	9	—
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764	San Pablo	July, 1887	14	23	—
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Oceanic	1876	14	13	—
New York to Queensstown	2,950	Etruria	Aug. 1885	6	9	10*
New York to Queensstown	2,950	Alaska	Sept. 1882	6	15	19
Queensstown to New York	2,950	Oregon	April, 1884	6	10	10
Queensstown to New York	2,950	Alaska	1883	6	21	40
Queensstown to New York	2,950	Etruria	Aug. 1885	6	5	44
Queensstown to New York	2,950	Umbria	June, 1887	6	4	12*
Shanghai to London	—	Sterling Castle	May, 1882	20	22	15†
Amoy to New York	—	Glenavon	June, 1882	44	14	—
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney	—	Austral	May, 1882	32	12	—
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Arabic	Oct. 1882	13	21	43
Yokohama to San Francisco	4,764	Gaelic	Sept. 1886	13	22	30
Honolulu to Tutuila	2,279	Mariposa	Jan. 1886	6	7	45*
Honolulu to Auckland	3,810	Zealandia	April, 1882	11	23	—
Auckland to Honolulu	3,810	Mariposa	June, 1887	11	10	35*
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	City of Sydney	1880	6	14	—
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Zealandia	April, 1882	6	13	25
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Mariposa	July, 1883	5	20*	—
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,100	Australia	June, 1882	6	16	—
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Aug. 1881	6	23	30
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Zealandia	Oct. 1882	6	10	45*
Honolulu to San Francisco	2,100	Mariposa	Aug. 1883	6	18	—
Auckland to Sydney	1,286	Mariposa	Jan., 1886	3	11	50*

*Best on record.

†Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages.

§Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu--F. Wundenburg, P.M.G.; D. Manaku, Assistant P.M.G.; A. B. Scrimgeour, Book-keeper and Cashier; Henry F. Poor, Savings Bank Department; A. W. Carter, Money Order Department; O. C. Swain, General Delivery Department; Geo. L. Desha, Sorting Clerk; -----
 ----- Registry Clerk Department; Assistants: D. P. Hoolapa, S. P. Aholo and J. Haalou.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waialua.....	S. N. Emerson	Kaneohe.....	A. Ku
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Punaluu.....	J. Hale

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A.M. Steamer-----also takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua twice each week.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....	Jesse Moorehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	R. C. Spaulding	Hanalei.....	J. C. Long
Kilauea.....	R. A. McFie	Lihue.....	O. Scholz
Kekaha.....	W. Meier	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....	.....	.....	C. B. Hofgaard

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	T. E. Evans	Kipahulu.....	W. von Uffel
Wailuku.....	W. A. McKay	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Paia.....	.....
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Haiku.....	C. H. Dickey
Hamoa.....	D. Center	Hamakuapoko.....	.....
Spreckelsville.....	Hugh Morrison	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Ulupalakua.....	Miss C. Halstead	Honokohau.....	L. K. Kalama

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Honokaa.....	W. P. Lumaheihai
Kawaihae.....	John Stuppelbeen	Ookala.....	J. N. Wright
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Keauhou.....	J. G. Hoapili
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Kealahakua.....	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Halawa.....	W. L. Eaton	Napoopoo.....	S. W. Kino
Kohala, Puehuehu.....	.....	Hoopuloa.....	J. W. Maele
Pauilo.....	J. R. Renton	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Hookena.....	D. H. Nahinu	Hilea and Honuapo.....	G. S. Patten
Laupahoehoe Beach.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.—*Continued.*

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

• From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, weekly, mail closes about 9 A. M. on Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of steamer Kinau from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, &c., weekly, mail closes in the morning of Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of steamer Likelike.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Paukaa 12:35 P.M.; Papaikou 1 P.M.; Onomea 1:30 P.M.; Pepeekeo 3 P.M.; Honomu 7 A.M. Wednesday; Hakalau 9:20 A.M.; Laupahoehoe 1:50 P.M.; Ookala 4 P.M.; Paauilo 7 P.M. the same day, leaving Paauilo about 10 A.M. Thursday and arriving at Honokaa about 1 P.M. the same day. On returning leaves Honokaa 1:30 P.M. Thursday, Paauilo 4:40 P.M., Ookala 6 P.M., Laupahoehoe 7:30 P.M., leaving there 8 A.M. Friday, Hakalau 3 P.M. the same day, Pepeekeo 6 A.M. Saturday, Onomea 8 A.M., Papaikou 8:30 A.M., arriving at Hilo about 9 A.M. Saturday.

From Hilo to Waiohinu, Kau.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Thursday morning, or soon after arrival of the mails, arriving at the Volcano House Friday evening, by the way of Puna, Pahala about Saturday noon, and arriving at Waiohinu in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Waiohinu Monday about 7 A.M., arriving at Hilea 8 A.M., Pahala 11 A.M., Volcano House 8 P.M., and arriving at Hilo the next day.

From Waiohinu to Kealahakua.—Leaves Waiohinu P. O. every Wednesday at 7:30 A.M., leaves Hookena 8 A.M. Thursday, Napoopoo at 10 A.M., and arriving at Kealahakua 11:30 A.M. On returning leaves Kealahakua 12 o'clock noon Thursday, leaving Napoopoo 1 P.M., Hookena at 4 P.M. the same day, and arriving at Waiohinu about 5 P.M. Friday.

From Kawaihae to Kealahakua.—Leaves Kawaihae every Wednesday about noon, leaves Kailua about 7 A.M. Thursday, Keauhou 9 A.M., and arriving at Kealahakua about 11 A.M. On returning, after transferring the mails from the Waiohinu carrier, leaves Kealahakua on the same day, at about 12 o'clock noon, leaving Keauhou 2 P.M., Kailua at 4 P.M., and arriving at Kawaihae about 3:30 P.M. Friday.

From Mahukona to Honokaa.—Leaves Mahukona about 9 A.M., or soon after arrival of the mails per Kinau on Tuesdays or Wednesdays, arriving at Waimea 4:30 P.M. the same day; Kukuihaele 8:30 P.M., and at Honokaa about midnight. On returning leaves Honokaa about noon Wednesday or Thursday; Kukuihaele 2:30 P.M.; Waimea 4:45 P.M., and arriving at Mahukona about 11 A.M. Thursday or Friday.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a *weekly* service of the circuit of the Island.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU,
FROM 1864 TO 1885.

YEAR. From April 1 to March 31.	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.				FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	FOREIGNERS. Letters Received.	HAWAIIANS. Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.
1864 to 1865.....	15,594	13,652	7,650	9,570	.....	.....
1865 to 1866.....	21,642	14,886	14,379	16,078	.....	.....
1866 to 1867.....	23,282	16,607	30,082	22,821	.....	.....
1867 to 1868.....	25,873	19,013	23,733	25,535	.....	.....
1868 to 1869.....	27,543	19,547	25,920	25,986	.....	.....
1869 to 1870.....	27,433	19,806	25,233	24,499	.....	.....
1870 to 1871.....	29,147	19,118	28,596	28,091	25,814	24,994
1871 to 1872.....	24,655	23,333	26,364	35,715	26,772	23,713
1872 to 1873.....	27,717	24,199	41,662	41,340	25,020	25,895
1873 to 1874.....	38,313	25,007	45,816	44,233	26,679	25,481
1874 to 1875.....	35,545	23,488	39,232	39,027	26,112	28,737
1875 to 1876.....	38,166	23,564	35,630	44,233	31,742	31,650
1876 to 1877.....	36,349	29,558	32,250	49,977	33,244	35,780
1877 to 1878.....	42,409	37,094	33,472	52,181	42,465	44,505
1878 to 1879.....	57,907	47,957	43,605	67,153	45,682	43,372
1879 to 1880.....	72,953	63,936	46,496	69,489	50,352	57,209
1880 to 1881.....	85,649	76,255	55,170	83,757	70,682	69,375
1881 to 1882.....	102,559	106,374	64,487	85,858	77,461	83,724
1882 to 1883.....	114,056	130,992	75,113	100,936	95,765	101,644
1883 to 1884.....	121,391	138,080	72,971	108,736	117,901	130,292
1884 to 1885.....	123,061	152,145	66,442	98,810	136,642	132,153

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882*.....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883.....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884.....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885.....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,504
1886.....	147,631	254,177	132,895	136,535

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

†These figures include city drop letters, and foreign letters from the other islands for forwarding abroad.

HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following are the denominations of Hawaiian silver coined in San Francisco in 1884 and 1885, and imported for the circulating medium of these Islands. United States gold is the standard for the payment of all sums over and above Ten Dollars:

Hawaiian Dimes.....	\$ 25,000
Hawaiian Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
Hawaiian Half Dollars.....	350,000
Hawaiian Dollars.....	500,000

\$1,000,000

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Kaala	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, Waianae M'ts.	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua....	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia....	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina....	498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu.	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuanu Road, second Bridge.....	77
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street.....	137
Nuuanu Road, cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuanu Road, mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuanu Road, Woodlawn Dairy corner.....	429
Nuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	847
Nuuanu Road, Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Haleakala.....	10032	Haleakala School.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiaui, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary.....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	Paia, Makawao.....	930

HAWAII.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	4040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahuo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	345
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road).....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1886.

REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES.	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862—\$ 17,063	\$ 12,090	\$32,965	\$ 52,842	\$2,691	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441	.....	.....	\$133,236*
1864— 18,877	12,669	32,561	52,326	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872	.....	.....	131,729*
1866— 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557	.....	.....	150,661*
1868— 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,654	2,125	10,212	54,260	58,096	277,756
1870— 23,532	22,888	28,830	60,027	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268	52,200	56,912	275,618
1872— 52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	51,740	55,414	323,115
1874— 53,802	42,707	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,490	3,296	51,156	53,756	312,312
1876— 58,645	47,988	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,087	3,056	50,852	54,004	318,791
1878— 94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,405	4,865	2,114	68,016	62,336	420,097
1880— 143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	.....	15,172	5,780	815	64,940	82,426	547,576
1882— 187,923	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,865	7,125	642	90,041	100,762	728,470
1884— 223,100	254,286	52,964	22,975	.....	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	118,842	797,297
1886— 227,195	262,307	61,745	.....	.....	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	808,805
1888— 252,362	299,474	63,114	.....	.....	14,941	11,837	.....	120,472	118,402	884,622

* Not inclusive of Road and School Tax. † Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876.

	Taxes Collected,	Tax per capita*	1882, Taxes Collected,	Tax per capita*
1876,	\$162,880.	\$2.84	1882, Taxes Collected,	\$379,071.
1877,	"	3.86	"	"
1878,	"	4.23	"	"
1879,	"	4.58	"	"
1880,	"	4.76	"	"
1881,	"	5.18	"	"

* Omitting fractions.

417.103

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1876-78 TO 1886-88.

• Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs. † Indemity Account for Sundry Expenditures.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BY HIS MAJESTY KALAKAUA I, KING OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JULY 6TH, A. D. 1887.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of this Kingdom heretofore in force contains many provisions subversive of civil rights and incompatible with enlightened Constitutional Government: And,

WHEREAS, It has become imperative in order to restore order and tranquillity and the confidence necessary to a further maintenance of the present Government that a new Constitution should be at once promulgated: Now,

THEREFORE, I, Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, in my capacity as Sovereign of this Kingdom, and as the representative of the people hereunto by them duly authorized and empowered, do annul and abrogate the Constitution promulgated by Kamehameha V., on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1864, and do proclaim and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

ARTICLE 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

ARTICLE 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislature for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended unless by the King, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

ARTICLE 6. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense except on due and legal conviction thereof in a Court having jurisdiction of the case.

ARTICLE 7. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a Police or District Justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense, and he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and

proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his own defense. In all cases in which the right of trial by Jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than Fifty Dollars.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be required to answer again for an offense of which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 9. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

ARTICLE 10. No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his relative, by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly, or through such relative, any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 11. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom. Whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian Territory he shall be free.

ARTICLE 12. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 13. The Government is conducted for the common good, and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.

ARTICLE 14. Each member of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law; and, therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expense of this protection, and to give his personal services, or an equivalent, when necessary. Private property may be taken for public use but only upon due process of law and just compensation.

ARTICLE 15. No subsidy, duty, or tax, of any description, shall be established or levied without the consent of the Legislature; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except when, between the sessions of the Legislature the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet, and of a majority of the whole Privy Council; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislature.

ARTICLE 16. No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted.

ARTICLE 17. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land; and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any

house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 18. Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 19. No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting; except in time of war, or public danger.

ARTICLE 20. The Supreme Power of the Kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; these shall always be preserved distinct, and no Executive or Judicial officer, or any contractor or employee of the Government, or any person in the receipt of salary or emolument from the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, or to hold the position of an elective member of the same. And no member of the Legislature shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Government, except that of a member of the Cabinet.

ARTICLE 21. The Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty Kalakaua, His Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kalakaua, and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Liliuokalani, and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful descendants in a direct line. The Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child, the succession shall be to the senior female child, and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir as above provided, the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint with the consent of the Nobles, and publicly proclaim during the Sovereign's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the Cabinet, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the Legislature, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as Successor to the Throne; and the Successor so elected shall become a new *Stirps* for a Royal Family; and the succession from the Sovereign thus elected shall be regulated by the same law as the present Royal Family of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 23. It shall not be lawful for any member of the Royal Family of Hawaii who may by law succeed to the Throne, to contract Marriage without the consent of the Reigning Sovereign. Every Marriage so contracted shall be void, and the person so contracting a Marriage may, by the proclamation of the Reigning Sovereign, be declared to have forfeited his or her right to the Throne, and after such proclamation the right of succession shall vest in the next heir as though such offender were dead.

ARTICLE 24. His Majesty Kalakaua will, and his successors shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.

ARTICLE 25. No person shall ever sit upon the Throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane, or an idiot.

ARTICLE 26. The King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military Forces of the Kingdom, by sea and land. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislature; and no military or naval force shall be organized except by the authority of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 27. The King, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and with the consent of the Cabinet, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except in case of impeachment.

ARTICLE 28. The King convenes the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become insecure from an enemy or any dangerous disorder, and prorogues the same; and in any great emergency he may, with the advice of the Privy Council, convene the Legislature in extraordinary session.

ARTICLE 29. The King has the power to make Treaties. Treaties involving changes in the Tariff or in any law of the Kingdom, shall be referred for approval to the Legislature. The King appoints Public Ministers, who shall be commissioned, accredited, and instructed agreeably to the usage and law of nations.

ARTICLE 30. It is the King's prerogative to receive and acknowledge Public Ministers; to inform the Legislature by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom; and to recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE 31. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. To the King and the Cabinet belongs the Executive power. All laws that have passed the Legislature shall require His Majesty's signature in order to their validity, except as provided in Article 48.

ARTICLE 32. Whenever, upon the decease of the Reigning Sovereign, the heir shall be less than eighteen years of age, the Royal Power shall be exercised by a Regent or Council of Regency, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 33. It shall be lawful for the King at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the Kingdom, to appoint a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in his name; and likewise the King may, by his last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent or Council of Regency to administer the Government during the minority of the heir to the Throne; and should a sovereign decease, leaving a minor heir, and having made no last Will and Testament, the Cabinet at the time of such decease shall be a Council

of Regency, until the Legislature, which shall be called immediately, be assembled, and the Legislature immediately that it is assembled shall proceed to choose by ballot a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in the name of the King, and exercise all the powers which are constitutionally vested in the King, until such heir shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the legal majority of such sovereign.

ARTICLE 34. The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the people.

ARTICLE 35. All Titles of Honor, Orders, and other distinctions, emanate from the King.

ARTICLE 36. The King coins money and regulates the currency, by law.

ARTICLE 37. The King, in case of invasion or rebellion, can place the whole Kingdom, or any part of it, under martial law.

ARTICLE 38. The National Ensign shall not be changed, except by Act of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 39. The King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 40. There shall continue to be a Council of State, for advising the King in all matters for the good of the State, wherein he may require its advice, which Council shall be called the King's Privy Council of State, and the members thereof shall be appointed by the King, to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, and which Council shall have and exercise only such powers as are given to it by the Constitution.

ARTICLE 41. The Cabinet shall consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney-General, and they shall be His Majesty's special advisers in the Executive affairs of the Kingdom; and they shall be *ex officio* members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King, and shall be removed by him only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature, or upon conviction of felony, and shall be subject to impeachment. No act of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a member of the Cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible.

ARTICLE 42. Each member of the Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks. The Cabinet hold seats *ex officio* in the Legislature, with the right to vote, except on a question of want of confidence in them.

ARTICLE 43. The Minister of Finance shall present to the Legislature, in the name of the Government, on the first day of each Biennial Session, the Financial Budget, in the Hawaiian and English languages.

ARTICLE 44. The Legislative Power of the Kingdom is vested in the King and the Legislature, which shall consist of the Nobles and Representatives sitting together.

ARTICLE 45. The Legislative Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and shall assemble, biennially, in the month of May. The first regular session shall be held in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-eight.

ARTICLE 46. Every member of the Legislature shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 47. The Legislature has full power and authority to amend the Constitution as hereinafter provided; and from time to time to make all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to the Constitution.

ARTICLE 48. Every Bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the King. If he approve he shall sign it, and it shall thereby become a law; but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Legislature, which shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration it shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elective members of the Legislature it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the journal of the Legislature. If any Bill shall not be returned by the King within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE 49. The Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, except as may hereafter be provided by law, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the Legislature may provide.

ARTICLE 50. The Legislature shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its own proceedings.

ARTICLE 51. The Legislature shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislature by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members for anything said or done in the Legislature; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the

Legislature, on his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 52. The Legislature may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ARTICLE 53. The Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 54. The members of the Legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same provided such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over twenty days; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the Legislature in any Court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 55. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be determined by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the biennial term in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the compensation of Representatives beyond the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each for each biennial term.

ARTICLE 56. A Noble shall be a subject of the Kingdom, who shall have attained the age of twenty five years and resided in the Kingdom three years, and shall be the owner of taxable property in this Kingdom of the value of three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or in the receipt of an income of not less than six hundred dollars per annum.

ARTICLE 57. The Nobles shall be a Court, with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, against any officers of the Kingdom, for misconduct or mal-administration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the Nobles shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to the laws of the land.

ARTICLE 58. Twenty-four Nobles shall be elected as follows: Six from the Island of Hawaii; six from the Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai; nine from the Island of Oahu; and three from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. At the first election held under this Constitution, the Nobles shall be elected to serve until the general election to the Legislature for the year of our Lord 1890, at which election, and thereafter, the Nobles shall be elected at the same time and places as the Representatives. At the election for the year of our Lord 1890, one-third of the Nobles from each of the divisions aforesaid shall be elected

for two years, and one-third for four years, and one-third for six years, and the electors shall ballot for them for such terms, respectively; and at all subsequent general elections they shall be elected for six years. The Nobles shall serve without pay.

ARTICLE 59. Every male resident of the Hawaiian Islands, of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have paid his taxes, and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters for Nobles for his District, shall be an elector of Nobles, and shall be entitled to vote at any election of Nobles, provided:

First: That he shall have resided in the country not less than three years, and in the district in which he offers to vote not less than three months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second: That he shall own and be possessed, in his own right, of taxable property in this country of the value of not less than three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or shall have actually received an income of not less than six hundred dollars during the year next preceding his registration for such election.

Third: That he shall be able to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper printed in either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language.

Fourth: That he shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws, such oath to be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, or by any Inspector of Elections.

Provided, however, that the requirements of a three years' residence and of ability to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper, printed either in the Hawaiian, English, or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in the Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, if they shall register and vote at the first election which shall be held under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 60. There shall be twenty-four Representatives of the People elected biennially, except those first elected under this Constitution, who shall serve until the general election for the year of our Lord, 1890. The representation shall be based upon the principles of equality and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population to be ascertained from time to time by the official census. But until such apportionment by the Legislature, the apportionment now established by law shall remain in force, with the following exceptions, namely: there shall be but two representatives for the Districts of Hilo and Puna on the Island of Hawaii, but one for the Districts of Lahaina and Kaanapali on the Island of Maui, and but one for the District of Koolauloa and Waialua on the Island of Oahu.

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible as a Representative of the people, unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-one years; who shall know how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language; who shall understand accounts; who shall have been domiciled in

the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election; and who shall own real estate within the Kingdom of a clear value, over and above all encumbrances, of at least five hundred dollars; or who shall have annual income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars, derived from any property or some lawful employment.

ARTICLE 62. Every male resident of the Kingdom, of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent, who shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws in the manner provided for electors of Nobles; who shall have paid his taxes; who shall have attained the age of twenty years; and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall know how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language (if born since the year 1840), and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that district; provided, however, that the requirements of being domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and of knowing how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in this Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, if they shall register and vote at the first election which shall be held under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 63. No person shall sit as a Noble or Representative in the Legislature unless elected under, and in conformity with, the provisions of this Constitution. The property or income qualification of Representatives, of Nobles and of Electors of Nobles may be increased by law; and a property or income qualification of Electors of Representatives may be created and altered by law.

ARTICLE 64. The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

ARTICLE 65. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and not less than two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any Judge of the Supreme Court or any other Court of Record may be removed from office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislature shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the Legislature.

ARTICLE 66. The Judicial Power shall be divided among the Su-

preme Court and the several inferior Courts of the Kingdom, in such manner as the Legislature may, from time to time, prescribe, and the tenure of office in the inferior Courts of the Kingdom shall be such as may be defined by the law creating them.

ARTICLE 67. The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of this Kingdom, and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 68. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex officio* President of the Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and shall exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him; his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court on appeal. Should the Chief Justice ever be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the King shall be President of the Court of Impeachment during such trial.

ARTICLE 69. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ARTICLE 70. The King, His Cabinet, and the Legislature shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 71. The King appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record. Their salaries are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 72. No Judge or Magistrate shall sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 73. The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting, to vote, or to hold office under any department of the Government, or to sit in the Legislature, namely: Any person who is insane or an idiot, or any person who shall have been convicted of any of the following named offenses, namely: Arson, Barratry, Bribery, Burglary, Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Felonious Branding of Cattle, Forgery, Gross Cheat, Incest, Kidnapping, Larceny, Malicious Burning, Manslaughter in the First Degree, Murder, Perjury, Rape, Robbery, Sodomy, Treason, Subornation of Perjury, and Malfeasance in Office, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King and restored to his civil rights, and by the express terms of his pardon declared to be eligible to offices of trust, honor and profit.

ARTICLE 74. No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any salary from any other Government or Power whatever.

ARTICLE 75. The Legislature votes the Appropriations biennially, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the two preceding years, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the

two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 76. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom."

ARTICLE 77. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

ARTICLE 78. Wherever by this Constitution any Act is to be done or performed by the King or the Sovereign, it shall, unless otherwise expressed, mean that such Act shall be done and performed by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet.

ARTICLE 79. All Laws now in force in this Kingdom shall continue and remain in full effect until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, are null and void.

ARTICLE 80. The Cabinet shall have power to make and publish all necessary rules and regulations for the holding of any election or elections under this Constitution, prior to the passage by the Legislature of appropriate laws for such purpose, and to provide for administering to officials, subjects and residents the oath to support this Constitution. The first election hereunder shall be held within ninety days after the promulgation of this Constitution, and the Legislature then elected may be convened at Honolulu upon the call of the Cabinet Council, in extraordinary session at such time as the Cabinet Council may deem necessary, thirty days notice thereof being previously given.

ARTICLE 81. This Constitution shall be in force from the 7th day of July, A. D. 1887; but that there may be no failure of justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the power to them granted. Such officers shall take an oath to support this constitution, within sixty days after the promulgation thereof.

ARTICLE 82. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on its journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the next election of Representatives and Nobles; and if in the next Legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Compared with recent laws, and revised.

FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.

Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Books printed in Hawaiian.

Catechu. (See Tanning.) Coats, copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metal.

Diplomatic Representatives.—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.

Foreign Navies.—All supplies when imported and used as such.

Foreign Whalers.—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of Section 569 of the Civil Code.

Gold and Silver coins.

His Majesty.—All goods or other articles imported for his use.

Hawaiian Government.—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the government.

Hawaiian Whalers.—Oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.

Iron.—All pig iron and plate iron of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness and upwards.

Models of inventions, if not fitted for use.

Oak bark. (See Tanning.)

Oil, bone, &c. (See Hawaiian Whalers.)

Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.

Philosophical, chemical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.

Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Specie. (See Gold and Silver coins.)

Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.

Tanning, certain material used in.—Oak bark, catechu and other substances containing "tannin."

Tools of trade, professional books and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.

Yellow metal. (See Copper.)

FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

[When properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the nearest port of shipment.]

Agricultural implements; animals.

Bacon; bags (cotton or textile manufactures); beef; bells; books; boots and shoes; bran; bricks; bread and breadstuffs of all kinds; brass cocks; brushes; bullion; butter.

Cement; cheese; coal; cordage; copper and composition sheathing; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; clocks, if without glass and of wood; cutlery.

Doors, sashes and blinds.

Edging, embroidery (if of cotton); eggs; engines and parts thereof.

Fish and oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour, furs.

Grain; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton); guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; hardware; harness; hay; hides, dressed or undressed; hoop iron.

Ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; nails; spikes and bolts; rivets, brads or sprigs; tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); lard; leather, and all manufactures thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime.

Machinery of all kinds; meal and bran; meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; mitts (if cotton); mattresses (all except hair).

Nails; naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper); purses (if of leather); picture frames; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton); paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum; oils, illuminating or lubricating; organs; pianos; melodeons; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; pork.

Rice.

Salt; shooks; shoe horns (if of iron or steel); skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; staves and headings; starch; stationery; soap; sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; textile manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture either upholstered or carved, and carriages; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under treaty into the United States, see page 48.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol, and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gall..	\$10 00
Alcohol. Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, per gall.....	3 00
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and other fermented beverages below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, per dozen reputed quarts	40
per dozen reputed pints	20
per gallon in bulk.....	15
Ammunition, per cent. ad valorem	10
Bitters. (See Brandy and Wine.)	
Brandied fruits. (See Brandy.)	
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, per gallon.....	3 00
Brittania ware and fancy metal ware, per cent. ad val.....	10
Candles, per cent. ad val.....	10
Carriages of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.....	10
Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Crockery and glassware of all descriptions, per cent. ad val..	10
Cigars and cheroots, per M. \$10.00 and per cent. ad val.....	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars per cent. ad val.....	25
Coffee. The product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per lb.....	03
All other, per cent. ad val.....	10
Cordials. (See Brandy and Wine.)	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent. ad val.....	10
Firearms, per cent. ad val.....	10
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent. ad val.....	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.	10
Gin. (See Brandy.) Liqueurs. (See Brandy.)	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent. ad val.....	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent. ad val.....	10
Hoop skirts, per cent. ad val.....	10
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.....	10
Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, per cent. ad val.....	10
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Matches of all kinds, per cent. ad val.....	10

Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent. ad val.	10
Molasses and syrups of sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per gall.	10
All other, per cent. ad val.	10
Opium. (See Specific List.)	
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent. ad val.	10
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty), powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent. ad val.	10
Playing cards, per cent. ad val.	10
Ribbons, not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.	10
Peppermint. (See Brandy.) Perfumery. (See Brandy.)	
Porter. (See Ale.)	
Rice; The product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, cleaned, per lb. 1½c., in the husk per lb.	01
All other, per cent. ad val.	10
Silks, satins and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, per cent. ad val.	10
Sugar,—the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, per lb.	02
All other, per cent. ad val.	
Silverplate, plated ware or gilt ware, per cent. ad val.	10
Soaps, per cent. ad val.	10
Tea, per cent. ad val.	10
Toys, per cent. ad val.	10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent. ad val.	15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Whiskey. (See Brandy.)	
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, in all other wines, cordials and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above twenty-one per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gallon	2 00
Wines. Champagne, Sparkling Moselle and Sparkling Hock, per dozen reputed quarts.	3 00
per dozen reputed pints.	1 50
Wines. Claret, Rhine wine and other light wines, bitters and cordials under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for, per dozen reputed quarts.	40
per dozen reputed pints.	20
per gallon in bulk.	15

Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise of whatever description, imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following:

SPECIFIC LIST.

China tobacco, per lb.....	\$ 50
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent. ad val.....	25
Candies, per cent. ad val.....	25
Camphor trunks, per nest of four.....	2 00
Camphor trunks, per nest of two.....	1 00
China matting, per roll.....	2 00
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per dozen pair.....	3 00
Opium. . 15 per cent. ad val. and \$1.00 per tin of ½ lb each.	
Pipes and pipe fixtures, per cent. ad val.....	25
Peanut oil, per cent. ad val.....	25
Fireworks and firecrackers, per cent. ad val.....	25

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any of the custom houses of this kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY.

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U. S. Consul or Consular Agent at the port of shipment.]

Arrow-root; bananas; castor oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For list of articles of American product admitted free under the treaty from the United States, see page 45.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

The Almanac and Annual is made up to November to be issued in time for the December mails. All articles, advertisements, and corrections intended therefor, should be reported to the publisher by the end of October.

Address,

THOS. G. THURM,

Publisher, Honolulu.

THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The object of this paper is to give a mere glance at the objects named in the title, to direct and assist any who desire to make researches into the vegetable and animal kingdoms as here existing.

BOTANY.

"Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands," forty-four plates printed in water colors and described by Mrs. Francis Sinclair, Jr., of Kauai, published by Sampson, Low & Co., London, lithographed in colors by Leighton Bros., of Drury Lane, containing faithful representations of forty-five flowering plants, with brief descriptive letter-press accompanying each. The list embraces ten trees, thirteen climbers and vines, thirteen shrubs and nine other plants. Care has been taken to secure the native names of each, to which Sir Joseph D. Hooker has added the botanical names.

The artist-author modestly disclaims any pretention to exhaustiveness of the new field entered upon; but she has, nevertheless, issued a tribute to Hawaii that residents, visitors and students alike are deeply grateful for. Thos. G. Thrum is agent for the sale of the work in these islands.

"The Flora of Hawaii," a comprehensive work by the late Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, is now in course of publication in Heidelberg, Germany, and promises completion early next year. This long contemplated work has been looked for with considerable interest, from the known character of the author and his careful study of the botany of these islands during the past thirty years.

"The Enumeration of Hawaiian Plants," by Horace Mann, from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, published in Cambridge, U. S. A., 1867, gives a satisfactory account of the phenogamous plants of the islands, and of some branches of cryptogamous plants. Frequent reference will be made to his work in the following notes.

It is quite probable that the recent exotic plants outnumber the native; and the writer was present at the islands before the introduction of very many which are now disseminated through the group, and have evidently come to stay. Without further notice of phenogamous plants I will turn to the cryptogamous plants. At the head of this class are:

FERNS.—In the work of H. Mann above referred to, he numbers 116 species, mostly without descriptions. In the "Synopsis of Hawaiian Ferns," by Edward Bailey, compiled chiefly from Hooker, and published by Thos. G. Thrum, in Honolulu, 1883, 119 species are described, besides varieties. Many are credited by various authors to the islands which no one has seen here; but many have been introduced of late and are spreading.

About one-half of our ferns are of three genera, viz.: *Asplenium*, 33 species; *Aspidium*, 16; and *Polypodium*, 19. Eleven genera have one species each; two have two each; three have three each; one has four; two have five; and one has six, and one seven. A part are confined to the islands, but many are common to other countries. Those distinctly Hawaiian are of *Acrostichum*, 3 species; *Aspidium*, 7; *Asplenium*, 12; *Blechnum*, 1; *Cheilanthes*, 1 (though that is doubtful); *Gleichenia*, 1; *Hymenophyllum*, 4; *Lindsaya*, 3; *Marattia*, 1; *Polypodium*, 12; *Pteris*, 4; *Sadleria*, 2; and *Schizea*, 1. Many bear cultivation well, though some do not, and can only be seen growing in their mountain homes. Some, like *Gleichenia*, entangle the feet of the mountain-climber, some are trees twenty or thirty feet high, and some are among the smallest of ferns. They are found in all situations, from the crevices of arid rocks, and the dry, sandy plains, to the deepest dell among the mountains, and at all altitudes.

MOSSES AND HEPATICÆ.—In Thrum's Almanac for 1877 is the most complete catalogue accessible of "Hawaiian Mosses and Hepaticæ," prepared by D. D. Baldwin, Esq., of Lahainaluna. He enumerates 92 species of mosses and 73 of hepaticæ. Of the mosses *Hypnum* comes in for a large share of the species.

LICHENS.—On my catalogue are 136 species and varieties of lichens of these islands, of which a few are new. H. Mann has 133. Probably a great many remain unnoted, especially of the smaller species. They are found on rocks, trunks and branches of trees, and on ground destitute of grass; and, in some cases, even among grasses.

The most abundant genera are *Parmelia*, 10 species; *Cladonia*, 8; *Graphis*, 11; *Pannaria*, 7; *Buellia*, 7; *Lecanora*, 7; *Physcia*, 10; *Sticta*, 9; and after that *Stereocaulon*, *Thelotrema*, *Usnea-barbata*, *Placodium*, *Pertussaria*, *Peltigera*, *Leptogium*, *Biatoria*, etc. They are found in greatest perfection on the trunks of trees whose thrifty growth is arrested, whether as cause or effect of their growth is uncertain. A few are found only on rocks or dead wood. Most of those on rocks can only be detached with a piece of rock by hammer and

cold chisel. They, like the ferns, are found at all altitudes; but, unlike them, they abound in the open country.

There are probably many microscopic species which have hitherto been overlooked. Certainly they are great enemies to microscopes and other magnifying glasses, corroding them unless much care is used to keep them clean, and insinuating themselves between "hermetically sealed" glasses. Such glasses should not be used in a damp, tropical climate; every part should be accessible.

The marine lichens, which spread over rocks in the edge of the sea, have not received the attention they deserve.

ALGÆ.—An extensive list of the marine algæ of the islands, by J. E. Chamberlain, now deceased, was published in Thrum's Almanac for 1881. He enumerates 112 species, but assumes that the catalogue is far from complete. He suggests that a full catalogue might number over 200. Each alga has its annual season of growth, which, in many cases, is short, and a collector can only secure specimens of all by continuing his researches in any locality for the entire year. They are mostly torn from their place of growth and washed ashore by storms. Mr. Chamberlain gives valuable information for collectors in the article above referred to.

I sent a considerable collection to Rev. A. B. Hervey of Taunton, Mass., who promised to send me their names, but hitherto they have not been received.

The fresh water algæ, which are numerous and very interesting, as well as those found on moist earth, have not, so far as I know, been studied by any one; but they offer an inviting field, many of them possessing the power of motion, and being elegant studies for the microscope.

CLUB-MOSSES OR LYCOPODIACEÆ.—H. Mann enumerates two *Psilotum*, eleven *Lycopodium* and four *Selaginella* as native to the islands. They are found at the bases of mountains or mountain forests; often in elevated regions. They grow in crevices of rocks, forks of trees, or among other crowded plants on the ground.

MARCHANTIÆ.—This green and succulent cryptogam is spread over very wet rocks and banks of earth in shady places. There are several well defined species, but as they shrivel badly in drying, they do not much tempt the collector. Some of them send up long stems with a beautiful umbel of fruit or flowers; but they do not appear to have been much studied.

FUNGI.—This extremely varied family abounds in the islands, but has hitherto been treated with great neglect, except by the thrifty housewife, who cares less, however, for the science of the mould which attacks her dainties than how she may be well rid of it.

Some beautiful fungi are found in the deep forests; and the edible one, so much collected by Chinese, abounds on kukui trees in a certain stage of decay. Some others are edible, but their propagation is not attended to. One species gives off its spores in a little cloud about once every two minutes. What may be called internal fungi sometimes attack trees, causing their destruction. This may be the cause of the destruction of the koa forests now so extensively going on. I suspect, also, that the breadfruit itself is sometimes so affected.

DIATOMS.—I have not found any fossil diatoms, but the living ones are found in considerable abundance and variety, both marine and fresh water kinds. So far as I know they all grow upon algæ, and the fresh water *Draparnaldia* is every season loaded down with *Synedra robusta*, etc. The most interesting genera of the marine diatoms are *Aulacodiscus*, *Triceratium*, *Biddulphia*, *Coscinodiscus*, etc. They are all found on a very few species of algæ—mostly on one—from which they may be detached by violent agitation in water. They are accounted vegetables, though some of them have motion.

CHARACEÆ.—I do not certainly know of more than one species of this interesting plant, or *Nitella*, though it is thought there are several. The *Nitella* is common in kalo patches, marshy ponds, etc. *Batracospermea* are also found.

ZOOLOGY.

QUADRUPEDS. These were exceedingly few before the white man came; rats, mice, bats, dogs and hogs being the principal, if not the only ones. But all desirable ones have since been added.

BIRDS.—The same remark, to a degree, may be made of birds. A very full account of the ornithology of the islands, by Sanford B. Dole, Esq., of Honolulu, may be found in *Thrum's Almanac and Annual* for 1879. The native birds are disappearing, but in numbers foreign imported birds are more than supplying their place.

REPTILES.—These are few; on land one species of lizard and a few of the gecko—how many I do not know—probably three or four. There are turtles in the sea, though they are not abundant. There

are no serpents, toads or frogs, though futile attempts have been made to introduce the latter.

FISHES.—These are very numerous and interesting. Probably Dr. C. H. Wetmore of Hilo, Hawaii, is as well informed as any one in this branch of the natural history of Hawaii. Some attempts have been made at importing fish for stocking our fresh water ponds, and an abundance of goldfish may be had, and some other varieties of carp.

MOLUSCÆ.—D. D. Baldwin, Esq., of Lahainaluna, is authority on land shells, having made a business of collecting and mounting them for sale. In the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL of last year he gave a very full paper thereon. Rev. S. E. Bishop and Mr. J. S. Emerson of Honolulu have considerable acquaintance with the sea shells. But I do not know who is authority for fresh water shells, which do not offer great variety.

Among land shells the genus *Achatinella* is distinctively Hawaiian and numbers very many species. Most of these have disappeared from the island of Maui, but are, for the first time, found on the island of Hawaii. Some foreign shells, mostly helix, have become disseminated.

CORALS.—I am not aware that any very extensive collection of the species of coral has been made, though they abound in many localities, and are not inaccessible. A warmer climate would undoubtedly show more.

Sponges are also in considerable variety, but they offer more of interest to the scientist than to the utilitarian.

Of *Holothurians* there are, at least, four species. They are the *Biche-de-Mer* of commerce; the native name is *loli*.

The *Crustaceæ* are in abundance and variety.

Entomology offers a large field for research. There is a native Grass-hopper, and a very troublesome one has been imported. The species of *Butterfly* are not numerous, and of them some are recent importations. But one native species is beautiful. There are, perhaps, half-a-dozen species of *Dragon Flies*. The common fly is in large variety, and in places it abounds.

Mosquitoes also, in at least two species, do what they can to

curse mankind for the entire twenty-four hours. Mosquitoes were introduced in 1826 from Mexico by the ship Wellington, at Lahaina.

Fleas abound, especially in dry, elevated places.

Lice of several kinds were abundant formerly, and may yet be found.

Aphis and Coccus are in myriads; but species of the latter sometimes disappear, and new ones come. But there are some small animals which prey on the aphis, excepting the "mealy" aphis which seems determined to stay.

Of Beetles, except the very small ones, the variety is limited. But of them the "cane-borer" is most important, and other weevils are also troublesome.

The Lady Bug, recently arrived, is doing good work in destroying aphis.

Cockroaches are in variety and abundance.

There is some variety in Centipedes and Millipedes. The common venomous centipede was introduced about 1836 and can now be obtained in any desirable quantity.

A very few small, and nearly harmless Scorpions have also been introduced.

But the Arachnidæ (Spiders) are very numerous and in some variety, though the varieties are not numerous.

Ants are in variety; most are small and some are venomous.

The Termite has probably come among us.

Angle Worms abound.

The species of Wasp are mostly of recent importation, so the Bumble or Carpenter Bee.

A vast variety of small animals, both by sea and land, I cannot pretend to classify, but there is room for much research in that direction. What go under the general name of Animalculæ are in great abundance and variety, and offer an endless field of research. In fact, I suspect we have some not found elsewhere.

Rotifers abound. I have seen four species. Foraminiferæ are not plenty, but some are beautiful. Spiraliidæ of two species also. New kinds of animals present themselves in almost every field of the microscope.

E. BAILEY.

HAWAIIAN WORDS FOR SOUNDS.

An interesting subject for investigation is the difference noticeable in different languages in representing sounds by words. The contrasts and similarities, brought out by comparing two such different languages as the English and the Hawaiian, indicate a fruitful field for further investigation, as the results obtained are brought under the more systematic classification and wider generalizations of comparative philology. Nothing more is attempted in the present monograph than a brief, popular statement of some of the Hawaiian peculiarities in its onomatopoeic words, its imitations or representations of sounds.

The general word for sound in Hawaiian is *leo*, though more correctly speaking this is our English voice. It has its affinity, doubtless, with *olelo*, speech or language, and *elelo*, the tongue. Conversation has its more exact equivalent in *kamailio*, or if it be a dialogue *kike*. If this last should be the saucy rejoinder of a child to a parent, or of the servant to the mistress, it would be *pakike*. *Pule* is the word for prayer, though as the mutterings of certain incantations constituted the prevalent worship of the old heathenism, it is not a matter of astonishment that a lunatic in Hawaiian is *pupule*. The old priests knew something of ventriloquism, *hooleleleo*, and could make the *akua* speak from under the altar, to the dismay of the frightened worshippers. The gossip of which Hawaiians are even more fond than the generality of mankind is *niania*, while news is *nuhou*, the first syllable indicating a mixture of Hawaiian and English notions in these days of newspapers. *Lono* is the word for tidings, messages of special importance; while rumor, or common fame, that Virgil so aptly describes in his well-known lines, is *wawa*. The confused talk of a multitude is *walaau*. The sound of the *kapa* mallet, once universal throughout the islands from early morning to darkening night, *koekoele*, is also applicable to the not infrequent sounds of the matrimonial squabble or quarrel of husband and wife, whose wedlock is often compared by the Hawaiians to the tying together of cat and dog. Fault-finding, with its angry feeling beneath, *huhu*, finds fitting designation in the word *ohumu*, while the general feeling of dissatisfaction and displeasure is, with equal forcibleness, called *kunukuu*; chiding, or nagging, is *unkunuku*.

Sullenness is *nunuha*. Backbiting speech has its equivalent in the epithet *akiaki*, similar in meaning to our English word.

The Hawaiians are fond of oratory, or *talkee-talkee*, as the Chinese would call it. To *paipai* is to tell another what he ought to do; while instruction, the other element of preaching, is *haiiao*, the common name for a sermon, in distinction from an address, *haiolelo*. Our palaver is *palauolelo*—talking, and not doing. The braggart is not unknown in Hawaii-nei, and his style of talk is *kaena*; if with abundant gesticulation, it is *liki*. The Hawaiians are adepts also in a peculiar lingo, not exactly like the thieves' talk in the London slums, but used often for as vile purposes, and known as *kake*. To stammer, or stutter, is *uuu*, while to be dumb is *aa*. To sit silent is *mumule*; while babbling is *namunamu*, applied to the use of a foreign language not understood by the listener, as well as to rapid, indistinct articulation. There is no such epithet as mincing talk, for it is not often that one finds even affected modesty in Hawaiians. As there are no sibilants there is no hissing or lisping; but whispering has a very appropriate Hawaiian designation, *hawanawana*. The clicking sound heard in Hawaiian speech, owing to an occasional dropping of an obsolete *k* sound, is called *kai'i*.

In contrast with these words for speech in its various forms, we often hear the word *kulikuli* in bidding children or grown people to keep still, and be quiet. The word for the rapt attention, the solemn hush of a listening assembly is *eehia*, that has in it an eerie sound, as the Scotch would call it. Some of the old words, with which prayers were closed, like *elieli*, *kapa*; or *amama*, *ua noa*, have some such signification probably as the amen with which we close our Christian prayers. The Hawaiians are averse, as a general thing, to loud noises and obstreperous, rude talk. Gentleness in speech and manners is popularly expressed by *waipaha*, smooth as water when undisturbed. Wailing for the dead, or the tearful crying for lesser troubles, is *uwe*, or if long protracted, *kaniuhu*, or *kumakena*, the mourning one often hears in passing by the house where the dead lie awaiting burial.

All musical sounds come under the general designation *kani*, with which may be compared the Latin cantus, our chant. Cantillation specifically, in Hawaiian style, is *olioli*, in distinction from *mele*, which has more of melody than the simple recitative. In singing, there are different qualities of voice recognized. *Ikuwa*, full and strong; *nahenahe*, with silvery clearness, or mellifluous sweetness.

The zephyr, that blows softly, is *ahe*, while the common blowing of the wind is *puhi*, like our English puff, perhaps. The strong blast, that strikes like a blow, is *pa*. Other qualities of voice are distinguished as *hanapilo*, hoarse; sharp or shrill, *oi*; a steam whistle is *oeoe*; a screech or scream is *henehene*. The *hula* timbrel is *kuolo-kani*; the drum, *pahukani*; its booming sound, *kaeleloi*; the whistling of the nasal flute, *hookio*; any flute-like sound, *palali*; while thrilling sounds, quick vibrations, are *kapalili*. On the *ukeke*, the Hawaiian jewsharp, the Hawaiian Blondin produces calls and cries that the listener comprehends as distinctly as one reads and understands the letter he has received from a friend.

Sounds that are not musical, with various irregular vibrations, have their specified designations. *Halulu* is thundering; its vibrating peal is *nakulu*; its long reverberation, *hakui*. *Kupinai* is an echo. Snap has almost identical letters with our English word, but reversed, *pana*. This denotes also the regular beat of the pulse. The re-duplicated form, *pupanapana*, distinguishes the pistol, with its pop, from the musket, *pupoohiwi*, carried on the shoulder. A crackling sound in rapid succession is *nakeke*; *paapaaina*, the crackling of oily wood on fire, is a word also applied to the snapping noise of the fire-cracker, *pau-pauhu*. Boots once commanded higher prices if they had plenty of squeak, *uiui*, so that the proud wearer could not but be noticed as he stalked late into meeting up to the front rows of worshippers. The Hawaiians have a word, too, to distinguish the peculiar sound a man makes when he walks with his boots full of water, *upiu-pi*. *Kukala*, stand and call, the old Hawaiian word for proclamation, is now applied to the auctioneer's cries, as he dollars off his wares. *Kikeke* is to knock. Tolling of the bell, a modern sound, has its specific Hawaiian equivalent, *kanike*. The old conch shell, *pu*, that in early missionary days hung at the chapel doors to summon the neighborhood to the services of worship is seldom heard now. *Ole* is speaking through a trumpet. What we call halloo is *hoo-ho* in Hawaiian. *Ki-he* is to sneeze; *nono*, to snore—often confounded by foreigners with *noonoo*, which means in Hawaiian meditate, or consider. To scratch is *neke*; *nau* is our English word gnaw; to smack the lips, *muki*; to suck, *omo*; swallow, *moni*; *olaola* is gargling, or the gurgling sound in deglutition; *hawewe* is a rattling or clattering sound; *kunu* is to cough; hiccough is *maule-awa*, but this is probably confounded with heart-burn.

Water plays a very important part in human life; but while the

waves of the briny deep constantly wash these shores, there are few babbling brooks or purling rivulets. The mountain torrent or cataract, *kahawai*, rushes down the hill-sides; but we seldom find the river, *muliwai*, in whose bed remains a constant, flowing stream. To squirt water is *ki*; to pour it, *ninini*; to sprinkle, *kāpīpi*. The pattering of rain-drops is *paka*, or *lokuloku*; while the gentle dripping would be called *nakulukulu*. The dashing of the waves is *uha*; the rippling, *ne*; the murmuring, *kamumu*.

When we come to animal sounds, we must remember that the fauna of the Hawaiian Islands is very limited. Of quadrupeds there were the hog, *puaa*—or in other Polynesian dialects, *puaka*, our pork; the dog, *ilio*; rat, *iole*; and the lizard, *moo*, which figures in Hawaiian legends, much as does the dragon on the yellow flag of China. Horses have been introduced, called *lio*, from their staring eyes, when thrown overboard from ships and landed on the shore. With strange confusion of our English names, *hoki*, Hawaiian-English for horse, means mule; and *miula* is Hawaiian-English for jackass, which sometimes get its proper title *kekake*. But the Hawaiians have words of their own for the horses' neigh, *ihihiki*, and snort *ha'u*. Cows were also early brought to these islands; their lowing is *umo* in Hawaiian; their bellowing, *uwo*. The cat is called *owau*—we all know why, who have ever heard a caterwaul, though both its mewling and purring are called *niao*. Rats abounded, but the squeal, *wiwi*, of the native rodent is heard no more, supplanted by his more formidable congener, the Norway rat. The Malay fowl was here when Captain Cook came, and crowed his *ooo* then as now; the hens did their cackling, *pukaka*, and Chanticleer his clucking, *pukoko*, in prehistoric ages probably as clamorously as now. The Hawaiian geese, however, do not know what it is to hiss, as their name, *nene*, is utterly unlike our idea of what hissing is. The duck, in Hawaiian, *kaka*, does as much quacking here as elsewhere. The dog has his bark, *oaoa*—Hawaiian for bow-wow; his yelp, *na*; and his growl, *nunulu*. The hog has his grunt, *hu*, and hoggish men their *uka*. *Alala* is the word for the bleating of sheep, and for the cries of the young of all animals. The chirp or twitter of birds in Hawaiian is *io*; their peep, *pio*. The owl, *pucō*, has his hoot, *ke'u*; the turkey gobbles, *kolokolo*; the dove cooes, *nunu*, as he woos his mate. Many Hawaiian birds have their names from their peculiar cry—*alaui*, *ao*, *alala*, *elepaio*, *uan*, *ulili*, *kioea*, *kolea*, etc.

Full of superstitious notions, as an uncivilized race must be, it is not strange that as night lets fall its sable curtain, mysterious sounds come out of the darkness. These are the *uhini*, or the *unihipili*—ghosts that people the shades of night. Other such sounds, as the strident cries of the cricket, the Hawaiians persist in attributing to certain singing tree-snails, *pupukanioe*.

C. M. HYDE.

North Pacific Missionary Institute, Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1887.

TABLE OF IMPORTANT HAWAIIAN EVENTS.

Continued from the ANNUAL of 1876.

- 1875 October 16, Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Cleghorn born.
- 1876 June 17, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States concluded, and ratified by the Senate August 14.
- September 18, First cargo ex *Cyane*, from the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, entered at Honolulu.
- October 13, Mrs. L. G. Thurston, last of the Pioneer band of missionaries died at Honolulu, aged nearly 81 years.
- November 8, Kapiolani Park Association organized.
- 1877 January 2, Stamp Act came into operation.
- January 31, Resignation of Hon. E. H. Allen as Chief Justice; Hon. C. C. Harris succeeding.
- February 2, Departure of His Ex. E. H. Allen as Minister Resident at Washington.
- February —, Lava outbreak from summit crater of Mauna Loa; flow running down in Kona, discharging in the sea near Kaawaloa.
- March 13, Death of H. R. H. Chas. Kanaina, aged 78 years.
- March —, Death of Rev. B. W. Parker, of the 1833 band of missionaries; aged 74 years.
- April 9, H. R. H. Wm. Pitt Leleiohoku, heir apparent to the throne, died, aged 22 years.
- April 12, H. R. H. Liliuokalani proclaimed heir apparent.
- May 10, Tidal wave throughout the islands, with loss of life at Hilo.
- July 4, Hamakua-Haiku water works opened.
- July 23, Telegraph from Haiku to Makawao opened.

- 1877 August 14, Hawaiian steamer *Likeli* arrived from San Francisco.
October 12, Import duties increased to 25 per cent.
December 18, Esplanade fire; losses \$258,700.
- 1878 January 18, Centennial celebration at Honolulu and Lahaina of Cook's discovery of the islands.
January 28, American bark *H. N. Carleton*, from Hong Kong, with 380 passengers, went ashore on Molokai, becoming a total wreck.
June 1, Bishop & Co.'s New Bank opened its doors.
August 26, Death of Rev. D. Dole at Kapaa, aged 70 years.
November 3, British bark *Eskbank*, from Glasgow, with full cargo of machinery went ashore off Diamond Head; part of cargo saved.
- 1879 March 1, Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association organized.
June 2, First Chinese Church, Honolulu, organized.
July 1, First successful artesian well boring, at Honouliuli, Ewa.
July 16, Capt. Jas. Makee died, aged 67.
July 17, Kahului and Wailuku railroad, Maui, opened.
December 31, Corner stone of New Palace laid.
- 1880 January 4, Corner stone of the Masonic Building, Honolulu, laid.
May 1, Eruption of Mokuaweoweo.
August 4, Want of confidence in the Wilder Ministry defeated in the Legislature by a vote of 32 to 10.
August 14, Moreno Cabinet appointed.
August 16, Indignation mass meeting at the dismissal of the Wilder Ministry and the appointment of Moreno to power.
August 18, Second mass meeting; Celso C. Moreno dismissed from the Cabinet.
September 4, Death of Mrs. Fanny Young Naea, mother of Queen Emma, aged 74 years.
September 27, Appointment of a new Ministry, with W. L. Green as Premier.
October, Bell telephone system introduced in Honolulu.
November 5, Eruption of Mauna Loa, with flow running towards Hilo.
- 1881 January 20, Departure of His Majesty Kalakaua and suite on a tour of the world.

- 1881 February 2, Smallpox introduced from China per steamer *Meifoo*.
April 8, Corner-stone of Lunalilo Home laid.
July 2, Death of Chief Justice Harris, aged 59 years.
August 9, Lava flow from Mauna Loa ceased at the edge of the Waiakea Plantation, Hilo, fifty miles from its source.
October 29, Return of His Majesty per U. S. S. *Benicia*.
November 5, Hon. A. F. Judd appointed Chief Justice.
- 1882 January 1, Hawaii enters the Universal Postal Union.
March 20, Planters' Labor and Supply Company organized.
March —, Kohala Railroad, Hawaii, opened.
May 20, Gibson Ministry appointed.
July 25, Hawaiian Agricultural Society formed.
September 28, Corner-stone of Y. M. C. A. Building laid.
October 11, British ship *Niagara*, with full cargo of wheat, lost at entrance of Honolulu harbor.
Opening of Lunalilo Home.
December 2, Rev. Titus Coan, missionary at Hilo, died, aged 81 years.
- 1883 January 1, death of His Excellency E. H. Allen, Minister Resident at Washington, aged 79 years.
Marine Railway, Honolulu, inaugurated.
February 12, Coronation of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani.
February 15, Unveiling of the Statue of Kamehameha I.
April 10, British S. S. *Madras*, from Hong Kong, with smallpox on board, is refused quarantine.
May 1, Inter-island postal money order system inaugurated.
May 15, Death of H. R. H. Ruth Keelikolani, at Kailua, aged 58 years.
June —, First Annual Fair of the Hawaiian Agricultural Society held at the foot of Alakea street.
July —, Libel suits against the *Pae Aina*, *Hawaiian Gazette* and *Saturday Press*, in which the freedom of the press was maintained.
Portuguese immigration from the Azores inaugurated.
August 8, Arrival of Oceanic Company's new steamship *Mari-posa*, from San Francisco, inaugurating a semi-monthly line with that port.

- 1883 December 16, First installment (\$130,000) of the new Hāwaiian silver coin received from the San Francisco Mint.
- 1884 January 1, Postal Money Order service with the United States inaugurated.
- January 14, The new Hawaiian silver coins put into circulation.
- June 7, Celebrated "Bank Charter" protest in mass meeting.
- August 12, Death of Rev. W. P. Alexander, of the Mission Band of 1832, aged 79.
- October 17, Death of Mrs. B. Pauahi Bishop, the last descendant of the Kamehamehas.
- Death of Princess Kekaulike, sister of Queen Kapiolani.
- 1885 January 31, Mrs. Lowell Smith, of the Mission Band of 1833, died, aged 76 years.
- Japanese immigration inaugurated.
- February 7, Rev. S. C. Damon, Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu since 1842, died, aged 70 years.
- March 15, Arrival of new missionary steam barkentine *Morning Star* from Boston.
- April 25, Queen Dowager Emma died, aged 49 years.
- June 23, New route via Keauhou to the Volcano opened by the Wilder S. S. Company.
- July 18, Liliuokalani excursion party to Nihoa, per steamer *Iwalani*, returning on the 26th.
- August 26, Postal Money Order service extended to England.
- 1886 March 6, Earthshocks with falling of the lakes of Kilauea, and entire suspension of volcanic activity.
- April 18, Great fire in Honolulu, destroying nearly all of China town, much business property, and the Bethel Church.
- June 23, Volcanic activity at Kilauea resumed.
- September 20, Annexation of Ocean Island by Hawaii, naming same Moku Papapa.
- November 16, Grand celebration of fiftieth anniversary of His Majesty Kalakaua's birthday.
- December 26, Departure of Hawaiian Embassy to Samoa.
- 1887 January 15, Lava flow from summit crater of Mauna Loa, running through Kahuku, Kau, to the sea.
- February 2, Death of Princess Likelike, aged 36 years.
- April 12, Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani and suite depart for England via the United States, per S. S. *Australia*.

- 1887 April 22, The celebrated "*Madras case*," tried before a jury, results in damages against the Government of \$22,943.
- June 30, Mass meeting of citizens, requesting of the King the dismissal of the Gibson Ministry, and a new Constitution.
- July 1, New Cabinet appointed; W. L. Green, Premier.
- July 6, New Constitution signed by the King.
- July 27, Return of Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani and suite.
- August, Division of Honolulu into nine wards for enrollment and voting purposes under the new Constitution; organization of clubs and a Central Committee of Delegates in the formation and interests of a Reform Party.
- August 14, Meeting of first General Convention for nomination of Nobles for island of Oahu, and Representatives for Honolulu.
- September 12, First elections throughout the islands under the new Constitution; Reform party candidates elected throughout.
- November 3, Special session of the Legislature under the new Constitution convened.
- November 29, Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States extended for seven years, with right of entrance to Pearl River harbor, for a coaling and repair station, to American vessels.
- November 30, Death of Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith at Koloa, Kauai, aged 77 years.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THEIR SITUATION, DISCOVERY, PROGRESS, ATTRACTIONS, ETC.

Pleasant for situation are the Hawaiian Islands, located as they are between the meridians $154^{\circ} 30'$ and $160^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich, and between parallels $18^{\circ} 40'$ and $20^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, possessing as they do the general attractive characteristics of tropical groups, in the belt of the N.E. trade winds, and having a perfection of climate. They are within easy sail from San Francisco, distant 2000 miles, and in the route of the Australian, New Zealand and San Francisco line of steamers. Honolulu is the principal port and capital, situate

on the island of Oahu. It possesses a safe harbor within a coral reef, and has excellent wharf and storage facilities.

The islands of the group are twelve in number, four of which are but barren rocks, while of the remaining eight, the four larger ones, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai are agricultural and pastoral, while Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolawe are pastoral almost exclusively. The following comprehensive table will show their relative areas, population, etc. :

NAMES.	Highest point of Elevation.	Length. Miles.	Breadth. Miles.	Areas in statute sq. miles	Acres.	Population.
Hawaii.....	13,805	90	74	4,210	2,500,000	24,991
Maui.....	10,032	48	30	760	400,000	15,970
Oahu.....	4,060	46	25	600	360,000	28,068
Kauai.....	4,800	25	22	590	350,000	* 8,935
Molokai.....	3,500	40	7	270	200,000	2,614
Lanai.....	3,000	17	9	150	100,000	
Kahoolawe.....	1,450	11	8	63	30,000	.....
Niihau.....	800	20	7	97	70,000	.....

* Including Niihau.

The islands are of volcanic origin, with coral reef formations on parts of nearly all the islands, but entirely circling none. As shown in the above table the larger ones are mountainous and lofty, but their height is a gradual and not a precipitous one, owing to the breadth of base from which each of the important mountains rise.

Discovered by Gaetano about 1542; re-discovered by Cook in 1778 (which cost him his life February 14, 1779); visited by the ill-fated La Perouse; the philanthropic Vancouver, and other noted voyagers representing nearly all the civilized nations on the globe, the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands have ever since held a fascinating charm over readers and travelers, not only from the lamented incident attending their re-discovery, but the favorable impressions of land and people with which each visitor has been imbued. The rapid progress of Christianizing and civilizing the Hawaiian people is of historical record as almost without parallel, and is a proof of the kindly disposition of a race that were so free of vicious and barbarous habits, even in their dark days of heathenism, as to win lasting friendship with all voyagers, as attested by their writings. If with such a people there is the charm of tropic life, and where, as a recent United States official visitor records "the climate of the Islands is the climate of Paradise," is added the additional attraction of the largest extinct crater, as also the largest active volcano, in the world, there is little to wonder at the mystic spell that prevails in circles where Hawaii and her natural attractions are spoken of.

The commercial, as also the political importance of Hawaii have attracted the attention of enterprising Americans and Europeans for the development of her resources. The protection and impetus given through the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States have been felt in all industries throughout the Islands, and its acknowledged benefits to the Pacific Coast trade have shown the value of the reciprocal bond. Under it Hawaii has expended the bulk of all her gains for improvements of sugar machinery; changed her slow sailing fleet of coasters for steamers that ply to all ports of the group; established railroads at principal points; besides building up a city of substantial public and commercial buildings that are in marked contrast with the tropic homes in the valleys and on the plains adjacent, nestled amid a luxuriance of foliage, so suggestive of restful repose from exciting cares.

And while the islands generally, and Honolulu in particular, have been undergoing this change, her commercial relations with the world have been as progressive. The two or three lines of sailing packets that used to suffice, with their passages of from ten to twenty or more days from San Francisco, are now strengthened by direct monthly steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, as also the monthly call, both ways, of their Australia, New Zealand and San Francisco line of steamers, all of which vessels make the trip in seven days between this port and San Francisco, and oftentimes less. These boats, fitted with every comfort for passengers, and officered by courteous and experienced men, make it a pleasure trip in every sense of the word. The natural consequence has been to encourage in a marked degree the travel of tourists and others, whether in pursuit of health, pleasure or profit. And it is but the beginning of what these Islands are destined to attract when the facts of our climate and natural attractions become known to the intelligent traveling public.

MARINE CASUALTIES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1887.

November 16, 1886.—Schooner *General Seigel*, Sanders, which left this port September 1st, on a shark-fishing expedition, went ashore at Midway Island through the parting of her cables, and became a total loss. After several months' privations, quarrels, and unfortunate reduction of their number, the remainder of the crew

(leaving the mate behind) reached the Marshall Islands in an open boat, after a twenty days' voyage, from which point two of the men returned hither by the *Lilian* December 6, 1887.

Dec. —, 1886.—Hawaiian bark *Thos. R. Foster*, from Departure Bay for this port with coal, meeting with very heavy weather, became water-logged, and was beached at ———, Vancouver's Island, and became a total loss. The crew, after much suffering, were subsequently rescued by the Indians.

Jan. 2, 1887.—American bark *Ceylon*, on the passage from Honolulu to San Francisco lost several sails through heavy weather.

Jan. —, 1887.—German bark *Hydra* from Hongkong for Honolulu returned to port dismasted.

Jan. 16, 1887.—Bark *Centurion* from Newcastle, N.S.W., for this port with 400 tons coal drifted on to the rocks at North Head, and after being pulled off, sank.

Jan. 18, 1887.—American barkentine *Wrestler* grounded inside the lighthouse on leaving port for San Francisco, but got off with the aid of the tug and proceeded on her voyage without damage.

Jan. 31, 1887.—Alarm of fire on schooner *Waioli* from the explosion of a lamp in the forecabin; extinguished with but slight damage.

Feb. 8, 1887.—Schooner *Canute* returned to port with loss of foresail and jib through heavy weather off Kohala.

Feb. 8, 1887.—Schooner *Mary* also returned to port with a broken windlass and loss of anchor and chain, sustained while getting under weigh at Kohala.

Feb. —, 1887.—American bark *Caibarian* on the voyage from this port to San Francisco encountered very rough weather; lost a number of sails, stove bulwarks and sprung the rudder head.

Feb. 15, 1887.—Steam tug *Eleu* ran into one of the pilot boats off the harbor, tearing off one end of the boat and giving all hands a salt water bath.

Feb. 11, 1887.—American brig *Selina* on trying to make the port of Hilo the wind died away and a heavy swell setting in drove her ashore near Paukaa, and became a total loss. Passengers and crew and part of cargo saved.

Feb. 14, 1887.—American bark *Julia Foard* from Departure Bay for this port put into San Francisco, 57 days out, in distress, having sprung a leak and lost a suit of sails off Cape Flattery.

Feb. 23, 1887.—American bark *Forest Queen* lost two anchors and

chains and slipped her moorings at Mahukona during a spell of heavy weather.

Feb. 25, 1887.—Steamer *J. A. Cummins* ran ashore at Koolau, but was got off with but slight injury.

March —, 1887.—Schooner *Malolo* capsized off Lanai through a sudden squall. The vessel keeled over and filled rapidly. Through one of the boats being loose on deck, the crew got to shore with the exception of one man, who was drowned.

March —, 1887.—American barkentine *St. Lucie*, on the voyage from New York to Honolulu, encountered heavy weather, losing jib-boom, sails, etc., injuring steering gear and jettisoning part of her cargo.

April —, 1887.—Steamer *Surprise* touched the reef at Kuau, Maui, injuring the rudder slightly.

May 3, 1887.—Argentine Republic bark *Guillermo* arrived in distress, 39 days from Puget Sound, en route to Callao, Peru. She was subsequently sold, repaired, and put into the Hawaiian lumber trade and re-named the *J. A. King*.

May 10, 1887.—Schooner *Emma* grounded on Kauai, but sustained little or no damage.

May 21, 1887.—American brigantine *Claus Spreckels* and schooner *Nettie Merrill* collided off Diamond Head, resulting in injury to the latter's mainsail.

May 26, 1887.—German bark *Hercules* capsized inboard at the wharf, after discharging cargo, but was righted again with but slight damage.

Aug. 15, 1887.—Schooner *Mana*, Nilsson, which left this port July 29th with returned Gilbert Island laborers, went ashore on the west side of Nukunau and broke in two. One man was killed or drowned, and one woman seriously hurt in trying to get to land; the rest reached the shore safely. The captain and most of the crew returned to Honolulu by the *Lilian* December 6, 1887.

Aug. 30, 1887.—American bark *Caibarian* carried away her jib-boom, and while rigging a stump jibboom the second mate and a sailor fell overboard. The sailor was rescued but nothing was seen of the officer.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEMORABLE MASS MEETING
HELD AT HONOLULU, JUNE 30, 1887, AND
HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

We, the citizens, residents and tax-payers of Honolulu, acting, as we firmly believe, in sympathy with and in behalf of all rightminded citizens, residents and tax-payers of this Kingdom, and being assembled in mass meeting in the city of Honolulu, on the 30th day of June, 1887, do resolve as follows:

1—That the administration of the Hawaiian Government has ceased, through corruption and incompetence, to perform the functions and afford the protection to personal and property rights, for which all Governments exist.

2—That while some of the evils of which we complain cannot be at once adequately redressed, and their recurrence prevented, and many others are incurable except by radical changes in the present constitution; yet there are some evils which we feel must be remedied at once, before a permanent reform movement can be inaugurated with any reasonable prospect of success.

3—Holding these views we request of the King:

First—That he shall at once and unconditionally dismiss his present Cabinet from office, and we ask that he shall call one of these persons, viz: W. L. Green, Henry Waterhouse, Godfrey Brown or M. P. Robinson to assist him in selecting a new Cabinet, which shall be committed to the policy of securing a new constitution.

Second—That Walter M. Gibson shall be at once dismissed from each and every office held by him under the Government.

Third—In order, so far as possible, to remove the stain now resting on the throne, we request of the King that he shall cause immediate restitution to be made of the sum, to wit: Seventy-one thousand dollars (\$71,000), recently obtained by him in violation of law and of his oath of office, under promise that the persons from whom the same was obtained should receive the license to sell opium, as provided by Statute of the year 1886.

Fourth—Whereas, one Junius Kaae was implicated in the obtaining of said seventy-one thousand dollars (\$71,000), and has since been, and still is, retained in office as Registrar of Conveyances, we request, as a safeguard to the property interests of the country, that

said Kaae be at once dismissed from said office, and that the records of our land titles be placed in hands of one in whose integrity the people can safely confide.

Fifth—That we request a specific pledge from the King—

(1) That he will not in the future interfere directly or indirectly with the election of representatives.

(2) That he will not interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation or legislators.

(3) That he will not interfere with the constitutional administration of his Cabinet.

(4) That he will not use his official position or patronages for private ends.

Resolved, That Paul Isenberg, W. W. Hall, J. A. Kennedy, W. H. Rice, James A. King, E. B. Thomas, H. C. Reed, John Vivas, W. F. A. Brewer, W. B. Olesen, Cecil Brown, John Ross, J. B. Atherton, are hereby appointed to present the foregoing resolutions and requests to the King; and said Committee is hereby instructed to request of the King that a personal answer to the same be returned within twenty-four hours of the time when the same are presented; and to further inform the King that his neglect to answer the same within said time will be construed as a refusal of the said requests.

Resolved, That said Committee, in case of the King's refusal to grant our requests, or in case of his neglect to reply to the same, is authorized to call another mass meeting at this place on Saturday, July 2d, at 2 P. M., to further consider the situation.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY.

To Honorable Paul Isenberg and the Gentlemen composing the Committee of a Meeting of Subjects and Citizens.

GENTLEMEN:—In acknowledging the receipt of the Resolutions adopted at a Mass Meeting held yesterday and presented to Us by you, We are pleased to convey through you to Our loyal subjects as well as to the citizens of Honolulu, Our expression of good-will and Our gratification that Our people have taken the usual constitutional step in presenting their grievances.

To the first proposition contained in the resolutions passed by the meeting, whose action you represent, We reply that it has been substantially complied with by the formal resignation of the Ministry, which took place on the 28th of June, and was accepted on that date;

and that we had already requested the Hon. W. L. Green to form a new Cabinet on the day succeeding the resignation of the Cabinet.

To the second proposition, We reply that Mr. Walter M. Gibson has severed all his connections with the Hawaiian Government by resignations.

To the third proposition, We reply that We do not admit the truth of the matter stated therein, but will submit the whole subject to Our new Cabinet and will gladly act according to their advice and will cause restitution to be made by the parties found responsible.

To the fourth proposition, We reply that at Our command Mr. Junius Kaae resigned the office of Registrar of Conveyance on the 28th day of June, and his successor has been appointed.

To the fifth proposition, We reply that the specific pledges required of Us are each severally acceded to.

We are pleased to assure the members of the Committee and our loyal subjects, that We are, and shall at all times be anxious and ready to co-operate with our councillors and advisers, as well as with our intelligent and patriotic citizens in all matters touching the honor, welfare and prosperity of our Kingdom.

Given at Our Palace this first day of July, A. D., 1887, and the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

KALAKAUA REX.

RETROSPECT FOR THE YEAR 1887

Hawaiian history has been made rapidly and far more satisfactory during the period under review than for many years past. Events have crowded each other so closely that we can but briefly summarise them for these pages.

In pursuance of the "Primacy of the Pacific" policy of the late Government an Embassy was sent to Samoa in December of last year, with treaty-making powers. A vessel was purchased later and fitted out as a naval training ship and sent thither to duly impress the untutored savage, and terrify the encroaching foreign powers. But, as was to be expected, the project proved so disgraceful and expensive that both Embassy and ship were recalled, the foreign policy scheme abandoned, and the Hawaiian navy became a thing of the past.

At the close of last year the Supreme Bench of the Kingdom was increased from three justices to five, according to the last session's

law, the additional two being sworn in December 29th. At the present writing the indications are that the number will be reduced again, a law to that effect being favorably considered by the Legislature now in session.

Mauna Loa treated the residents of Kau to a lava flow January 16th, accompanied with frequent and severe earthquakes. The outbreak occurred well up on the south-western slope of the mountain at a point known as Pohakuohanalei, and ran through Kahuku to the sea. The grand sight induced several excursion parties thither, special trips of steamers being required for the accommodation of the excursionists. But on the 31st the eruption ceased as suddenly as it had occurred. The crater of Kilauea was reported sluggish and inactive during the flow from the summit crater, but it has been steadily increasing in activity since, and seems to have resumed the vigor it had prior to the suspension of activity that occurred March 6th, 1886.

April 12th Queen Kapiolani and H.R.H. Liliuokalani, accompanied by their Excellencies J. O. Dominis and C. P. Iaukea, and several attendants, left the islands for a visit to the United States and England, and were present to take part in Queen Victoria's Jubilee commemorative services in London. The political disturbances here helped to hasten the Royal party's return, as they reached home again July 26. They were the recipients of much attention abroad, and the friends of Hawaii, in Boston, did much in honor of the royal party.

Readers of the ANNUAL for the past few years will have noticed the steady departure of the government policy from the national motto, "Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono,"—the life of the land endureth in righteousness. Extravagance of administration, incompetency in many departments of the public service, and total disregard of the will of the people were marked features. This unfortunate state of affairs was plainly recorded in our last issue, and the passage of the Act to license the sale and use of opium, there referred to, was subsequently rendered doubly obnoxious by the notorious bribery attending the disposal of the license. Public opinion felt so outraged by the national disgrace that steps were taken, at first secretly, but later with open organized effort, to end such a condition of affairs and seek the establishment of a government that would render impossible any repetition of the evils against which taxpayers had so long protested in vain. The movement, known later as the League, won adherents throughout

all the islands. Revolutionary expressions were occasionally indulged in, and members of the League, and others provided themselves with arms as a precaution in view of the armed defenses of the Palace and threats of the National party against any attempt to secure the people's rights. Public opinion had become so open and determined that, under its pressure, the Ministry resigned June 28th. Various efforts were made to form a new Cabinet, none of which, however, claimed public confidence. Under this excited state of affairs, and Gibson still in possession of his portfolio, a public mass meeting was called by a committee of citizens, for June 30th at 2 p.m., at the Armory of the Honolulu Rifles, and a grand gathering took place. The Honolulu Rifles were ordered out on guard at 1 p.m. for the preservation of law and order, while members of the League were detailed in squads to important points for service in case of necessity. All places of business were closed and people of all nationalities gathered, some 2500 in number, and joined enthusiastically in the protest against the regime of maladministration with the utmost unanimity and with perfect order. Resolutions (see page 69) demanding a reformation of government were passed without a dissenting voice.

During the meeting a note from the King was read, intimating his desire 'to call the Hon. W. L. Green to form a Cabinet acceptable to the respectable and responsible majority of the people, and offered to concede to such Administration any guarantees which might reasonably be required of him under the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom.' But the people now demanded more, viz., a new Constitution and less royal interference with the people's rights; and at the close of the meeting the Committee immediately waited upon the King with the resolutions, and left them for his consideration and written reply. Detachments of the Rifles and the League guarded the town through the night, and for two or three days later.

The following day, July 1st, the King called in the English, French and Portuguese Commissioners and American Minister, to advise with him upon the situation, and to whom he tendered the government in trust. The offer was declined, the choosing of W. L. Green, as Premier, for the selection of a new Ministry promising a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. During the afternoon the new Cabinet was announced, consisting of W. L. Green, Finance; Godfrey Brown, Foreign Affairs; L. A. Thurston, Interior; and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General. Later, the King forwarded a favor-

able reply to the Citizens' Committee—(see page 69). This virtually ended the "bloodless revolution," though no little uneasiness prevailed while awaiting the new Constitution, which was the first duty of the Ministry to secure, and in the careful preparation of which several members of the League took an important part. After its revision by the Judiciary of the Kingdom, it received the signature of the King on the evening of July 6th, and was proclaimed the next day.

The Boards of Health, Education and Immigration met with early re-construction, as also several other branches of the public service.

July 1st, Messrs. W. M. Gibson, and F. H. Hayselden were placed under arrest, and, after several remandings from the charge of embezzlement, it was withdrawn by the Attorney-General on the 11th, and they were released from custody. The day following W. M. Gibson took his departure for San Francisco on the *J. D. Spreckels*, and F. H. Hayselden resigned the assessorship for Honolulu, to which he had been appointed.

The Ministry gave early attention to the duties under the new Constitution for registration of voters and the holding of elections. Honolulu was divided into nine electoral wards, which facilitated the work in this city. At the same time the Reform Party effected thorough organization with its ward meetings, Central Committee and General Convention, patterned somewhat after the American system. The Convention for the nomination of Nobles for Oahu, and Representatives for Honolulu, met at the Music Hall, in this city, August 14th. Mr. W. C. Wilder was elected chairman, and the following platform was unanimously adopted :

Whereas, In convention assembled, we deem it fitting that a declaration be made of the principles of the Reform Party of Hawaii-nei;

And Whereas, We recognize that the shameless extravagance and reckless policy of the recent Government have brought the Hawaiian nation into deserved disgrace;

And Whereas, It is necessary that the national honor be redeemed by securing a radical reform of the Civil service, we do hereby declare our adherence to the following :

PLATFORM.

1. That all unnecessary offices in the Government be abolished, and that excessive salaries be curtailed.
2. That the principles of rigid economy be applied to every department of the Government.
3. That provision be made for the liquidation of the national debt.
4. That as soon as practicable the rate of taxation be reduced, and that the revenue of the Kingdom be turned into channels of internal improvement.
5. That the autonomy and independence of the Kingdom be preserved.

Political meetings were the order of the day, and much interest was manifested throughout the islands. The advocates of reform were rewarded by a complete victory of their tickets for Nobles and Representatives (save one) throughout the islands. This first election under the new Constitution took place September 12th. A special session of the Legislature was convened November 3d, and has transacted a vast amount of important work. The committee work of the House has also been strong, and the whole is in marked contrast to the work of our law-makers for many years past. Much attention has been given to the English loan question, and the law amended to meet difficulties that had arisen in relation to the bonds for the £200,000 already subscribed for through, and paid in by, the London Syndicate. Much needless controversy thereon has occupied a portion of the local press, but the Committee of the House to whom the bill was referred, as also the Cabinet, believe in keeping faith with the subscribers, and not allow side issues of expenses thereon, yet to be satisfactorily explained, effect the country's credit.

The foregoing conditions of political affairs have naturally had their effect upon the trade of the islands. The year has been notably marked for its dullness, notwithstanding an increased amount of sugar exports and continued activity in building. An offset to the larger sugar crops has been the low rates that have ruled; but with the commencement of the new crop, at present writing, prices are rising and perhaps through the influence, or in consequence of the Sugar Trust recently formed in New York, this improvement in prices may be maintained throughout the year. There had been large plans laid for local enterprises this year and London capitalists were ready to take hold of and aid the Hilo-Hamakua Railroad project of Hon. S. G. Wilder, the consolidation of Hilo Plantations of Mr. F. H. Austin, and the Colonization and Railroad scheme of Mr. B. F. Dillingham. With the news of the revolution some parties conceived and published the absurd rumour that the change of government meant repudiation of the bonds for the loan which had just been placed. This has naturally delayed matters, but all are said to be in a position to be immediately floated as soon as the Government's new bonds are delivered in London.

The following comparative table of imports for the nine months ending Sept. 30, shows a slight falling off from the total for the same

period of 1886. The table of exports on page 20 shows our export values for the same period of 1887 :

Jan. to Sept. 30.	Value free by Treaty.	Goods and Spirits Dutiable.	Spirits and Goods Bonded.	Free by Civil Code.	Specie.	Totals.
1886.....	\$2,107,653 46	\$1,008,617 13	\$207,273 72	\$202,001 15	\$716,102 60	\$4,324,646 06
1887.....	2,035,808 69	1,161,855 77	205,889 82	189,410 74	617,300 66	4,210,265 68
Decrease	72,843 77	.....	.....	12,590 41	98,801 94	114,380 38
Increase.....	.....	63,238 64	5,617 10	.....	.....	.....

* Of these amounts spirit values are as follows : Paying duty \$81,859 13, and bonded \$99,656 44 ; a total of \$181,515 57 for nine months.

The Customs revenue for the nine months ending Sept. 30, from all sources was \$440,706 88, against \$437,846 27 for the corresponding period of 1886. This slight gain has been mainly from the increase in dutiable imports. The passenger movements for this same period of 1887 show a total of 1,887 arrivals, and 1,822 departures. Passengers in transit for the same time have been 1,624. For these figures we are indebted to Collector-General A. S. Cleghorn and his courteous staff.

Honolulu has been free of disastrous fires for the year. The building improvements, previously referred to, consist of *The Friend* Building, Damon Block, and Hoffschlager Building on the old Bethel lot ; the Thomas Block on King street, from Castle & Cooke's to the corner of Nuuanu street ; the McInerny Block, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, occupying the whole of the old Snow property ; and adjoining it, on Fort street, W. E. Foster is completing his new building. Castle & Cooke's store has also been modernized by improvements and repairs. Brewer's new block on Hotel street, now in course of erection, will materially improve that part of the city. All the above buildings are two-storied brick. The McInerny Block is a creditable edifice both to owner and builder, and will, on completion, be the handsomest business block in the city. The Kamehameha School, referred to in our last, is so far completed as to commence its services for Hawaiian boys, though the main building is yet to be erected. At Punahou a new building for the President's residence has been added this year. On King street, beyond Thomas Square, the fine residence of Mr M. Hyman shows a new style for cottage homes.

Reference was made in the last ANNUAL to plans for a new edifice for the Bethel congregation on the corner of Richard and Beretania streets. This has been abandoned through the union of the Fort Street and Bethel Churches as a new organization, under the name

of the Central Union Church, which was consummated November 13, 1887. The question of an edifice for the new Church may be one for consideration in the near future.

Temperance work in this city received great help by the arrival of Richard T. Booth, temperance orator, from the Colonies in January. He held nightly services for the foreign population at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and instituted the Blue Ribbon feature here with the pledge system. Before his departure he gave three or four services to Hawaiians. At the close of his mission a Blue Ribbon League was organized, and its Saturday evening musical and literary entertainments at the Y. M. C. A. Hall have become one of the features of the week. This has been followed by similar bands among the natives throughout the islands by Miss Mary Green, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and it is believed that the cause of temperance has advanced steadily throughout the year.

Among the important events to record for the year is the definite settlement of the renewal of the Treaty of Reciprocity for seven years, with the right of entry to Pearl River harbor, and the establishing of coaling and repair stations for vessels of the United States. This renewal was signed in Honolulu October 29th, and in Washington November 9th, and published here on the 29th of same month.

The chapter on marine casualties (page 65) gives our usual record of such events. The coasting service has met with several losses, mainly from the fleet of the Pacific Navigation Company. The number in the service remains about the same as reported last year. The last addition to note is the new steamer *Kaala*, for the Oahu trade. The carrying trade with San Francisco has been so steady as to call for an exchange of several veterans in the service for new ones. The new barkentine *S. G. Wilder* and bark *C. D. Bryant* are fine specimens of marine architecture, and are destined to be favorites with the traveling public.

The record of the "dear departed" from among the old residents and prominent personages for the year seems more than usual, as we have to note, in this city, Princess Miriam Likelike, Prince Edward, Mrs. E. Thrum, Mrs. A. Severance, Mrs. J. McKibbin, Mrs. George Morris, G. W. Pilipo, William Gulick, and Judge A. Fornander. In San Francisco: Mrs. S. B. Stoddard, Mrs. E. O. White, H. McIntyre, and Mrs. Captain Oat. On Maui: J. J. Halstead, H. Turton, R. Newton, and J. C. Kirkwood. In Hilo: S. L.

Coan, J. D. Mills, and Captain John Worth. At Panaluu: Jacob Holck; and at Koloa, Kauai, Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith.

The weather record for the year has been uniform, with a good rainfall well distributed throughout the islands, excepting in one or two localities. The rains of last winter were abundant, and the showers through the summer have been so frequent that there has been very little restriction upon the use of water from the reservoirs in this city. During November, Honolulu experienced the highest rainfall in its record for one week, viz: 18 inches.

A great time and labor saving improvement has been invented and introduced into several plantations this year in the Automatic Vacuum Cleaning Pans of Mr. Alexander Young, of the Honolulu Iron Works of this city, for the cleansing of juice during the process of sugar boiling. It is reported to be giving charming results wherever it has been adopted.

Among the events of the year to be noted, also, is the inauguration by the Government of the setting apart certain lands for homesteads and offering same to bona fide settlers on easy terms, in accordance with the law to that effect passed three or more years ago.

The naval vessels visiting our port this year have been rather more than the usual annual number. Several have made lengthy stays which have been very acceptable, giving a feeling of security to foreign interests in this city, and adding interest to our social circles. Of American there have been the *Adams*, *Vandalia*, *Juniata* and *Mohican*; of British, the *Caroline*, *Conquest*, *Wild Swan* and *Cormorant*, and the Russian ship *Vitiaz*.

The celebrated "*Madras case*" came to trial at the April term and resulted in a verdict against the Government of \$22,943 25 and interest. At the October term the first breach of promise suit before our courts, in the case of *Mrs. Howard-St. Clair vs. W. M. Gibson*, was brought, resulting in a verdict of \$10,000. An appeal was noted, but the case was compromised for \$8,000 and the appeal withdrawn.

December 9th, the Royal veto was exercised on two laws abolishing the office of Governors, and to provide for the discharge of their duties. The question of its legality without being countersigned by one of the Cabinet Ministers aroused no little public discussion. On the 12th, after a lengthy debate in the House, it was deemed illegal by a vote of 38 to 11, and a committee of thirteen appointed, with the Ministers, to so inform the King. He has referred the question

to the Supreme Court. The House, meanwhile, awaits the decision and the King's reply; and, if called upon to take action on these vetoed bills, they will likely be passed by a large two-thirds majority, since the manner of this exercise of the royal prerogative unknown to, and against the advice of, the Cabinet, indicates a return of irresponsible government features not desired.

HISTORY OF UMI—HIS BIRTH AND HIS YOUTH.

[From Prof. W. D. Alexander's translation from the French of Jules Remy's "Tales of a Venerable Savage."]

Umi was the son of Liloa, a great chief, who reigned over the whole island of Hawaii in the sixteenth century, and Akahikameainoa, a woman of the plebian order, who lived in Hamakua. He was kept in profound ignorance of his rank until he was 15 or 16 years old. The child developed rapidly, became vigorous, and attained to a royal stature. In his plays with his companions, and in his pastimes as a young man, he always bore off the palm. He was also a great eater. In short, Umi was a perfect kanaka and an accomplished fighter, who made his comrades suffer the proofs of it. During this time he formed a deep and intimate friendship with two peasants of the neighborhood—Koi, of Kukuihaele, and Omokamau, who became his *aikane*. Liloa then held his court at Waipio in all the barbaric splendor of the period. Besides a considerable crowd of attendants, he had around him priests, prophets, nobles, and his only son named Hakau. His palace was made merry night and day by the wild evolutions of the dancers, and by the music of the resounding calabashes. He had left Akahikameainoa certain tokens or pledges as a souvenir of their relation, and a proof of the paternity of Umi. These objects she had secretly deposited in a place which is known even at the present day by the name of Hunananiho.

Meanwhile, Liloa had become old. Akahikameainoa, judging that the moment had arrived, invested Umi with the royal *malo*, the *nihopalaoa*, and the *lei*—emblems of power which the high chiefs alone had the right to wear. "Go," said she to him, "Go, my son, present yourself to King Liloa, your father, at Waipio. Tell him that you are his son, and show him as proofs of it these pledges

which he has left to me." Umi, proud of the revelations of his mother, departs immediately, accompanied by Koi and Omokumau. The palace of Liloa was surrounded by guards, priests, diviners and sorcerers. The tabu extended as far as the outer enclosure; death was the penalty for everyone who crossed its limits. Umi advanced boldly and crossed the threshold. Shouts and cries of death resounded in his ears from all sides. Without troubling himself, he continues his course and enters by the end door. Liloa was sleeping, wrapped in his royal cloak of red and yellow feathers. Umi stooped, and, without ceremony, uncovered his head. Liloa awaking, said, "Owai la kela?"—"Who is that?" "It is I," replied the young man, "its Umi, thy son"—and saying this, he displays his *malo* at the feet of the King. At this signal Liloa, rubbing his eyes, recognized Umi, and caused him to be proclaimed his son. Behold, then, Umi admitted to the rank of the high chiefs, if not the equal of Hakau, his eldest son, at least his prime minister by birth—his "intendant d'office." The two brothers lived at court on a footing of equality. They took part in amusements, tried the wrestle, drew the bow, plunged with ardor into all the noble exercises of the country and the time. The people belonging to the suite of Umi exercised themselves with those of the suite of Hakau in contests with the long spear (*pololu*), and the party of Umi always came off victorious, obliging Hakau to retreat in confusion.

Liloa feeling that his last hour was approaching, caused his two children to be summoned, and said to them: "Thou, Hakau, wilt be the chief; and thou, Umi, wilt be his man." This last expression is equivalent to viceroy, or prime minister. The two brothers bowed, as a sign of assent. The old chief resumed: "Do thou, Hakau, respect thy man; and do thou, Umi, respect thy sovereign. Hakau, if you have no consideration for your man—if you quarrel with him—I am not concerned about the consequences of your conduct. In the same way, Umi, if you do not render to your sovereign the homage which you owe him, it will be for you two to decide your fate." Soon after, having made known his last will, Liloa gave up the ghost. Umi, who was of a proud and independent character, foreseeing, no doubt, even then, the wickedness of his brother, would not submit to him, and refused to appear in his presence. Abandoning his share of power, he removed from Waipio in company with his two intimate friends, and retired to the mountains, where he gave himself up to the hunting of birds. Hakau then reigned

alone, and governed according to his caprice. Abusing his authority, he made himself feared, but, at the same time, detested by the people. He drew upon himself the censure of the principal servants of his father, whom he provoked by all kinds of humiliation and contempt. If he saw any one of either sex remarkable for their good looks he caused them to be tattooed in a frightful manner for his amusement. Meanwhile Umi, who had a taste for savage life, had taken leave of his favorites, and wandered alone in the forests and on the mountains. One day when he had descended to the shore at Laupahoe, he fell in love with a woman of the people and made her his companion, without anyone suspecting his high birth. Devoting himself then to field labor, he was seen sometimes tilling the ground, sometimes descending to the sea for fishing. By lavish offerings he knew how to flatter adroitly an old man by the name of Kaleihokuu, a powerful priest, who at last adopted him as one of his children. Umi always maintained himself at the head of the farmers and fishermen, and a considerable multitude recognizing his physical superiority, voluntarily enrolled themselves under his orders and those of his adopted father. They knew him only by the name of Hanai, foster-child of Kaleihokuu. Meditating probably at this time a way of gaining supreme power, Umi endeavored to attract to himself more and more of the sympathies of the people in whose labors he took an incredible part. The fields which Umi cultivated are to be seen even at the present day above Laupahoe, and near the sea can be seen the *heiau*, or temple, in which Kaleihokuu offered sacrifices to the gods. Hakau continued to reign, always without showing the least respect to the old officers of Liloa, his father. Two old men, high chiefs by birth, and highly honored during the preceding reign, had persisted in residing near the palace of Waipio in spite of the insults to which the nearness of the court exposed them. One day when they were hungry, after a long famine, they said to one of their attendants, "Go to the palace of Hakau; tell his majesty that the two old chiefs are hungry, and demand of him, in our name, food, fish and awa." The servant immediately went to the King's house to fulfill his errand. Hakau replied, accompanying his words with foul and insulting terms: "Go, tell those two old men that they shall have neither poi, nor fish nor awa." The two chiefs, on hearing the cruel reply, at first began to sigh over their lot, and to regret more bitterly than ever the time when they lived under Liloa.

Then rallying themselves, they said to their servant: "We have heard of the foster-son of Kaleihokuu, of his strength, his courage, and of his generosity. Without losing any time, go directly to Laupahoe, and say to Kaleihokuu that the two old chiefs desire to see his adopted son." The servant hastened to Laupahoe, where he acquitted himself of his orders. Kaleihokuu said to him: "Return to thy masters, and tell them they will be welcome, if they wish to come to-morrow to see my foster-son." The old men, at this news, prepared to start. On arriving at the dwelling of Kaleihokuu, they found nobody but a young man asleep on a mat. They entered, nevertheless, and seated themselves, leaning their backs against the partition-wall of the hut of pandanus. "At last," said they, sighing, "our bones are going to revive"—"Akahi a ola na iwi." Then addressing the man who was asleep, he said, "Are you, then, alone here?" "Yes," answered the young man; "Kaleihokuu is in the field." "We are," said they, "the two old men of Waipio, come expressly to see the foster-son of the priest." The youth rises without saying a word, prepares in haste a sumptuous repast—an entire hog, fish and awa. The two old men admired the activity and skill of the young man, and said, "At all events, if the foster-son of Kaleihokuu were as vigorous a fellow as that, we would live again." The young unknown served them food, made them drunk with awa, and, according to the custom of the age, gave up to them the women of Kaleihokuu, in order that his hospitality might be complete. The next morning the old men saw Kaleihokuu and said to him: "We have come hither to see your foster-son. May it please the gods that he be like that fine fellow who entertained us in your house, our bones would revive." "Well," replied the priest, "he who has entertained you so well is my foster-son. I had left him at the house on purpose that he might perform for you the duties of hospitality." The two old men, happy at what they learned, related to the priest and to his adopted son the ill-treatment which they received at the court of Hakau. No more was necessary to light at once the flame of war. At the head of a considerable multitude of people attached to the service of Kaleihokuu, Umi proceeds by forced marches to Waipio, and the next day Hakau had ceased to reign, having been slain by the hand of the vigorous foster-son of the priest.

II.—REIGN OF UMI.

Umi reigned in the place of Hakau. His two *aikanes*—Koi and Omokamau—had come to join him, and resided at his court. Piimaiwaa, of Hilo, was his most valiant warrior. “Ia ia ka mamaka kaua”—it was to him that the baton of war belonged; a figurative expression which denotes the general-in-chief. Pakaa was one of the favorites of Umi, and Lono was his *kahuna*. While Umi reigned upon the eastern coast of the island, one of his cousins, Keliikaloa reigned on the western coast, and held his court at Kailua. It was in the reign of this prince, about two centuries before the voyage of Captain Cook, that a ship -was wrecked at Keei, in the district of Kona, not far from the spot where the celebrated English navigator met with his death in 1779. It was then towards 1570 that men of the white race landed for the first time on the group. A man and a woman, having escaped from the wreck, landed upon the beach at Kealakekua. On reaching the shore, these unfortunates prostrated themselves upon the lava with their faces on the ground, whence arose the name of Kulou (bowing down), which is still borne by the place which was the witness of this scene. The shipwrecked foreigners speedily conformed themselves to the habits of the natives, who assert that there still exists in our day a family of chiefs descended from these two whites. Loeau, daughter of Liliha, is said to have been of this origin.

Keliikaloa, who reigned on the coast when this memorable event took place, was a wicked prince, who took pleasure in wantonly felling cocoanut trees, and devastating cultivated fields. His depredations led Umi to declare war against him. He took the field at the head of his army, accompanied by his famous warrior, Piimaiwaa, by his friends Koi and Omokamau, by his favorite Pakaa, and by Lono, his priest. He turned the sides of Mauna Kea, and advancing between this and Hualalai, in the direction of Mauna Loa, arrived at the great central plain of the island, with the intention of descending to Kailua. Keliikaloa did not wait for him, but, putting himself at the head of his warriors, he marched to encounter Umi. The two armies met upon the elevated plains, surrounded by the three colossi of Hawaii, at the place which is called Ahua a Umi. Two men of the slave class by the name of Loepuni, famous warriors of the party of Keliikaloa, fought with superhuman courage, and Umi was about to fall under their blows, when Piimaiwaa, coming to his aid, decided the victory for his side. Though history is silent in

regard to it, it is probable that the King of Kailua perished in the combat.

The victory completely rid Umi of his last rival in power. He reigned thenceforth as sole monarch on Hawaii. In order to transmit to posterity the remembrance of this remarkable battle, he caused to be erected on the battle-field, by the people of the six provinces, a singular monument composed of six polyhedral piles of lava collected in the neighborhood. A seventh pyramid was erected by the hands of his nobles and officers. At the centre of this enormous collection of stones, he built a temple, the traces of which are visible at the present day, so that the whole plan can be restored. The whole of this vast monument is called by the name of its founder, The Heaps of Umi (Ahua a Umi). Umi built another temple at the foot of Pohaku-Hanalei, on the coast of Kona, called Ahua-Hanalei. A third temple was also erected by him on the slope of Mauna Kea, in the direction of Hilo, at the place called Puukeekee. We recognize also the traces of the houses of Umi, covered with a large lava rock.*

They gave Umi the name of the *mountain king*. Tradition relates that he retired into the centre of the island from love of his people, and these are the reasons which explain the isolation to which he devoted himself. It was a settled custom in Hawaiian antiquity for the numerous attendants of the chiefs, when they traveled through a settlement to cut down cocoanut trees, devastate plantations, and commit all sorts of havoc injurious to the interests of the owners or

* NOTE.—The most curious fact that presents itself to the eye of the traveler in the ruins of the temples built by Umi is the existence of a mosaic pavement in the form of a regular cross, which traverses the enclosure in the direction of its length and breadth. This symbol is not found in the monuments anterior to this King, nor in those which are posterior to him. Involuntarily we see in this a proof of the influence of the two shipwrecked whites whose landing upon the island we have mentioned. May it not be inferred from the existence of these Christian emblems that towards the time when the great Umi filled the group with his renown, some shipwrecked Spanish or Portuguese sought to introduce the religion of Christ into the Islands. Kama, of Waihopua, in Kau, has transmitted to us by Napi an explanation of the four compartments which are observed in the temples of Umi, which are represented by the accompanying figure: But if we accept Kama's

The god Kaili.	The god Ku.
The Priest Lono.	Place of Umi.

opinion, it remains quite as difficult to explain why this peculiarity is observed in the monuments of Umi, and not in other *heiaus*, as for instance, Kupalaha, territory of Makapala; Mokini, at Puuepa; Aiaikamahina, near the sea at Kukuipahu; Kuupapaulau, towards the mountain in the same land. The remains of these four remarkable temples are found in the district of Kohala. We do not find in them the slightest trace of the division into a cross. The god Kaili—a word which signifies “the theft”—was not known before the time of Umi.

cultivators. To avoid a sort of scourge which attached itself to the steps of the monarch, Umi went and settled in the mountains, so that the depredations of the people of his house might not cause the tears of the people to flow. In this retreat Umi lived on the tribute in kind—with his retainers—which his subjects brought to him from all parts of the coast. During famine, his domestics scattered in the woods and collected the *hapuu*, a nutritious fern, which then took the place of poi. Meanwhile Umi did not pass all his life in the mountains. He came to live at different times on the shore of the sea at Kailua. He employed workmen from all quarters to hew stones which were to serve, some say, to construct a sepulchral vault, or, according to others, a magnificent palace. Whatever might be their destination, the stones were admirably cut. In our day the Calvinistic missionaries have employed them in building the great church at Kailua, without there being any necessity for cutting them anew. The hewn stones of Umi—"Pohaku kalai a Umi"—are to be seen at the present day scattered in different places. It is natural to suppose that for cutting these hard and very large stones, they used tools different from those of Hawaiian origin. Iron must have been known in the time of Umi, and its presence would be explained by wrecks of ships which the ocean currents might have drifted ashore. It is certain that it was known long before the arrival of Captain Cook, as is also shown by a passage from an old romance: "O luna, o lalo, kai, o uka, o ka hao pae, ko ke lii"—i. e., "What is above, below the sea, the mountain, and the iron that drifts ashore, belong to the king."

Umi, some time before his death, said to his old friend Koi: "There is no place, nor any possible means of concealing my bones. It is necessary that you should disappear from my presence. I am going to take back all the lands which I have given you around Hawaii, and they will think you disgraced. Do you then retire to another island, and as soon as you learn of my death, or that I am taken with a dangerous sickness, return secretly to carry off my body." Koi executed the will of the chief, his *aikane*. He returned to Molokai, from whence he hastened to set sail for Hawaii, as soon he heard of the death of Umi, landing at Honokahau. While setting foot on shore, he met a kanaka, in every respect resembling his beloved chief. He fell upon him, killed him, and carried him in the night to Kailua. Koi secretly entered the palace where lay the corpse of Umi; the guards were asleep. Koi carried off the royal

remains, and substituted in their place the corpse of the old man of Honokahau; then he disappeared with his canoe. Some say that he deposited the body of Umi in the great pali of Kahulaau, but they do not know the exact place; others say that it was in a cave at Waipio, at Puaakuku, at the top of a grand pali from which darts the water-fall of Hiilawe. From time immemorial it was the custom at Hawaii to eat the flesh (?) of high chiefs after death; then they collected the bones into a bundle and went and concealed them from sight. Generally, it was to a faithful servant, a devoted guardian, that the honor belonged of eating the flesh of his chief, from a sentiment of friendship—"No ke aloha." If they did not always eat the flesh of high chiefs and of distinguished personages, they always removed their bodies to bury them in the most secret caves, or most inaccessible places. But they did not take the same care of those chiefs who had been regarded as wicked during their lives. An old proverb on this subject is: "Aole e nalo ana na iwi o ke alii kolohe; e nalo loa na iwi o ke alii maikai." The high chiefs, before death, caused their most faithful servants to swear to conceal their bones so that no one could discover them. "I do not wish," said the dying chief, "that my bones should serve to make arrows to shoot mice, or fish-hooks." Hence it is very difficult to find the burial place of such or such an ancient chief. Mausoleums have been built in some places. It is said that nobles or kings are buried in them; but it appears that there are coffins without bodies, or that the corpses of common natives have been substituted for those of the personages in whose honor these monuments were erected.—*Maile Wreath*, June, 1864.

Honolulu is promised the luxury of electric light throughout the principal streets, in the near future, to take the place of her gasoline lamps. Poles have been erected at all street crossings, and the white wires have gleamed in the sunlight for some time past, while the building for the dynamo is being erected. The Works are situated well up in Nuuanu Valley, for the benefit of the water power with which to run it. The palace has been lighted by the electric light for over a year past, from works in the palace grounds; and at times its soft white light has been conveyed to the Hawaiian Hotel and grounds, as also to the Armory of the Honolulu Rifles, both of which are on adjacent blocks to the palace, but in different directions.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1885, TO JULY 1, 1886.

By C. J. LYONS, of the Government Survey.

BAROMETER.—Reduced to Sea Level.				THERMOMETER.				WIND.					RAIN- FALL.
MONTH.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	9 P. M.	AVE.	6	2	9	AVE.	DAYS N. to E.	DAYS E. to S.	DAYS S. to W.	DAYS W. to N.	
July	30.050	29.983	30.040	30.016	73.28	83.67	78.16	78.370	25	1	5	0	5.05
August	30.026	29.962	30.012	29.994	74.19	85.39	79.32	79.633	24	5	2	0	2.36
September	30.083	30.009	30.069	30.046	74.46	83.66	75.33	77.816	30	0	0	0	2.25
October	30.085	30.009	30.083	30.047	70.64	83.55	73.22	75.803	23	4	1	3	0.72
November	30.159	30.075	30.151	30.117	71.93	79.17	73.93	75.010	26	2	1	1	4.00
December	30.127	30.051	30.121	30.089	62.22	73.90	68.35	68.156	17	3	3	8	4.35
January	30.034	29.945	30.023	29.989	66.77	78.96	67.42	71.050	6	5	17	3	0.99
February	30.080	30.011	30.063	30.045	66.18	78.50	70.11	71.596	18	3	6	1	1.32
March	30.137	30.066	30.136	30.101	68.24	78.26	69.74	72.080	17	6	8	0	1.97
April	30.160	30.092	30.152	30.126	68.50	79.47	71.63	73.200	23	6	1	0	1.47
May	30.181	30.115	30.173	30.148	69.77	79.10	72.21	73.693	30	1	0	0	3.51
June	30.180	30.112	30.161	30.146	72.43	81.33	73.97	75.910	31	0	0	0	1.44
.....
.....	30.108	30.036	30.098	30.072	69.885	80.412	72.800	74.360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	36	44	16	29.43

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1886, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

By C. J. LYONS, of the Government Survey.

BAROMETER.—Reduced to Sea Level.					THERMOMETER.				WIND.				RAIN-FALL.
MONTH.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	9 P.M.	AVE.	6	2	9	AVE.	DAYS N. to E.	DAYS E. to S.	DAYS S. to W.	DAYS W. to N.	
July.....	30.154	30.092	30.128	30.123	73.73	82.65	75.00	77.13	31	0	0	0	1.04
August.....	30.108	30.071	30.077	30.089	72.09	84.58	75.39	77.35	30	1	0	0	1.95
September.....	30.084	30.020	30.059	30.052	74.03	83.50	79.10	78.88	28	2	0	0	6.09
October.....	30.102	30.040	30.090	30.071	73.74	81.97	78.93	78.21	26	3	2	0	2.40
November.....	30.097	30.059	30.104	30.078	68.88	80.13	74.44	74.48	15	8	5	2	10.48
December.....	30.115	30.051	30.125	30.083	63.21	78.87	72.35	71.47	19	6	5	1	4.95
January.....	30.089	30.017	30.077	30.053	64.87	76.09	71.42	70.79	21	6	4	0	7.18
February.....	30.000	29.932	29.992	29.966	66.46	75.36	69.64	70.49	17	2	9	0	6.02
March.....	30.090	30.018	30.073	30.054	65.22	76.06	69.10	70.13	28	1	2	0	2.66
April.....	30.086	30.021	30.083	30.053	69.03	79.67	71.83	73.51	20	4	5	1	3.75
May.....	30.076	30.018	30.066	30.047	70.06	77.03	72.42	73.71	24	3	3	1	5.80
June.....	30.055	30.000	30.042	30.027	71.50	80.93	74.03	75.49	28	2	0	0	1.64
Averages.....	30.088	30.028	30.076	30.058	69.402	79.737	73.638	74.259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....									287	38	35	5	53.96

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	NO. OF HANDS.	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Maguire,	78	T H Davies & Co.
East Maui Stock Co.*	Makawao, Maui,	W P A Brewer,	103	C Brewer & Co.
Eleele Plantation,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Dreier,	136	F A Schaefer & Co.
Faye & Co, H P*	Mana, Kauai,	.....	40	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	.....	148	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	.....	64	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	S W Wilcox,	96	H Hackfeld & Co.
Grove Ranch Plant'n Co,	Paia, Maui,	W J Lowrie,	175	Castle & Cooke.
Haiku Sugar Co,	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	504	Castle & Cooke.
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Ch Lehmann,	517	W G Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	C B Wells,	170	C Brewer & Co.
Hamakua Mill Co,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	154	T H Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	D Toomey,	175	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C Isenberg,	218	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hinds,	191	T H Davies & Co.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	D Foster,	309	C Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co,	Maui,	H Morrison,	1221	W G Irwin & Co.
Heeia Agricultural Co, L'd	Heeia, Oahu,	J Downey,	79	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hilea Sugar Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	H Center,	186	W G Irwin & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott,	532	W G Irwin & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Rickard,	194	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	180	C Brewer & Co.
Huelo Plantation Co,	Huelo, Maui,	Wm Turner,	93	W G Irwin & Co.
Horner & Sons, J M*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Wm Horner,	119	F A Schaefer & Co.
Horner, W V*	Lahaina, Maui,	C F Horner,	268	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hutchinson Plantation Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	H Center,	477	W G Irwin & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	J M Lydgate,	483	T H Davies & Co.
Ka'uahonu Co,*	Koloa, Kauai,	E E Conant,	16	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kamalo Plantation,	Molokai,	D McCorriston,	46	J McColgan.
Kaneohe Plantation,	Kaneohe, Oahu,	M Rose,	92	C Brewer & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co,†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	58	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co,	Kilauea, Kauai,	R A Macfie, Jr,	230	W G Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	70	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	C A Chapin,	415	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Kropp,	286	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kukiaiu Mill Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	40	T H Davies & Co.
Kukiaiu Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	130	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	Wm King,	60	T H Davies & Co.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	J M Lydgate,	253	J T Waterhouse.
Lidgate & Co, A*	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	.....	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,*	Lihue, Kauai,	Carl Isenberg,	370	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makaha Plantation,*	Waianae, Oahu,	J R Smith,	45	W G Irwin & Co.
Makee Sugar Co,	Kealia, Kauai,	Z S Spalding,	857	W G Irwin & Co.
Marsden, J*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J Marsden,	18	F A Schaefer & Co.
Meyer, R W	Kalae, Molokai,	R W Meyer,	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Niuli Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	139	T H Davies & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co,	Olowalu, Maui,	A Hanneberg,	149	W G Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm. Goodale,	169	C Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co,	Ookala, Hawaii,	J N Wright,	241	W G Irwin & Co.
Overend, R M*	Honokaa, Hawaii,	R M Overend,	51	H Hackfeld & Co.
Paauhau Plantation,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Moore,	275	W G Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	T S Kay,	40	F A Schaefer & Co.
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	E M Walsh,	412	Castle & Cooke.
Paukaa Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Jona Tucker,	63	C Brewer & Co.
Pioneer Mill,†	Lahaina, Maui,	Jas Campbell,	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Puehue Plant'n Co,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R Wallace,	145	T H Davies & Co.
Purvis & Co, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Purvis,	188	F A Schaefer & Co.
Princeville Plantation Co,	Hanalei, Kauai,	C Koelling,	210	C Brewer & Co.
Pepeekeo Plantation,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wong Tuck,	326	C Afong.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAAGER.	NO. OF HANDS.	AGENT
Paty & Parker,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,		40	F A Schaefer & Co.
Papaikou Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	J Colville,	274	Castle & Cooke.
Rickard, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Rickard,	57	F A Schaefer & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co,	Hana, Maui,	P M Rooney,	233	W G Irwin & Co.
Smith & Co, A H*	Koloa, Kauai,*		47	Castle & Cooke.
Star Mill Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G R Ewart,	131	W G Irwin & Co.
Thompson & Bros,*	Kohala, Hawaii,		30	M S Grinbaum & Co.
Union Mill Co,†	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Renton,	28	T H Davies & Co.
Waiakea Plantation,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C Kennedy,	854	T H Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	R Halstead,	143	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	A Ahrens,	260	H A Widemann.
Waihee Sugar Co,	Waihee, Maui,	P N Makee,	176	W G Irwin & Co.
Waikapu Sugar Co,	Waikapu, Maui,	W H Cornwell,	153	W G Irwin & Co.
Wailuku Sugar Co,	Wailuku, Maui,	D R Walbridge,	305	C Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	J A Cummins,	267	C Bolte.
Waimaea Sugar Mill,†	Waimaea, Kauai,	W D Schmidt,	40	H Hackfeld & Co.
Waipunalei Plantation,*	Hilo, Hawaii,	T Hinds,	52	T H Davies & Co.
Wilcox, A S*	Hanamaulu, Kauai.	A S Wilcox.	204	H Hackfeld & Co.
Wright, J N*	Ookala, Hawaii,			H Hackfeld & Co.

POPULATION TABLES.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JUNE 30, 1887.

[illegible]

* Chinese and Japanese. † South Sea Islanders.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, TIME TABLE FOR 1888.

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

* Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

STEAMER "AUSTRALIA," TO HONOLULU.

TIME SEVEN DAYS.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO			LEAVE HONOLULU		
Tuesday, 2 P. M.			Tuesday, 12 M. (Noon.)		
January 3	March 27	June 19	January 17	April 10	July 3
January 31	April 24	July 17	February 14	May 8	July 31
February 28	May 22	August 14	March 13	June 5	August 28
		Septemb'r 11			

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL TABLE BY STEAMERS, TO SEPTEMBER, 1888,
FOR HONOLULU.—(Compiled from the above.)

Arrival.			Departure.		
January 10	April 12	July 24	January 15	April 10	July 28
January 19	May 1	August 2	January 17	May 6	July 29
February 6	May 10	August 21	February 12	May 8	August 26
February 16	May 29	August 30	February 14	June 3	August 28
March 6	June 7	Sept. 18	March 11	June 5	Sept. 23
March 15	June 26	Sept. 27	March 13	July 1	
April 3	July 5		April 8	July 3	

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

The Court.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, b. November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *b.* December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIUOKALANI, Her Apparent, *b.* September 2, 1838; *m.* September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolica; Member of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Her Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA-KAWEKIU-KAILANI-LUNALILU-KALANINUI-AHILAPALAPA, *b.* October 16, 1875, daughter of Her late R. H. Princess Likelike and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, K.G.C., Member of the Privy Council of State.

Her Royal Highness VIRGINIA KAPOOLUKU
POOMAIKELANI, sister to Queen KAPIOLANI,
b. April 7, 1830.

His Highness Prince DAVID KAWANANAKOA,
son of H. R. H. Princess Kēkaulike, b. Febru-
ary 19, 1868.

His Highness Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANI-
ANAOLE, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike,
b. March 28. 1870.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, His Excellency C.
P. LAURKA.

His Majesty's Staff.

His Ex C P Iaukea, Cols. J H Boyd, G W Macfarlane, and P Opfergelt.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex Godfrey Brown; Minister of the Interior, His Ex L. A. Thurston; Minister of Finance and Premier, His Ex W. L. Green; Attorney-General, His Ex C. W. Ashford.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Honorables H A P Carter, J S Walker, J O
Dominis, A F Judd, C R Bishop, A S
Clegghorn, J M Smith, S N Castle, G
Rhodes, W M Smith, M N Whitney, H A
Widemann, R Stirling, J A Cummins, W C
Parke, W J Smith, W P Wood, C H Judd,
L McCully, W F Allen, W M Gibson, J E
Rush, W D Alexander, P Neumann, J Kaas,
S Parker, E K Liliakani, Another John
K Kaunauano, John T Baker, Robt H Baker,
Samuel M Damon, Alfred N Tripp, D H Na-
hinuu, William G Irwin, J G Hoopili, Fred H
Hayselden, George Richardson, J B Atherton,
A Rosa.

House of Nobles.

FOR OAHU.—S. G. Wilder, M. P. Robinson, Henry Waterhouse, A. Young, J. I. Dowsett, Sr., W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle, A. Jaeger, W. E. Foster.

FOR KAUAI.—G. N. Wilcox, C. H. Bertle-
man, G. H. Dole.

FOR HAWAII.—Dr. J. Wight, Rev. S. C.

Luhiau, C. Notley, Chas. Wall, H. S. Townsend
D. H. Hitchcock.

FOR MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.—E. H. Bailey, H. P. Baldwin, H. A. Widemann, James Campbell, John Richardson, P. N. Makee.

Representatives.

OAHU —Honolulu: Frank Hustace, James I Dowsett, Jr, A P Kalaukoa, D L Naone. Ewa and Waianae: A Kauhi. Waialua and Koolauloa: Cecil Brown. Koolaupoko: Frank Brown.

HAWAII.—Hilo: H Deacon, D Kamai. Hama-
kua: W A Kinney Kohala: J Maguire. Kau:
J Kauhane. North Kona: G P Kamauoha.
South Kona: J D Paris.

MAUI.—Wailuku: O Nawahine, W H Daniels,
Makawao: E Helekunihi. Lahaina: C F
Horner. Hana: J U Kawainui.

KAUAI.—Hanalei: A S Wilcox. Lihue, Koloa and Elele: W H Rice. Waiuea and Niihau: F Gay.

MOLOKAI AND LANAI: J W Nakaleka, A P Pachaole.

Officers of the Legislature, Special Session'
1887.

President	Hon S G Wilder
Vice-President	Hon J Kauhane
Secretary	J A Magoon
Interpreter	W L Wilcox
Sargeant-at-Arms	W H Halstead
Chaplain	Rev S L Desha

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....	Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice.....	Hon L McCully
Second Associate Justice.....	Hon E Preston
Third Associate Justice.....	Hon R F Bickerton
Fourth Associate Justice.....	
Clerk.....	Wm Foster
Deputy Clerk.....	H Smith
2d Deputy Clerk.....	J H Reist
Hawaiian Interpreter.....	W L Wilcox
Chinese Interpreter.....	Li Cheung
Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.....	W S Wong

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon Geo Richardson
Third Circuit, Hawaii..... { Hon F S Lyman
 { Hon S L Austin
Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS:

Goodale Armstrong, Second Circuit; Daniel Porter, Third Circuit; R W T Purvis, Fourth Circuit.

District Justices.

QAHU.

David Dayton, P J.....	Honolulu
J Humphreys.....	Ewa
J P Kama.....	Waianae
J Kaluhi.....	Koolauloa
S H Kalamakee.....	Waiialua
Asa Kaunia.....	Koolaupoko

MAUI.

A N Kopoikai, P J.....	Wailuku
D Kahaulelio, P J.....	Lahaina
John Kalama.....	Makawao
S W Kaai.....	Hana
M Kealoha.....	Honuaula
S K Kupihea.....	Molokai
R W Meyer.....	Leper Settlement, Molokai
S Kahohalahala.....	Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....	Lihue
A W Maioho.....	Koloa
R Puuki.....	Hanalei
E Kahale.....	Waimea
G S Gay.....	Niihau
G B McHeula.....	Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J.....	Hilo
Z Kalai, P J.....	North Kohala
S H Mahuka.....	South Kohala
B Naaikauna.....	North Hilo
J P Miao.....	Hamakua
J W Kumahoa.....	Puna
J H S Martin.....	Kau
Geo Ilimoteo.....	East Kau
J G Hoapili.....	North Kona
D H Nahinu.....	South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs,	His Ex Godfrey Brown.
Secretary of Department	H W Mist
Clerk of Department.....	Ed Stiles

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Court of Hawaii.

United States Minister Resident—His Ex G W Merrill ; residence, Alakea street.
Great Britain—Commissioner and Consul-General, Jas Hay Wodehouse ; residence, Emma street.
France—Consul and Commissioner, Monsieur A C Laurent Cochelet.
Portugal—Consul and Commissioner, Senhor A de Souza Canavarro ; residence, Heretania street.
Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, Taro Ando ; residence, Nuuanu Valley.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, J H Putnam ; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, F P Hastings	
Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)	
German Empire.....	H F Glade
Sweden and Norway.....	H W Schmidt
Denmark.....	H R Macfarlane
Peru.....	A J Cartwright
Belgium.....	J F Hackfeld. (E Muller, acting)
Netherlands.....	J H Pary
Spain, Vice-Consul.....	R W Laine
Austro-Hungary.....	H F Glade
Russia, Acting Vice-Consul, J F Hackfeld ; (H W Schmidt, acting).	
Great Britain, Vice-Consul	T H Davies
Mexico.....	R W Laine
Japan.....	(Secretaries of Consulate T Fujita, and K Nakayama.)
China—Commercial Agent, C Allee ; Assistant Commercial Agent, Goo Kim.	
United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo..	J A Beckwith
U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....	A F Hopke
U S Consular Agent, Mahukona.....	C L Wight

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—His Ex Hon H A P Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C

Hon Dr J Mott Smith, Special Commissioner, Washington, D C.

New York—E H Allen, Consul-General.

San Francisco—D A McKinley, Consul-General for the Pacific States; California, Oregon and Nevada and Washington Territory.

Boston..... Lawrence Bond, Consul

Portland, Or..... J McCracken, Consul

Port Townsend, W T..... James G Swan, Consul

Mexico, Central and South America.

U S of Mexico, Mexico—Col W J De Gress, Consul; Anastasio Obregon, Vice-Consul.	
Manzanillo	Robert James Barney, Consul
Guatemala	Henry Tolke, Consul
Colon	H E Cooke, Consul
Peru, Lima—R H Beddy, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
Callao, Peru	S Crosby, Consul
Chile—Valparaiso, D Thomas, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
Paraguay, Assumption. Prof A Marengo, Consul	
Monte Video, Uruguay	Hughes Conrad, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....	A Hoffnung, Charge d'Affaires
Secretary of Legation, Sidney B F Hoffnung	
(Acting Charge d'Affaires).	
H R Armstrong, Consul-General.	
Maaley Hopkins, Consul.	
Liverpool.....	Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....	Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....	W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....	E Biesterfeld, Consul
Falmouth.....	W S Broad, Consul
Dover, (and the Cinque Ports),	Francis Williams
Prescott, Consul.	
Cardiff and Swansea.....	H Golberg, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith.....	E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....	Jas Dunn, Consul
Dundee.....	J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy, Vice-Consul
Queen town.....	(vacant)
Belfast.....	W A Ross, Consul

British Colonies.

Ottawa, Canada.....	C E Anderson, Consul-General
Montreal.....	Dickson Anderson, Consul
Toronto, Ontario.....	Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul
Belleville, Ontario.....	Alex Robertson, Vice-Consul
Rochville, Ontario.....	J D Buell, Vice-Consul
Hamilton, Ontario.....	Adam Brown, Vice-Consul
Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul	
St John's, N B.....	Allan O Cruikshank, Consul
Halifax, N S.....	George Fraser, Consul
Yarmouth, N S.....	Ed F Clemen s, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.....	R P Rither, Consul
Sydney, N S W.....	E O Smith, Consul-General
Me bourne, Victoria.....	Capt G N Oakley, Consul
Brisbane, Queensland.....	Alex B Webster, Consul
Hobart, Tasmania, Captain Hon. Audley Coote, Consul ; Vice-Consul (and Acting Consul), Geo Collins.	
Newcastle, N S W.....	Chas F Stokes, Consul
Auckland, N Z.....	D B Cruikshank, Consul
Dunedin, N Z.....	Henry Driver, Consul
Hongkong, China, Jno B Irving, Consul-General	
Shanghai, China, J Johnstone Keswick, Consul (Commercial Agent).	

Singapore.....Rudolph Brenner, Consul
Gibraltar.....Horacio Schott, Consul

France and Colonies.

Paris, Felix Collin de Paradis, Charge d'Affaires
and Consul-General; Alfred Houle, Consul
(and Acting Charge d'Affaires); Secretary to
the Legation, H Bouillet; Vice-Consul, Comte
de Gourcy-Pagny.

Marcelles.....Albert Couve, Consul
Bordeaux.....Ernest de Boissac, Consul
Havre.....Leon de Mandrot, Consul
Rouen.....Charles Schaessier, Consul
Tahiti, Papeete.....Joseph T Cognet, Consul

Germany.

Bremen.....John F Muller, Consul
Hamburg.....Edward F Weber, Consul
Frankfort-on-Maine.....Joseph Kopp, Consul
Dresden.....Augustus P Russ, Consul
Karlsruhe.....H Muller, Consul

Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona, Ricardo M Sans, Consul-General and
Charge d'Affaires; Jose M de Sarreira, Consul
Aguilas.....Ramon C Barberon, Vice-Consul
Valencia.....Vicente Chust, Consul
Malaga.....Francesco Torres de Navarra, Consul
Cartagena.....Jose Paris, Consul
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcon y Que-
vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
Santa Cruz de la Palma, Bartolomeo Mattheu y
Bataller, Vice-Consul.
Cadiz.....Guillermo Shaw, Consul

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbon.....(Vacant), Consul
Oporto.....Narcizo T M Ferro, Consul
Madeira.....J Hutchison, Consul
St Michaels.....Richard Seeman, Consul
Faval.....Antonio S Serpa, Consul
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Clarimundo
Martins, Vice-Consul.

Italy.

Rome.....James Clinton Hooker, Consul-General
Genoa.....Raphael de Luchi, Consul
Naples.....Lorenzo Colombo, Consul
Palermo.....Argelo Tagliavia, Consul
Turin.....C de Bels Broutin, Consul

Holland.

Amsterdam, D H Schmull, Charge d'Affaires and
Consul-General; W Schmull, Secretary of Le-
gation.
Dordrecht.....Jan Dirk van der Made, P R-zn,
Vice-Consul.

Belgium

Antwerp.....Victor Forge, Consul-General
Ghent.....E Coppieters, Consul
Liege.....Max Goebel, Consul
Bruges.....Emile Van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm.....H A Burger, Consul-General
Christiania.....L Saunson, Consul
Lyskil.....H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
Gothemburg.....Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Denmark.

Copenhagen.....Julius Holmblad, Consul-General

Japan.

Tokio, His Excellency R Walker Irwin, Minister
Resident.
Hiogo and Osaka.....Samuel Endicott, Consul

Siam.

Bangkok.....A Kurtzhals, Consul

Oceanica.

Jaluit, Marshall Islands, Hermann Grosser, Com-
mercial Agent.

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior.....His Ex L A Thurston
Chief Clerk of Department.....J A Hassinger

Clerks.....
W O Atwater,
J H Boyd,
G E Smithies,
M K Keohokalole
A S Mahaulu.

Registrar of Conveyances.....Jona Austin
Deputy Registrar.....Malcolm Brown
Surveyor-General.....W D Alexander
Assistant Surveyor.....C J Lyons
Commissioner of Gov't Lands.....J F Brown
Postmaster-General.....F Wundenberg
Assistant Postmaster-General.....D Manaku
Supt Public W'ks and Civil Eng'r.....W E Rowell
Superintendent Water Works.....C B Wilson
Clerk of Water Works.....J W Robertson
Commissioner of Patents.....Jonathan Austin
Road Supervisor, Honolulu.....H F Hebbard

Post Office Department.

F Wundenburg.....Postmaster-General
D Manaku.....Assistant Postmaster-General
A B Scrimgeour.....Book-keeper and Cashier
Henry Poor.....Savings Bank Department
A W Carter.....Money Order Department
Registry Department
Assistants—O C Swain, G L Desha, D P Hoola-
pa, S P Aholo.

List of Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander.....Surveyor-General
C J Lyons.....Assistant in charge of Office
J F Brown.....Commissioner of Government Lands
J S Emerson }
F S Dodge }in charge of Parties

Board of Immigration.

His Ex L A Thurston.....President
Members—J S Walker, J A Cummins, A S
Cleghorn, S G Wilder.
W O Atwater.....Secretary
C N Spencer.....Inspector-General Immigrants
G O Nacayama.....Inspector of Japanese Immi-
grants.
S Kimura.....Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island
of Hawaii.
C Ito.....Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of
Maui.
T Fukushima and N Tanaka Sub-Inspectors for
Japanese for Island of Kauai.
Ernest Hutchison.....Inspector for Portuguese.

Board of Health.

President.....Dr N B Emerson
Members: His Ex L A Thurston, Hon J T
Waterhouse, Hon W E Rowell.
Secretary.....W G Ashley
Agents.....Capt J H Brown, C B Reynolds.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr C B Wood; Waialua, Dr
A B Carter.
KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei,
Dr S E Craddock; Kealia, Dr Geo Herbert;
Lihue, Dr St D G Walters; Koloa, Dr Jared
K Smith.

MAUI—Makawao, Dr Charles G Bull; Hana, Dr H L Curtis; Wailuku, Dr F B Sutliff; Lahaina, John Weddick.
 HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo, Dr J H Kimball; Kau, Dr A F Raymond; Kohala, Dr B D Bond.
 LEPER SETTLEMENT AND ISLAND OF MOLOKAI
 —Dr C A Peterson.

Board of Education.

President.....Chas R Bishop
 Members—His Ex W L Green, Hons W D Alexander, S M Damon.
 Inspector General of Schools.....A T Atkinson
 Secretary.....W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.
 Hilo and Puna.....L L Severance
 Kau.....G W C Jones
 North and South Kona.....H N Greenwell
 South Kohala.....(acting) Miss E M Lyons
 North Kohala.....Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman

MAUI.
 Lahaina and Lanai.....T E Evans
 Wailuku.....A Baroes
 Hana.....T Wills
 Makawao.....C H Dickey
 Molokai.....R W Meyer

OAHU.
 Honolulu.....W J Smith
 Ewa and Waianae.....W J Smith
 Waialua.....J F Anderson
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane
 Koolaupoko.....(acting) W J Smith

KAUAI.
 Waimea and Niihau.....T H Gibson
 Koloa, Lihue, Kawaihau.....J K Burkett
 Hanalei.....Chas Koelling

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.
 Hilo.....J T Brown
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman, J R Mills
 North Kohala.....E C Bond, S Lukalo, G H Williams.
 Kau.....J H S Martin
 Puna.....A W Maiohe

MAUI.
 Lahaina.....M Makalua, D Taylor, A Makekau
 Wailuku.....E Bal, J Haole, W B Keanu
 Makawao.....J Keohokaua, Kekaha
 Hana.....
 Kaanapali.....
 Molokai.....

OAHU.
 Kona.....D Kahanu, J F Brown, A C Smith
 Koolaupoko.....Kane, G Barenaba, M Rose
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane
 Waialua.....J F Anderson, S N Emerson, Henry Wharton.
 Ewa and Waianae.....J W Haaheo, Opuni, David Malo and D W Kaawa.

KAUAI.
 Puna.....D Kealahula, A W Maioho
 Waimea.....P R Holi, E L Kauai, F Wilhelm
 Hanalei.....E Kaaloa

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

His Ex W L Green. His Ex Godfrey Brown, C P Iaukea.....Agent

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii.....F S Lyman
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai.....L Aholo
 Oahu.....R F Bickerton
 Kauai.....J Hardy

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.
 Hilo.....C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin, R A Lyman, D Porter.
 Hamakua.....J R Mills
 North and South Kona.....M Barrett, J W Smith
 North Kohala, James Kaai, Charles Stillman, H M Alexander.
 South Kohala.....S H Mahuka
 Kau.....W T Martin, S Kawaa, D W Kaeemoku.

MAUI.
 Lahaina.....J G Howie
 Wailuku.....W A McKay, N Kapoikai, W B Keanu.
 Makawao, C Copp, S F Chillingworth, E M Wal h.
 Hana.....C K Kakani, M Pupuhi, D Puhi
 Molokai.....R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

OAHU.
 Kona.....D Kahanu, P Jones, J F Brown
 Ewa and Waianae.....
 Waialua.....H Wharton, J Amara, J F Anderson.
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane
 Koolaupoko, R Mukahalupa, Barenaba, M Rose.

KAUAI.
 Kawaihau.....J M Kealoha
 Koloa and Lihue.....E Kopke, J Gandall

Appraisers of Land Subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii.....R A Lyman, D Porter, W H Shipman, J H Nawahi.
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai.....T W Everett, D Kahaulelio.
 Oahu.....J F Brown
 Kauai.....J Hardy, P Kanoa, J H Wana

Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.

Hawaii—
 Hilo.....D B Wahine, B Naikauna, L Severance
 Hamakua.....J N Huena, Kaleo, M Beniamina
 South Kohala.....James Bright
 North Kohala.....E de Harne
 North Kona.....
 South Kona.....J W Naele, S W Kino
 Puna.....
 Kau.....G W C Jones, A L Raffey

Maui—
 Wailuku.....J Smyth
 Lahaina.....D Kahaulelio
 Makawao—H P Keliikipi, H Kawainoka, Jas Anderson, Naieono.
 Hana.....Kamaka, P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W Napihao.
 Kaanapali.....Nahaku, S M Sylva
 Molokai.....R W Meyer
 Lanai.....

Oahu—
 Kona.....W O Atwater, W J Smith, C T Gulick, J H Boyd.
 Koolaupoko.....E P Aikue
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane

Ewa and Waianae D Malo
 Waialua J F Anderson
Kauai—
 Koloa A W Maioho
 Waimea
 Hanalei
 Lihue
 Kawaihau
 Niihau

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

Hawaii—F S Lyman, W C Borden, Hilo District; J W Smith, C N Spencer, F Spencer, S W Pa, R A Lyman, Kahookano, J R Mills, G Bell, C Meinecke, Kapahu, J Kauwila, Molale, D Alawa, J K Kaulia, J W Moanauli, J K Nahale, S L Kawelo, W J Brodie, Wm White, G W A Hapai, A B Lobenstein, T C Wills, Chas Williams, Ed W Fuller, W Kaemoku.

Maui—H Dickenson, T W Everett, J Kawaiia, J Gardner, P N Makee, J Richardson, J W Kalua, D Puihi, S P Halama, J Grunwald, S F Chillingworth, D M Kalama, W F Mossman, S W Kaai, J Kalama, W S Maule, T E Evans, H G Treadway, Jas Saunders, Thos Wills.

Molokai—R W Meyer, S K Kupihea, A Hutchinson.

Lanai—J J Moorhead.

Oahu—W C Lane, C N Kalama, M Kaanau, S N Emerson, G Barenaba, A Ku, A K Hapai, H Kauaihilo, Malcolm Brown, W A Whiting, A C Smith, J Austin, W L Holokahiki, S K Mahoe, P Jones, F M Hatch, J M Vivas, V V Ashford, W L Wilcox, E P Aikue, J M Kaneakua, L K Halaualani, R Makahalupa.

Kauai—S W Wilcox, E Strehz, T T Kalacone, E L Kauai, J Hardy, J M Kealoha, J C Long, G B Palohau, L H Stolz, H B Hanaie.
 Niihau—E Kahele.

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu—Dr Rowatt, V S, J H Brown.

Hawaii—C N Arnold, J W Colville, C E Richardson.

Maui—Dr A H Bayley, S F Chillingworth, W P A Brewer.

Notaries Public.

Hawaii H P Wood
 Maui C H Dickey, W H Halstead
 For Maui, Molokai and Lanai W F Mossman
 Oahu—J H Paty, C T Gulick, S B Dole, Jas M Monsarrat.
 Kauai V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, C T Gulick, J A Hassinger, J W Robertson, Samuel Kuula, Chas Phillips, Moses Keliia, John Lucas.
 Waialua—C H Kalama, S N Emerson, S K Mahoe.
 Koolauloa—M Makuuau, W C Lane, M Kaanuu.
 Koolaupoko .. A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards
 Ewa and Waianae J K Kaanaana
 Hawaii—Hilo, L Severance, S W Pa, E Kahaleohu, A B Lobenstein.

Kona John Nahinu, J W Smith
 Hamakua J P Leiahi, Kimo
 North Kohala W J Brodie
 South Kohala
 Kau J N Kapahu
 Puna J N Kamoku
 Maui—Lahaina T J Hayselden
 Wailuku M P Waiwaiole, H G Treadway
 Makawao James Smyth
 Hana F Wittrock, P Kaiumakaole
 Molokai and Lanai
 Kauai, Koloa E Strehz, J W Alapai
 Lihue J B Hanaie
 Hanalei
 Waimea J H Kapukui
 Kawaihau J M Kealoha
 Niihau

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance His Ex W L Green
 Registrar of Public Accounts F S Pratt
 Auditor General
 Collector General of Customs A S Cleghorn
 Clerk of Registrar John Ritson
 Collector Port of Hilo L Severance
 Collector Port of Kahului W F Mossman
 Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio) T W Everett
 Collector Port of Mahukona J P Sisson
 Collector Port of Kealahue H N Greenwell
 Collector Port of Kawaihau J Stuppelbeen
 Collector Port of Koloa E Strehz
 Port Surveyor, Kahului W J Sheldon
 Port Surveyor, Hilo C A Akau

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector A S Cleghorn
 Deputy Collector G E Boardman
 1st Statistical Clerk W Chamberlain
 2nd Statistical Clerk R N Mossman
 3rd Statistical Clerk G W Nawaakoa
 1st Entry Clerk H W Auld
 2nd Entry Clerk O Stillman
 Store Keeper I Q Tewksbury
 Assistant Store Keeper G W Miles
 Harbor Master Captain A Fuller
 Pilots—Captains A McIntyre, W Babcock, P P Shepherd.
 Port Surveyor G Markham
 Guards—John Markham, J Crowder, G Parninter, B Whitney, Geo Gray, A Gilfillan.

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General His Ex C W Ashford
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands J L Kaulukou
 Deputy Marshal F Pahia
 Clerk to Attorney-General A P Peterson
 Clerk to Marshal C L Hopkins
 Second Clerk J Kua
 Sheriff of Hawaii John T Baker
 Sheriff of Maui T W Everett
 Sheriff of Kauai S W Wilcox
 Jailor of Oahu Prison Staples

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, L K Halaualani; Waianae, S K Hui; Waialua, J Amara; Koolauloa, H Kauaihilo; Koolaupoko, Robert Makahalupa.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriff for the island, Ashford Spencer; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, S Kaiu; Koloa, J W Alapai; Waimea, S Aukai; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, G B Palohau.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Pukoo, E Lililehua.

Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, T E Evans; Wailuku, H G Treadway; Makawao, S F Chillingworth; Honouliuli, J Kapohakimoehewa; Hana, M H Reuter.

Hawaii—Sheriff, J T Baker; Deputy Sheriffs, J K Kaulia; North Hilo, Benj Brown Hamakua, W P Lumaheihai; South Kohala, James Bright; North Kohala, J W Moanauli; North Kona, D Makainai; South Kona, D H Nahinu; Kau, Edward Smith; Puna, D K Makuakane.

Chamber of Commerce.

President.....A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....F A Schaefer
Secretary and Treasurer.....J B Atherton

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies.

Firemen's Fund.....Bishop & Co
Liverpool & London & Globe.....Bishop & Co
New York Life.....C O Berger
South British & National, F & M.....C O Berger
Hartford, Fire.....C O Berger
Commercial, Fire & Marine.....C O Berger
Anglo-Nevada Ass. Corp.....C O Berger
Equitable Life.....A J Cartwright
Commercial Union Assurance, London—A J Cartwright.
Imperial Fire.....A J Cartwright
Aina, Fire.....Castle & Cooke
New England Mutual Life.....Castle & Cooke
Union, F & M, San Francisco.....Castle & Cooke
British and Foreign Marine.....T H Davies
Northern Fire and Life.....T H Davies
North German Fire.....H Hackfeld & Co
Trans-Atlantic Fire.....H Hackfeld & Co
Nor Br & Merc'l Fire.....E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Northwestern Mutual Life.....W G Irwin & Co
Swiss Lloyd Marine.....W G Irwin & Co
Union Fire of New Zealand.....W G Irwin & Co
Great Western Marine.....W G Irwin & Co
Royal, of Liverpool.....W G Irwin & Co
Hainburg-Magdeburg Fire.....A Jaeger
Lion, Fire, of London.....A Jaeger
Washington Fire, of Boston.....A Jaeger
Orient Fire, of Hartford.....A Jaeger
Pacific Mutual Life.....R W Laine
Manhattan Life.....J H Paty
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....F A Schaefer & Co
German Lloyd Marine.....F A Schaefer & Co
Fortuna Marine.....F A Schaefer & Co
Dresden General Insurance.....F A Schaefer & Co
Sun Fire Office, London.....G W Macfarlane & Co
Mutual Life of New York.....S G Wilder
London & Prov., Fire.....J T Waterhouse

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston.....C Brewer & Co
Philadelphia.....C Brewer & Co
New York.....A J Cartwright
Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
Lloyds, London.....T H Davies & Co
San Francisco.....H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer.....President
J H Paty.....Vice-President
C O Berger.....Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
Planters' Line, San Francisco.....C Brewer & Co

Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
Merchants' Line, San Francisco.....Castle & Cooke
New York Line.....Castle & Cooke
Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
Liverpool.....G W Macfarlane & Co
Glasgow.....G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Company.....H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line.....H Hackfeld & Co
Glasgow and Honolulu.....F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers
First Monday in June. Officers for 1887-88:
Chief Engineer.....C B Wilson
First Assistant Engineer.....Frank Hustace
Second Assistant Engineer.....J F Morgan
Secretary and Treasurer.....Henry Smith
Fire Marshal.....J W McGuire
Survey Engineer.....J C White
Annual Parade Day of Department.....Feb 3d
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
of officers, first Wednesday in July.
Mechanic Engine Company No 2, (steam) organized
December, 1850, admitted February 3,
1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
in February.
Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized
February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
Tuesday in February.
China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
February, 1879.
Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January,
1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a
Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual
election of officers, second Tuesday in January.
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
re-organized September, 1857. Annual election
of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and 1
Punchbowl streets.
No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
and Fort streets.
No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
streets.
No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
streets.
No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
and Richard streets.
No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and
Richard streets.
No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
Punchbowl streets.
No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
No. 9—Bounded by Water Front, Punchbowl
and Victoria streets.
No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
streets.
No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
Punahou streets.
No. 12—Beyon' Punahou street.
No. 13—The Harbor.

Volunteer Military Companies.

Prince's Own.....H Kaaha, Capt
Leleiohoku Guard—Cavalry.....W S Wood, Capt
Mamalahoa.....Elama, Capt
King's Own.....C H Clark, Capt
Honolulu Rifles.....V V Ashford, Lieut-Colonel
Queen's Own.....A S Mahautu, Capt

Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....	January 1
Accession of Kalakaua.....	February 13
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....	March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....	May 24
Decoration Day.....	May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....	June 11
American Independence.....	July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King.....	November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....	Nov 28
Christmas.....	December 25
Birthday of Queen Kapiolani.....	December 31

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....	HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Vice-President.....	C R Bishop
Sec'y.....	F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
Auditor.....	J I Dowsett, Sr
Physicians.....	R McKibbin, Jno Brodie
Executive Committee—	C R Bishop, J H Paty, F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually	February 22
President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	
Secretary and Treasurer.....	C R Bishop
Ex Committee.....	A W Pierce

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually	April 23.
President.....	J H Wodehouse
Vice-President.....	Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y.....	J A Kennedy | Treas..... A S Cleghorn

British Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two doors below Beretania.	
President.....	A S Gleghorn
Sec'y.....	G Brown | Treas..... A Jaeger
Managers—	A S Gleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H Macfarlane.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres.....	T R Lucas | Vice-Pres..... J H Black
Sec'y.....	Wm Auld | Treas..... J F Colburn
Ex Com.....	T. Sorrenson, Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....	H W Schmidt
Secretary.....	John F Eckart
Treasurer.....	H Lose

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....	S B Dole
Vice-President.....	W O Smith
Recording Secretary.....	W J Forbes
Cor Secretary.....	Mrs L B Coan
Home Cor Secretary.....	Miss H Hillebrand
Elective Members.....	Miss M E Alexander, Rev W B Olsson.
Treasurer.....	E O White

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....	C R Bishop
Sec'y.....	F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
Ex Com.....	S M Damon, J B Atherton

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting	June
President.....	Hon A F Judd
Vice-President.....	H Waterhouse
Corresponding Secretary.....	Rev A O Forbes
Recording Secretary.....	Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer.....	W W Hall | Auditor..... P C Jones

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....	Mrs H Bingham
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs S E Bishop
Home Cor Sec'y.....	Miss E B Knight
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....	Miss H S Judd
Treasurer.....	Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....	W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

President.....	Mrs P C Jones
Vice-President.....	Miss J S Parke
Rec Secretary.....	Miss L Dickson
Cor Secretary.....	Mrs E C Damon
Treasurer.....	Miss M Walker
Directress.....	Miss H Hillebrand
Asst Directress.....	Mrs C A Brown

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....	Mrs J M Whitney
Vice-Presidents—	Mrs E G Beckwith, Mrs J M Damon, Mrs E W Jordan.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs Jay Greene
Corresponding Secretary.....	Miss C A Carter
Treasurer.....	Mrs L B Coan
Auditor.....	W A Bowen

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....	F J Lowrey
Vice-President.....	T R Walker
Secretary.....	R W Podmore
Treasurer.....	E O White
General Secretary.....	S D Fuller

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....	Mrs J M Damon
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.
Secretary.....	Mrs S M Damon
Treasurer.....	Mrs S E Bishop
Directress.....	Mrs S H Dowsett

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....	Mrs M Canavarro
Vice-President.....	Mrs E S Cunha
Secretary.....	Miss E L Gilliland
Treasurer.....	Mrs M A Gonsalves

Portuguese Mutual Benevolent Society of Hawaii.

Organized January, 1882.

President.....	P A Diaz
Secretary.....	J F S Ramos
Treasurer.....	M A Gonsalves

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President	M J de Silva
Secretary	M D Corrae
Treasurer	Cesar L Brito

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President	A J Cartwright
Vice-President	M M Scott
Secretary	H A Parmelee
Treasurer	A L Smith
Directors	Dr C T Rodgers, S B Dole, A S Hartwell, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde, W R Castle, W O Atwater, H C Meyers, Wm F Allen.

Ka Lima Kokua.

Organized 1879.

President	Mrs C M Hyde
Vice-President	Mrs C A Brown
Secretary	
Treasurer	Mrs A F Cooke

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President	Rev W C Merritt
	Mental and Moral Science.
Prof Chem and Nat Sci.	L L Van Slyke, Ph D
Greek, Pol Econ and Math.	W F Frear, A B
Latin, His and Eng Lit.	Miss M E Spooner
Instrumental and Vocal Music.	Mrs J E Hanford
French, History and Elocution	

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal	Miss Malone
Teachers	Miss A Moor, Miss E B Snow, Miss M V Stuart.

Hawaiian Rowing and Yachting Association.

Annual Election, first Monday in August.

President	His Majesty
Vice-Presidents	C P Iaukea, C B Wilson
Secretary and Treasurer	W M Giffard

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.

Annual election in January.

Commodore	J H Paty
Vice-Commodore	M P Robinson
Secretary and Treasurer	E J Spalding
Captain	J H Wodehouse
Measurer	W H Baird
Executive Committee	J M Dowsett, C B Wilson, J G Spencer, F Brown.

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual elections second Fridays in January and July.

President	M D Monsarrat
Vice-President	J H Reist
Secretary	A M Brown
Treasurer	C T Wilder
Captain	J L Torbert
Trustees	Alex Robertson, A W Carter, W C Wilder.

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President	Jno Brodie, M. D.
Vice-President	C W Ashford
Secretary and Treasurer	C H Nicholl

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY NO 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION. No. 1. A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the first Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIE COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev E G Beckwith, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba, Revs Rejis and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square, First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Revs Alex Macintosh, H H Gowen and V H Kitcat. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A. M. Morning prayer, with sermon at 9:30 A. M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer, with sermon, 6 P. M. Holy Communion at 9:30 A. M. the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 11 A. M. Daily prayer at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Second Congregation, Rev George Wallace, B. D. Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer, with sermon, 11:15 A. M.; Evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 11:15 A. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Evening prayer, with address, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Chinese Congregation, Rev H H Gowen in charge. Services on Sunday at 11:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. on Sunday even-

ings alternating with Kawaiahae. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Publications.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued every morning (except Sundays); weekly edition issued on Tuesdays. Wray Taylor, Managing Editor.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening, (except Sundays). W. Hill, Editor and Proprietor.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued every morning by the *Gazette Publishing Co.*; weekly issued on Tuesdays. Dan. Logan, Editor; H. M. Whitney, Manager.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Planter's Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Elele* (native), issued every Saturday.

The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawainui, Publisher and Editor. Issues also a Daily.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Editor and Publisher.

Ka Makaainana, issued daily.

Ke Alakai o Hawaii, issued daily.

O Luso Hawaiiano, (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. A. Marques, Editor and Proprietor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly.

CHAS J. FISHEL,

CORNER OF HOTEL AND FORT STS., HONOLULU.

We respectfully call your attention to our large and well selected stock of all the

Latest Styles of FANS, PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, WOOL, FUR, FELT,

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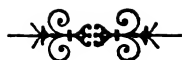
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1877	-	-	-	-	-	£254,303,817
1880	-	-	-	-	-	262,745,653
1883	-	-	-	-	-	310,421,798
1886	-	-	-	-	-	326,564,420

Losses Promptly Adjusted.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,

Corner Fort and Queen Sts., Honolulu.

AGENTS.

HAWAIIAN
Almanac and Annual

FOR

✻1889✻

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands

THOMAS G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER

Fifteenth Year of Publication.

Hawaiian Copyright by Thos. G. Thrum, December 29, 1883.

HONOLULU, H. I.:
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY STEAM PRINT.
1888.

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CASTLE & COOKE, Shipping & Commission Merchants

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TOOLS,

House Furnishing Goods, Kitchen Utensils, Paints,

Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Grove Ranch Plantation,

R. Halstead's Plantation,

A. H. Smith & Co., Koloa, Kauai,

G. F. Blake's Steam Pumps,

Kohala Sugar Co.,

Haiku Sugar Co.,

Paia Plantation,

Papaikou Sugar Co.

Union, Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

Etna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford,

The New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Boston.

Weston's Patent Centrifugal Machines.

The New York and Honolulu Packet Line.

The Merchants' Line, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Dr. Jayne & Sons Celebrated Medicines.

Wilcox & Gibbs and Remington Sewing Machines.

HAWAIIAN
Almanac and Annual

FOR

✻1889✻

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On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands, Original and
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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1889.

Being the fifteenth year of the reign of KALAKAUA.

The 1111th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The latter part of the 113th and the beginning of the 114th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5649-50 of the Jewish Era;

The year 1307 of the Mohammedan Era;

The year 2642 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Jan. 30	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 13	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	Thanksgiving Day—American	Nov. —
Good Friday	March 28	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	pendence	Nov. 28
Decoration Day	May 30	* Christmas	Dec. 25

—Those prefixed thus * are recognized as National Holiday.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	22
Epact	28	Roman Indiction	2
Golden Number	9	Julian Period	6602

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 30
Ash Wednesday	March 6	Whit Sunday	June 9
First Sunday in Lent	March 10	Trinity Sunday	June 16
Good Friday	April 19	Corpus Christi	June 20
Easter Sunday	April 21	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1
Rogation Sunday	May 26	Christmas	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1889.

In the year 1889 there will be five Eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, only one each of which will be visible at these islands, viz.:

1. A total eclipse of the Sun, January 1, beginning at 8:30 A.M., Honolulu time, and ending at 0:58 P.M.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 16, commencing at 4:06 A.M., Honolulu time. The middle of the eclipse occurs at 6:58.2, shortly after sunrise, and ending at 9:50 A.M.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Mercury will be Evening Star about Jan. 30, May 24, and Sept. 20; and Morning Star about March 13, July 12, and October 31.

Venus will be Evening Star till April 30; and Morning Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star till June 24; and Evening Star the rest of the year.

FIRST QUARTER, 1889.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
1	New Moon	10.36.6 A. M.		7	First Quarter	10.26.5 A. M.		1	New Moon	11.29.3 A. M.	
8	First Quarter	2.09.1 P. M.		15	Full Moon	11.45.5 A. M.		9	First Quarter	7.27.9 A. M.	
16	Full Moon	7.05.3 P. M.		22	Last Quarter	0.23.6 P. M.		17	Full Moon	1.15.7 A. M.	
24	Last Quarter	5.17.7 A. M.						23	Last Quarter	8.22.9 P. M.	
30	New Moon	10.38.4 P. M.						31	New Moon	1.05.9 A. M.	
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues.	6 42 0	5 26 0	1	Fri.	6 40 9	5 46 9	1	Fri.	6 23 8	6 01 1
2	Wed.	6 42 2	5 26 7	2	Sat.	6 40 5	5 47 4	2	Sat.	6 22 9	6 01 5
3	Thurs.	6 42 3	5 27 5	3	SUN.	6 40 1	5 48 0	3	SUN.	6 22 1	6 01 9
4	Fri.	6 42 5	5 28 2	4	Mon.	6 39 7	5 48 5	4	Mon.	6 21 3	6 02 3
5	Sat.	6 42 6	5 29 0	5	Tues.	6 39 3	5 49 0	5	Tues.	6 20 5	6 02 7
6	SUN.	6 42 8	5 29 7	6	Wed.	6 38 8	5 49 6	6	Wed.	6 19 7	6 03 0
7	Mon.	6 43 0	5 30 5	7	Thurs.	6 38 4	5 50 2	7	Thurs.	6 18 9	6 03 3
8	Tues.	6 43 2	5 31 2	8	Fri.	6 37 9	5 50 9	8	Fri.	6 18 0	6 03 6
9	Wed.	6 43 3	5 31 9	9	Sat.	6 37 4	5 51 5	9	Sat.	6 17 2	6 03 9
10	Thurs.	6 43 4	5 32 5	10	SUN.	6 36 9	5 52 1	10	SUN.	6 16 4	6 04 2
11	Fri.	6 43 5	5 33 1	11	Mon.	6 36 3	5 52 7	11	Mon.	6 15 6	6 04 5
12	Sat.	6 43 6	5 33 7	12	Tues.	6 35 7	5 53 2	12	Tues.	6 14 8	6 04 8
13	SUN.	6 43 7	5 34 3	13	Wed.	6 35 1	5 53 7	13	Wed.	6 13 9	6 05 2
14	Mon.	6 43 8	5 35 0	14	Thurs.	6 34 5	5 54 2	14	Thurs.	6 13 0	6 05 5
15	Tues.	6 44 0	5 35 6	15	Fri.	6 33 8	5 54 8	15	Fri.	6 12 1	6 05 9
16	Wed.	6 44 1	5 36 2	16	Sat.	6 33 3	5 55 3	16	Sat.	6 11 2	6 06 2
17	Thurs.	6 43 9	5 36 9	17	SUN.	6 32 7	5 55 8	17	SUN.	6 10 3	6 06 5
18	Fri.	6 43 7	5 37 7	18	Mon.	6 32 0	5 56 2	18	Mon.	6 09 4	6 06 9
19	Sat.	6 43 5	5 38 5	19	Tues.	6 31 3	5 56 7	19	Tues.	6 08 5	6 07 2
20	SUN.	6 43 3	5 39 3	20	Wed.	6 30 6	5 57 1	20	Wed.	6 07 5	6 07 5
21	Mon.	6 43 1	5 40 1	21	Thurs.	6 30 0	5 57 6	21	Thurs.	6 06 6	6 07 8
22	Tues.	6 42 9	5 40 9	22	Fri.	6 29 3	5 58 0	22	Fri.	6 05 7	6 08 2
23	Wed.	6 42 7	5 41 7	23	Sat.	6 28 6	5 58 5	23	Sat.	6 04 8	6 08 5
24	Thurs.	6 42 5	5 42 5	24	SUN.	6 27 9	5 58 9	24	SUN.	6 03 9	6 08 8
25	Fri.	6 42 3	5 43 1	25	Mon.	6 27 1	5 59 4	25	Mon.	6 03 0	6 09 2
26	Sat.	6 42 1	5 43 6	26	Tues.	6 26 3	5 59 8	26	Tues.	6 02 0	6 09 5
27	SUN.	6 41 9	5 44 2	27	Wed.	6 25 5	6 00 3	27	Wed.	6 01 0	6 09 8
28	Mon.	6 41 7	5 44 7	28	Thurs.	6 24 6	6 00 7	28	Thurs.	6 00 1	6 10 1
29	Tues.	6 41 5	5 45 3					29	Fri.	5 59 2	6 10 4
30	Wed.	6 41 3	5 45 8					30	Sat.	5 58 3	6 10 6
31	Thurs.	6 41 1	5 46 3					31	SUN.	5 57 4	6 10 9

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWO,

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.

Circumference, 50,000 ft. or 9.47 miles.

Length, 19,500 ft. or 3.7 miles.

Width, 9,200 ft. or 1.74 miles.

LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken December 27, 1884.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		MOLOKAI AND LANAI..... 2,614	
Hilo	7,988	OAHU.	
Puna	944	Honolulu	20,487
Kau	3,483	Ewa and Waianae	2,374
Kona, North	1,773	Waialua	1,265
Kona, South	1,825	Koolauloa	1,321
Kohala, North	4,481	Koolaupoko	2,621
Kohala, South	589		28,068
Hamakua	3,908		
	24,991	KAUAI.	
MAUI.		Waimea and Niihau	1,762
Lahaina	2,269	Koloa	1,500
Wailuku	5,814	Kawaihau	1,882
Hana	2,814	Hanalei	1,807
Makawao	5,073	Lihue	1,984
	15,970		8,935

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives	40,014	Britons	1,282
Half-castes	4,218	Portuguese	9,377
Chinese	17,937	Germans	1,600
Americans	2,066	French	192
Hawaiian-born of foreign parentage	2,040	Other foreigners	416
Japanese	116	Polynesian	956
Norwegian	362		
		Total Population, 1884	80,578

THE CENSUS OF 1884 BY AGES.

ALL NATIONALITIES.		HAWAIIANS.	
Under 6 years, Males	5,130	Under 6 years, Males	2,450
" Females	5,060	" Females	2,488
Between 6 and 15 years, Males	6,574	Between 6 and 15 years, Males	3,742
" Females	5,759	" Females	3,490
Between 15 and 30 years, Males	16,823	Between 15 and 30 years, Males	5,552
" Females	9,010	" Females	5,123
Between 30 and 50 years, Males	18,683	Between 30 and 50 years, Males	6,860
" Females	6,788	" Females	5,387
Over 50 years, Males	4,329	Over 50 years, Males	2,900
" Females	2,422	" Females	2,022
Total	80,578	Total	40,014

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

The Leper population at the Molokai Settlement, March 31, 1887, was reported at 749. viz: 495 males and 254 females; and the death rate among them the past two years was a fraction over 18 per cent. per annum.

SECOND QUARTER, 1889.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
8	First Quarter...	3.15.5	A. M.	7	First Quarter...	8.10.9	P. M.	6	First Quarter...	9.30.0	A. M.
15	Full Moon...	11.47.1	A. M.	14	Full Mo n.....	8.10.7	P. M.	13	Full Moon...	3.26.7	A. M.
21	Last Quarter...	3.24.3	A. M.	21	Last Quarter...	11.21.6	A. M.	20	Last Quarter...	9.04.5	P. M.
29	New Moon.....	3.33.4	P. M.	29	New Moon.....	6.48.1	A. M.	28	New Moon.....	10.22.1	P. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon....	5 56 6 6	11 1 1	1	Wed....	5 33 0 6	21 0	1	Sat....	5 21 3 6	34 0
2	Tues....	5 55 8 6	11 3	2	Thurs....	5 32 4 6	21 4	2	SUN....	5 21 3 6	34 4
3	Wed....	5 54 9 6	11 6	3	Fri....	5 31 8 6	21 8	3	Mon....	5 21 2 6	34 7
4	Thurs....	5 54 0 6	11 9	4	Sat....	5 31 2 6	22 2	4	Tues....	5 21 2 6	35 1
5	Fri....	5 53 1 6	12 1	5	SUN....	5 30 6 6	22 6	5	Wed....	5 21 2 6	35 4
6	Sat....	5 52 2 6	12 4	6	Mon....	5 30 0 6	23 0	6	Thurs....	5 21 1 6	35 8
7	SUN....	5 51 3 6	12 8	7	Tues....	5 29 4 6	23 4	7	Fri....	5 21 1 6	36 1
8	Mon....	5 50 4 6	13 1	8	Wed....	5 29 0 6	23 8	8	Sat....	5 21 2 6	36 4
9	Tues....	5 49 5 6	13 5	9	Thurs....	5 28 6 6	24 1	9	SUN....	5 21 3 6	36 6
10	Wed....	5 48 6 6	13 8	10	Fri....	5 28 2 6	24 4	10	Mon....	5 21 4 6	36 9
11	Thurs....	5 47 7 6	14 1	11	Sat....	5 27 7 6	24 8	11	Tues....	5 21 5 6	37 1
12	Fri....	5 46 8 6	14 5	12	SUN....	5 27 3 6	25 1	12	Wed....	5 21 6 6	37 4
13	Sat....	5 45 9 6	14 9	13	Mon....	5 26 9 6	25 5	13	Thurs....	5 21 8 6	37 6
14	SUN....	5 45 1 6	15 2	14	Tues....	5 26 5 6	25 8	14	Fri....	5 22 0 6	37 9
15	Mon....	5 44 3 6	15 6	15	Wed....	5 26 1 6	26 1	15	Sat....	5 22 2 6	38 2
16	Tues....	5 43 5 6	15 9	16	Thurs....	5 25 8 6	26 5	16	SUN....	5 22 4 6	38 5
17	Wed....	5 42 7 6	16 3	17	Fri....	5 25 4 6	26 9	17	Mon....	5 22 6 6	38 7
18	Thurs....	5 41 9 6	16 6	18	Sat....	5 25 0 6	27 3	18	Tues....	5 22 8 6	38 9
19	Fri....	5 41 1 6	17 0	19	SUN....	5 24 6 6	27 7	19	Wed....	5 23 0 6	39 1
20	Sat....	5 40 3 6	17 3	20	Mon....	5 24 4 6	28 2	20	Thurs....	5 23 2 6	39 3
21	SUN....	5 39 6 6	17 6	21	Tues....	5 23 8 6	28 8	21	Fri....	5 23 4 6	39 5
22	Mon....	5 38 9 6	18 0	22	Wed....	5 23 4 6	29 4	22	Sat....	5 23 6 6	39 7
23	Tues....	5 38 2 6	18 3	23	Thurs....	5 23 1 6	29 9	23	SUN....	5 23 9 6	39 9
24	Wed....	5 37 5 6	18 6	24	Fri....	5 22 9 6	30 4	24	Mon....	5 24 1 6	40 1
25	Thurs....	5 36 8 6	18 9	25	Sat....	5 22 6 6	30 9	25	Tues....	5 24 3 6	40 3
26	Fri....	5 36 1 6	19 3	26	SUN....	5 22 4 6	31 4	26	Wed....	5 24 5 6	40 5
27	Sat....	5 35 5 6	19 6	27	Mon....	5 22 1 6	31 9	27	Thurs....	5 24 7 6	40 7
28	SUN....	5 34 9 6	19 9	28	Tues....	5 21 8 6	32 4	28	Fri....	5 24 9 6	40 9
29	Mon....	5 34 2 6	20 2	29	Wed....	5 21 5 6	32 9	29	Sat....	5 25 2 6	41 1
30	Tues....	5 33 6 6	20 6	30	Thurs....	5 21 4 6	33 3	30	SUN....	5 25 4 6	41 3
				31	Fri....	5 21 3 6	33 7				

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

Area, 19 square miles or 12,160 acres,
 Circumference, 105,600 ft. or 20 miles approximate.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 ft. or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 ft. or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Compiled from the latest Census, 1884.

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Natives, males	4,693	1,450	806	1,310	408
" females	4,310	1,271	705	1,112	272
Half-castes, males	857	157	86	132	32
" females	993	174	92	114	30
Chinese, males	4,712	1,908	350	1,787	346
" females	513	24	4	42	1
Hawn. b. foreign par. males	457	47	18	134	19
" females	399	44	9	131	24
Americans, males	539	133	4	105	17
" females	625	44	37	38	7
British, males	433	65	22	44	5
" females	358	7	2	5	..
Germans, males	257	29	..	100	260
" females	176	3	56	2	206
French, males	80	9	12	4	..
" females	46	..	..	..	..
Portuguese, males	309	174	..	1,545	104
" females	261	98	2	1,252	85
Japanese, males	33	20	..	4	6
" females	15	..	2	..	..
Norwegians, males	84	53	2	14	14
" females	22	14	..	7	10
Polynesians, males	76	34	2	77	80
" females	39	20	2	8	45
Other Foreigners, males	141	36	11	20	11
" females	49	..	2	1	2
Totals	20,487	5,814	2,269	7,988	1,984

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

DECREASE OF NATIVE AND INCREASE OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

CENSUS.	Total Population.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Increase of all Foreigners.	Half Castes.	Natives.	Decrease of Natives.
1823....	142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,000	.....
1832....	130,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,313	11,687
1836....	108,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,579	27,834
1853....	73,138	2,119	.....	.....	982	71,019	37,560
1860....	69,800	2,716	.....	597	.....	66,984	4,035
1866....	62,059	2,968	1,206	1,458	1,640	57,125	9,859
1872....	56,897	4,247	1,938	2,011	2,487	49,044	8,081
1878....	57,985	5,561	5,916	5,292	3,420	44,088	4,956
1884....	80,578	18,407	17,939	24,869	4,218	40,014	4,974

THIRD QUARTER, 1889.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
5	First Quarter... 7.27.2 P. M.			4	First Quarter... 2.55.4 A. M.			2	First Quarter... 9.03.1 A. M.		
12	Full Moon... 10.30.2 A. M.			10	Full Moon... 6.11.2 P. M.			9	Full Moon... 3.21.1 A. M.		
19	Last Quarter... 9.13.4 A. M.			18	Last Quarter... 0.10.1 A. M.			16	Last Quarter... 6.17.2 P. M.		
27	New Moon... 1.29.0 P. M.			26	New Moon... 4.28.5 A. M.			24	New Moon... 4.10.2 P. M.		
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises....	Sun Sets....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1 Mon....		5 25	6 6 41	1 Thurs...		5 37	5 6 34	1 SUN....		5 47	4 6 12
2 Tues....		5 26	6 6 41	2 Fri....		5 37	9 6 33	2 Mon....		5 47	6 6 11
3 Wed....		5 26	6 6 41	3 Sat....		5 38	4 6 33	3 Tues....		5 47	9 6 10
4 Thurs...		5 26	7 6 41	4 SUN....		5 38	6 6 32	4 Wed....		5 48	1 6 09
5 Fri....		5 27	1 6 41	5 Mon....		5 39	2 6 32	5 Thurs...		5 48	4 6 08
6 Sat....		5 27	5 6 41	6 Tues...		5 39	6 6 31	6 Fri....		5 48	6 6 07
7 SUN....		5 27	9 6 41	7 Wed....		5 40	0 6 31	7 Sat....		5 48	8 6 06
8 Mon....		5 28	3 6 41	8 Thurs...		5 40	3 6 30	8 SUN....		5 48	9 6 06
9 Tues....		5 28	7 6 41	9 Fri....		5 40	6 6 29	9 Mon....		5 49	0 6 05
10 Wed....		5 29	1 6 41	10 Sat....		5 40	9 6 29	10 Tues...		5 49	2 6 04
11 Thurs...		5 29	5 6 41	11 SUN....		5 41	3 6 28	11 Wed....		5 49	3 6 03
12 Fri....		5 29	9 6 40	12 Mon....		5 41	5 6 28	12 Thurs...		5 49	5 6 02
13 Sat....		5 30	4 6 40	13 Tues...		5 41	8 6 27	13 Fri....		5 49	6 6 01
14 SUN....		5 30	8 6 40	14 Wed....		5 42	0 6 26	14 Sat....		5 49	8 6 00
15 Mon....		5 31	2 6 40	15 Thurs...		5 42	2 6 26	15 SUN....		5 50	0 6 00
16 Tues...		5 31	6 6 40	16 Fri....		5 42	6 6 25	16 Mon....		5 50	2 5 59
17 Wed....		5 32	0 6 39	17 Sat....		5 43	0 6 24	17 Tues...		5 50	5 5 58
18 Thurs...		5 32	4 6 39	18 SUN....		5 43	4 6 23	18 Wed....		5 50	7 5 57
19 Fri....		5 32	8 6 39	19 Mon....		5 43	8 6 22	19 Thurs...		5 51	0 5 56
20 Sat....		5 33	2 6 38	20 Tues...		5 44	2 6 22	20 Fri....		5 51	3 5 55
21 SUN....		5 33	6 6 38	21 Wed....		5 44	6 6 21	21 Sat....		5 51	6 5 54
22 Mon....		5 33	9 6 38	22 Thurs...		5 45	0 6 20	22 SUN....		5 51	9 5 53
23 Tues...		5 34	2 6 38	23 Fri....		5 45	4 6 19	23 Mon....		5 52	2 5 52
24 Wed....		5 34	6 6 37	24 Sat....		5 45	7 6 18	24 Tues...		5 52	6 5 51
25 Thurs...		5 34	9 6 37	25 SUN....		5 45	9 6 17	25 Wed....		5 52	9 5 50
26 Fri....		5 35	3 6 37	26 Mon....		5 46	1 6 17	26 Thurs...		5 53	3 5 49
27 Sat....		5 35	6 6 36	27 Tues...		5 46	3 6 16	27 Fri....		5 53	6 5 48
28 SUN....		5 36	0 6 36	28 Wed....		5 46	5 6 15	28 Sat....		5 54	0 5 47
29 Mon....		5 36	3 6 35	29 Thurs...		5 46	7 6 14	29 SUN....		5 54	3 5 46
30 Tues...		5 36	7 6 35	30 Fri....		5 46	9 6 13	30 Mon....		5 54	7 5 45
31 Wed....		5 37	1 6 35	31 Sat....		5 47	1 6 13				

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.

Width, 2 miles.

Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.

Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.

Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee valley, 4,500 feet.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Reports of the Board of Education

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888-86.

	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1888.			IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1886.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii.....	1,623	1,150	2,773	1,636	1,338	2,974
Maui and Lanai.....	1,020	818	1,818	1,069	725	1,794
Molokai.....	155	99	254	149	102	251
Oahu.....	1,629	1,354	2,903	1,613	1,359	2,972
Kauai and Niihau.....	559	443	869	593	432	1,025
Totals.....	4,976	3,864	8,770	5,060	3,956	9,016

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1888.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

Hawaiians.....	5,320	Norwegians.....	40
Half-caste Hawaiians.....	1,247	Chinese.....	147
Americans.....	253	South Sea Islanders.....	16
English.....	163	Japanese.....	54
Germans.....	176	Other Foreigners.....	19
Portuguese.....	1,335		
Total.....			8,770

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1888.

	HAWAIIANS.	HALF-CASTE	AMERICAN	BRITISH	GERMAN	TOTAL
Male.....	62	19	24	15	2	122
Female.....	17	23	30	17	1	88
Totals.....	79	42	54	32	3	210

FOURTH QUARTER, 1889.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
1	First Quarter...	3.01.6 P. M.		7	First Quarter...	5.33.7 A. M.		6	First Quarter...	11.20.9 P. M.	
8	Full Moon...	2.54.1 P. M.		15	Full Moon...	10.04.4 A. M.		15	Full Moon...	4.26.8 A. M.	
16	Last Quarter...	2.06.0 P. M.		22	Last Quarter...	3.12.1 P. M.		22	Last Quarter...	2.21.2 A. M.	
24	New Moon...	3.54.4 A. M.		29	New Moon...	6.59.2 A. M.		28	New Moon...	6.45.0 P. M.	
31	First Quarter...	9.59.0 P. M.									
Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues...	5 55	1 54	1	Fri...	6 06	4 52	1	SUN...	6 24	9 13
2	Wed...	5 55	3 54	2	Sat...	6 07	0 52	2	Mon...	6 25	5 14
3	Thurs...	5 55	5 54	3	SUN...	6 07	6 51	3	Tues...	6 26	1 15
4	Fri...	5 55	7 54	4	Mon...	6 08	1 51	4	Wed...	6 26	8 15
5	Sat...	5 55	9 54	5	Tues...	6 08	7 51	5	Thurs...	6 27	5 15
6	SUN...	5 56	1 54	6	Wed...	6 09	3 51	6	Fri...	6 28	2 15
7	Mon...	5 56	3 53	7	Thurs...	6 10	0 51	7	Sat...	6 28	9 15
8	Tues...	5 56	5 53	8	Fri...	6 10	6 51	8	SUN...	6 29	6 15
9	Wed...	5 56	7 53	9	Sat...	6 11	3 51	9	Mon...	6 30	3 15
10	Thurs...	5 56	9 53	10	SUN...	6 11	9 51	10	Tues...	6 31	1 15
11	Fri...	5 57	1 53	11	Mon...	6 12	6 51	11	Wed...	6 31	8 15
12	Sat...	5 57	3 53	12	Tues...	6 13	3 51	12	Thurs...	6 32	5 15
13	SUN...	5 57	6 53	13	Wed...	6 13	8 51	13	Fri...	6 33	1 15
14	Mon...	5 57	9 53	14	Thurs...	6 14	3 51	14	Sat...	6 33	7 15
15	Tues...	5 58	2 53	15	Fri...	6 14	8 51	15	SUN...	6 34	3 15
16	Wed...	5 58	6 53	16	Sat...	6 15	3 51	16	Mon...	6 34	9 15
17	Thurs...	5 59	0 53	17	SUN...	6 15	7 51	17	Tues...	6 35	5 15
18	Fri...	5 59	5 53	18	Mon...	6 16	1 51	18	Wed...	6 35	8 15
19	Sat...	6 00	0 53	19	Tues...	6 16	6 51	19	Thurs...	6 36	2 15
20	SUN...	6 00	5 53	20	Wed...	6 17	3 51	20	Fri...	6 36	6 15
21	Mon...	6 01	0 53	21	Thurs...	6 18	0 51	21	Sat...	6 36	9 15
22	Tues...	6 01	5 53	22	Fri...	6 18	7 51	22	SUN...	6 37	3 15
23	Wed...	6 02	0 53	23	Sat...	6 19	4 51	23	Mon...	6 37	7 15
24	Thurs...	6 02	4 53	24	SUN...	6 20	1 51	24	Tues...	6 38	0 15
25	Fri...	6 02	9 53	25	Mon...	6 20	8 51	25	Wed...	6 38	4 15
26	Sat...	6 03	3 53	26	Tues...	6 21	6 51	26	Thurs...	6 38	9 15
27	SUN...	6 03	8 53	27	Wed...	6 22	3 51	27	Fri...	6 39	4 15
28	Mon...	6 04	3 53	28	Thurs...	6 23	0 51	28	Sat...	6 39	9 15
29	Tues...	6 04	8 53	29	Fri...	6 23	7 51	29	SUN...	6 40	4 15
30	Wed...	6 05	3 53	30	Sat...	6 24	3 51	30	Mon...	6 40	9 15
31	Thurs...	6 05	8 53					31	Tues...	6 41	4 15

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII,

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 ft. or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 ft. or 2.93 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 ft. or 1.95 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee.	Papers ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter. ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samples* ea. rate of 2 oz.
United States, Canada and Mexico...	5 cts.	2 cts	15 cts.	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents
Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Manila and Straits Settlement and all other U. P. U. countries and Colonies.....	10 cts.	2 cts.	15 cts.	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8½ ounces.

• Mail matter to Asiatic Postal Union Countries sent via Australian mails at Union rates.

POSTAL RATES TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE OF THE POSTAL UNION.

On Letters, for each ½ oz. or fraction: Africa, Ascension, Cape Colony, Morocco, Natal, Orange Free State, St. Helena, 21 cents; Chatham Island, 18 cents; China—British mail via Brindisi—19 cents; Madagascar, 29 cents; Navassa, Pitcairn Island, 11 cents; Norfolk Island, 12 cents; Transvaal, 27 cents.

On papers to the above countries 1 cent per 2 oz. additional to U. S. rate, and on printed matter or merchandise 1 cent per oz. additional to U. S. rate.

INTER-ISLAND AND COLONIAL POSTAL TABLE.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other Printed Matter
				Limit of each rate.	Postage each rate.	
Inter-Island.....	5 cts.	10	10 cts.	4 oz.	1 ct. †	1 c. pr 4 oz.*
Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa via N. Z.—						
Direct mail.....	12 cts.	30	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. pr 4 oz.

‡ Drop or city letters or printed circulars 1 cent.

* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce; Packages not to exceed 4 lbs.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. & Port.	Orders on Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5	25 cents	25 cents	
Over \$5, and not exceeding.....	10	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "	
Over \$10, and not exceeding.....	15	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "	
Over \$15, and not exceeding.....	20	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00	
Over \$20, and not exceeding.....	25	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30	
Over \$25, and not exceeding.....	30	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60	
Over \$30, and not exceeding.....	35				
Over \$35, and not exceeding.....	40				
Over \$40, and not exceeding.....	45				
Over \$45, and not exceeding.....	50				
Over \$50, and not exceeding.....	500 25c for ea. \$50.				At ruling Bank rates.

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below:

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahou, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuhihae, Hookena, Kailua.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakua, Hana, Makawao and Paia.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaa, Hanalei, Kilauea.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waiialua. On Molokai—Kaunakakai.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark, China and Hongkong.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above foreign countries.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy	1¼	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	14
Koko Head	12	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu	34
Makapuu Point	17	Kahuku, N. point of Oahu, via	
Mokapu	29	Kaena	54
Kahuku	51		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Lua, S.W. pt. of Molo-		Kawaihae	144
kai	35	Kealakekua direct	157
West point of Lanai	50	Kealakekua via Kawaihae	186
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement	50	S.W. point of Hawaii via Kawai-	
Lahaina	72	hae	233
Kahului	90	Punaluu	250
Hana	125	Hilo direct	192
Maalaea	85	Hilo windward	207
Makena	90	Hilo	230
Mahukona	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai	102	Waimea	120
Nawiliwili	98	Makena	120
Niihau	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluaaha	17	Maalaea	12
Lanai	9	Makena	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona	10	Hilo	85
Waipio	40	Lae o ka Mano	20
Honokaa	50	Kailua	34
Laupahoehoe	65	Kealakekua	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii	20	Punaluu	70
Keauhou, Kau	50	Kaalualu	80
North point of Hawaii	70	South point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai	23	Maui and Kahoolawe	6
Diamond Head to S.W. point Mo-		Hawaii and Maui	26
loka	30	Kauai and Oahu	61
Molokai and Lanai	7	Niihau and Kauai	15
Molokai and Maui	9		

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco	2,100	Auckland	3,810
Portland	2,460	Sydney	4,484
Panama	4,620	Hongkong	4,803
Tahiti	2,380	Yokohama	3,440

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Prepared by J. M. LYDGATE.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Keaau	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opihikao	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Makuu	15	Kaimu	37
Sand Hills Nanawale	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kalapana	38
Puula	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Panau	45
Kapoho	23	Volcano House	61
Pohoiki—Rycroft's	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		

TO VOLCANO—HILO TO

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Edge of Woods	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kanekoa upper Half-way House	16
Cocoanut Grove	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Upper Woods	24
Through Ki Swamp	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Volcano House	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hawelu's Half-way House	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	17.8
Paukaa Mill	2.9	Waikaumalo Bridge	18.8
Papaikou—Office	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge	21.0
Onomea Church	6.9	Maulua Gulch	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road	10.7	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	24.6
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Lidgate's house	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7
Umauma Bridge	16.0		

THROUGH HAMA KUA—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hind's .....	.7	Honokaia Church	20.5
Bottom Kawaiii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's house	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.0
Soper's	4.9	Waipanihua	24.3
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Bicknell's	25.8
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paauiio	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Kaumoali Bridge	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill	1.0
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	“ “ Paauihau Mill	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauihau	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paauihau Church	16.3	Kukuihaele .....	.7
Mills' Store, Honekaa	18.0		

OVERLAND DISTANCES—*Continued.*

THROUGH KOHALA.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kawaihae to Puako	5.0	Kohala Mill .....	.50
" Hind's, Kohala, (ap-		Kohala Mill Landing	1.50
proximate)	14.0	Native Church	1.00
Waimea to Kohala Plantation, (ap-		Star Mill, R. R. Station	2.50
proximate)	25.0	Union Mill	2.25
FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:		Union Mill R. R. Station	3.25
Edge of Pololu Guleh	4.00	Hononakau	2.55
Niulii Mill	2.80	Hind's, Hawi	3.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa	1.15	Hawi R. R. Station	4.25
Halawa Mill	1.65	Honoipu	7.25
Hapuu Landing	2.15	Mahukona	10.50
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi .....	.40	Puuhue Ranch	7.25
		Kawaihae to Waimea	11.0

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Waikiki Grove	3	Waimanalo	12
Diamond Head	4¼	Kaneohe Plantation	9½
Coco Head	11	Kaalaea Plantation	15
Ewa Church	11	Kualoa Ranch	19½
Waialua Church	28½	Punaluu Rice Plantation	26
Waianae Church, Pokai	30	Laie Settlement	32
Nuuanu Pali	6	Kahuku	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LIHUE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Wailua Falls	5
Koloa	10
Kealia	14
Kilauea	22
Hanalei	30

KOLOA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Hanapepe	7
Waimea	15
Waimea to Mana Point	10
Nawiliwili to Mana Point	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Kaanapali	4
Wailuku	20

KAHULUI TO

Wailuku P. O.	3
Makawao	11
Hana, through Hamakua	45

WAILUKU TO

Kalepolepo	10
Ulupalakua Ranch	20
Makawao	14

KALEPOLEPO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Ulupalakua	10
Makawao	13½

HAIKU LANDING TO

Makawao	7
MAKAWAO, SAYR'S STORE, TO	
Summit of Haleakala	13

MAKENA TO:

Ulupalakua	3
ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Hana, via Kaupo	45

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Kaala	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, Waianae M'ts.....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua....	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia.....	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina....	498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu..	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuanu Road, second bridge.....	77
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street	137
Nuuanu Road, cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuanu Road, Mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuanu Road, corner above Electric Light Works.....	429
Nuuanu Road, large bridge	735
Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	848
Nuuanu Road, Pali	1207

MAUI.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Haleakala.....	10032	Haleakala School.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary.....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	Paia, Makawao.....	930

HAWAII.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	4040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750.	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	345
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road).....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1887.

IMPORTS.—HONOLULU.

Discounts, Damaged and Short	23,338 06
	<u>\$ 4,345,157 63</u>

IMPORTS.—OTHER PORTS.

	VALUE PAYING DUTY.	VALUE FREE BY TREATY.	GOODS IN BOND	
Total at Kahului.....	\$ 51,311 58	\$ 138,240 63	200 00	\$ 189,772 63
Total at Hilo.....	10,992 57	125,923 34	.....	136,915 91
Total at Mahukona.....	1,011 09	17,744 32	.....	18,755 41
Value of goods free by Civil Code, at all ports.....				1,153,593 06
Total Hawaiian Islands.....				<u>\$ 4,943,840 72</u>
(Specie..	\$900,353 50)			

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1887.

IMPORTS.—COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY FROM

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$688,511 38
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	16,430 79
Great Britain.....	506,940 04
Germany.....	163,315 64
Australia and New Zealand.....	71,804 23
China and Japan.....	191,936 41
France.....	8,347 33
Other countries.....	3,562 65

Total at all ports.....\$1,740,848 47

VALUE OF GOODS AND SPIRITS BONDED FROM

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$ 78,367 31
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	9,875 20
Great Britain.....	42,835 33
Germany.....	19,027 69
Australia and New Zealand.....	37,803 64
China and Japan.....	66,149 58
France.....	3,257 63

Total at all ports.....\$257,316 38

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM

United States.....	\$169,525 81
Great Britain.....	21,765 56
Germany.....	2, 18 37
Australia and New Zealand.....	48,262 72
China and Japan.....	4,469 87
Other Countries.....	6,997 23

Total at all ports.....\$253,239 59

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY TREATY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

At Honolulu.....	\$2,417,171 36
At Kahului.....	138,240 65
At Hilo.....	125,923 32
At Mahukona.....	17,744 34

Total at all ports.....\$2,699,079 65

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Animals and Birds.....	\$ 2,504 71
Coal and Coke.....	56,887 50
Diplomatic Represent'vs (Sundries).....	21,099 10
Fertilizer and Bone Meal.....	41,806 66
His Majesty (Sundries).....	12,218 19
Hawaiian Government.....	48,570 60
Iron, Steel &c.....	8,388 90
Plants and Seeds.....	180 25
Returned Cargoes.....	2,655 93
Sundries, by Permission.....	11,513 13

Sheathing Metal.....	\$ 604 22
Shooks, Bags and Containers.....	1,704 65
Stationery and Books.....	407 00
Sundry Personal and Household Effects.....	19,497 15

Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 228,037 99
Kahului.....	13,093 50
Hilo.....	13,108 07

Total.....\$ 900,353 50

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$247,023 95
Import Duties Goods.....	174,012 80
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	38,230 06
Blanks.....	12,721 50
Fees.....	3,874 73
Wharfage.....	24,116 07
Registry.....	311 16
Warehouse Storage.....	113 30
Kerosene Storage.....	6,297 65
Coasting License.....	2,989 70
M. H. Fund.....	1,941 04
Storage.....	13,353 51
Lights.....	1,081 29
Interest.....	5,159 42
Hospital Fund.....	7,052 00
Buoys.....	398 00

Passports.....	\$ 2,957 00
Fines and Forfeitures.....	639 87
Esplanade Storage.....	4,096 02
Towage.....	8,864 00
Opium Stamps.....	30,804 00

Honolulu.....	\$586,057 07
Kahului.....	6,941 62
Hilo.....	1,870 70
Mahukona.....	133 25

Total 1887.....\$595,002 64

Total 1886.....580,444 04

Increase 1887.....\$ 14,558 60

RESUME OF IMPORTS.

United States.....	\$3,647,994 30
Great Britain.....	661,540 93
Germany.....	184,561 70
Australia and New Zealand.....	157,870 59
China and Japan.....	262,555 86
France.....	11,604 96
Other Countries.....	27,712 38

Total.....\$4,943,840 72

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1887.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.—COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1887.

Total Value.....\$ 9,435,204 12

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$8,216,458 32
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	847,466 02
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	371,279 78
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	75,300 00
Furnished as Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	102,300 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	94,243 21
Specie.....	\$21,576 72

Total.....\$9,707,047 33

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1887.

PASSENGERS STATISTICS.—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM		TO.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children
San Francisco.....	1575	163	1497	257
Australia and New Zealand.....	90	13	95	9
Oregon and Washington Territory...	5	1	28	9
China and Japan.....	35	5	89	19
Islands and Ports in the Pacific.....	17	2	16	..
Other Ports.....	5	.....	11	8
Totals.....	1727	184	1736	292

Total departures for the year..... 2,038

Total arrivals for the year..... 1,911

Excess of Departures 122

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF IMMIGRANTS, 1887.

FROM AND TO	CHINESE.				JAPANESE.				PORTUGUESE.			
	From		To		From		To		From.		To.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
San Francisco.....	575	20	34	3	.....	.....	14	5	43	8	273	24
China and Japan.....	893	43	1,367	61	1,446	7	68	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....
Pacific Islands.....	15	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	10	102	15
Totals.....	1,483	63	1,430	64	1,446	7	82	13	218	33	375	256

* Other Foreigners than Portuguese. † To Australia and New Zealand.

Total Arrivals of Immigrants for the Year..... 3,250

Total Departures of Immigrants for the Year..... 2,220

Excess of Arrivals..... 1,030

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.

From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand.....	1,088
From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco.....	1,528
From Oregon and Washington Ter., bound to China.....	411
From San Francisco, bound to China and Japan.....	1,206
From China and Japan bound to San Francisco.....	992
From San Francisco, bound to Ports in the Pacific.....	2

Total in Transit..... 5,227

CUSTOM HOUSE EXHIBIT OF EXPORT TRADE.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1886 AND 1887.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, NINE MONTHS, 1888,
COMPARED WITH NINE MONTHS, 1887.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR
THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1850, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Prod. Exported.	Foreign Prod. Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Transshipment of Oil and Bone.				Natl. Vessels.	Shipping.		Spirits. Gallons Consumed.	Haw. Registered Vessels.	
						Gall.	Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Bone.	Gall.		Mer. Vessels.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
1850	\$1,035,058	\$783,052	\$530,522	\$246,529	160,506	104,262	900,370	901,604	7	12	469	90,394	8,251	80	3,539
1851	1,823,821	691,231	300,828	381,402	160,606	173,490	1,182,728	1,359,951	7	7	446	89,020	11,270	75	4,450
1852	750,868	638,303	251,251	281,142	113,001	173,490	3,787,348	3,159,951	3	235	235	61,065	14,148	60	4,452
1853	1,401,975	472,066	281,500	101,392	155,550	173,490	2,028,024	1,479,678	16	17	125	50,451	18,203	54	3,827
1854	1,806,821	585,122	271,023	311,902	152,125	173,490	1,683,222	1,479,678	13	13	154	47,288	17,577	54	4,831
1855	1,383,169	372,601	274,741	297,839	158,411	169,368	1,436,810	1,672,954	13	13	154	34,304	16,729	48	4,718
1856	1,151,422	370,826	460,458	264,545	121,171	121,294	1,041,579	1,074,942	9	82	40,817	366	14,779	48	4,718
1857	1,130,105	645,104	423,368	224,222	140,777	176,306	2,018,097	1,295,525	10	115	45,875	367	16,144	54	5,795
1858	1,089,060	707,062	520,662	257,115	166,138	222,404	2,551,382	1,614,710	10	139	59,241	549	14,537	53	5,749
1859	1,555,558	931,339	480,526	304,754	132,129	156,360	1,608,187	1,147,120	5	117	41,226	325	14,158	68	6,366
1860	1,223,749	807,459	480,526	304,754	117,302	47,859	782,080	571,066	10	7	93	45,952	10,976	53	5,848
1861	761,109	659,774	470,672	182,901	100,115	204,435	795,988	527,910	7	113	48,687	73	5,940	58	6,045
1862	998,239	838,424	580,541	251,882	107,490	12,522	400,407	193,920	6	88	42,930	102	7,862	44	5,497
1863	1,175,493	1,025,852	744,413	281,439	122,752	56,687	675,344	339,043	6	157	75,068	130	10,237	56	7,895
1864	1,712,741	1,604,181	1,173,328	548,852	159,116	33,560	608,502	339,331	8	157	75,068	180	11,745	65	10,170
1865	1,946,265	1,868,257	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	42,841	578,593	337,394	7	151	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1866	1,993,821	1,934,576	1,205,821	427,755	215,047	118,601	1,250,905	611,178	3	150	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1867	1,957,410	1,679,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	103,215	821,999	405,140	11	134	60,628	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868	1,937,790	1,808,215	1,450,269	447,946	216,076	106,778	774,913	596,043	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869	2,046,068	2,336,338	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	157,690	1,698,180	627,770	6	127	75,650	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870	1,930,327	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	105,234	1,443,809	632,905	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871	1,625,184	1,804,069	1,733,094	158,974	221,332	63,310	283,055	29,362	9	171	105,903	47	18,817	57	8,407
1872	1,746,178	1,607,551	1,402,685	204,836	228,375	50,887	32,074	81,908	7	146	68,647	47	18,817	54	6,497
1873	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	56,687	573,667	124,554	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,361
1874	1,310,827	1,830,619	1,622,455	217,164	181,857	21,187	403,876	174,111	12	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,741,083	254,353	213,447	37,812	312,305	104,715	22	120	93,110	37	21,131	51	7,376
1876	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,053,131	185,958	199,336	119,327	1,443,809	632,905	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877	2,554,356	3,676,402	2,462,417	213,786	230,490	284,126	1,661,621	632,905	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,094
1878	3,046,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,126	116,621	1,661,621	632,905	11	232	151,516	27	36,360	55	7,049
1879	3,749,078	3,781,218	3,665,504	116,214	350,971	121,424	1,661,621	632,905	6	231	151,516	25	43,166	63	10,023
1880	3,673,668	4,968,445	4,880,194	79,251	402,182	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	15	230	151,516	16	44,880	63	10,140
1881	4,541,970	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	13	228	150,241	19	45,083	60	9,338
1882	4,971,510	8,115,931	8,105,931	133,085	595,391	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	16	228	150,241	19	45,083	60	9,338
1883	5,624,440	8,115,931	8,096,227	97,117	595,391	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	13	227	150,241	18	45,083	60	9,338
1884	4,631,514	8,096,227	8,096,227	97,117	595,391	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	13	227	150,241	18	45,083	60	9,338
1885	3,830,545	9,060,649	8,958,604	116,274	554,737	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	11	241	157,866	23	70,160	53	9,250
1886	4,877,831	9,505,886	10,446,975	116,910	554,737	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	58	13,599
1887	4,943,746	9,559,447	9,435,204	94,243	580,443	67,360	1,661,621	632,905	6	310	222,372	26	100,703	57	12,244
									12	234	210,703	23	74,913	58	12,244

* For years 1846 to 1850, see prior issues of the Annual.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1860-1887.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS MOLASSES	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PAIDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES.	LBS. TALLOW.	LBS. GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1860	1,144,271	108,613	.....	.....	48,966	19,964	84,957	37,298	70,524	649,204	178,794	884	.....	\$ 349,926.54
1861	2,562,498	128,259	.....	.....	45,366	7,463	233,100	21,945	119,927	530,833	278,330	762	.....	404,172.74
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	121	532,949.87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,251	133,171	16,366	282,640	43,640	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213.54
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	1,053,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211.82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,390,621.61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,459	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,850	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,060	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.37
1873	23,120,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,774,082.91
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	505,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,555,355.37
1876	26,072,429	130,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	322	15,995	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,708	2,784,801	127,963	25,309	339,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	186 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,309	3,635,503.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,160	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,786,448	263,587	7,682,707	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,893	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,037	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	1,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,315	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375.17
1887	212,703,647	71,222	13,084,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,916	9,435,204.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1880.

COUNTRIES.	CLASS OF IMPORTS.	* 1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
United States	{ Dutiable. { Bonded. { Free.	\$506,812 90 138,453 13 2,026,557 90	\$476,275 81 118,177 94 2,046,577 12	\$639,604 77 140,352 82 2,788,974 63	\$722,828 81 156,242 28 3,169,415 70	\$422,641 70 133,348 17 2,279,137 29	\$424,941 92 124,321 05 2,391,574 03	\$670,592 41 \$ 107,470 61 2,946,932 65	704,942 17 88,242 51 2,865,962 12
Great Britain.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	577,061 14 45,005 73	726,631 23 145,223 52	730,389 16 68,374 30	822,001 01 117,293 73	610,150 72 105,381 84	409,407 72 47,588 43	494,769 13 56,941 55	596,940 04 42,835 33
Germany.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	44,777 17 3,911 82	105,268 04 28,444 29	166,357 52 18,832 05	191,793 03 24,538 85	184,017 07 13,348 98	141,825 38 14,067 96	132,988 19 12,219 67	21,765 56 163,315 64
British Columbia.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Australia and New Zealand.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	51,725 46 9,868 04	44,163 32 6,365 46	30,004 99 3,204 05	12,567 76 32,266 93	18,806 91 10,568 41	11,416 56 5,586 90	21,443 07 7,908 53	71,804 23 37,803 64
China and Japan.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	86,690 46 34,528 80	58,753 79 18,329 00	112,527 95 26,309 52	50,945 50 19,696 64	141,333 03 37,828 72	96,936 89 21,927 26	211,582 82 46,330 44	191,936 41 66,149 38
France.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	15,112 81 1,712 34	18,081 71 6,179 41	15,789 06 2,423 24	23,603 34 7,331 01	12,097 86 9,622 73	10,211 60 4,172 07	8,370 48 2,724 99	8,347 33 3,257 63
All other countries.....	{ Dutiable. { Bonded.	18,341 66 1,093 69	2,593 56 1,666 60	1,727 26 510 56	808 05 230 00	987 25	1,038 00 915 00	3,888 02 3,800 00	3,562 65 6,997 23

* For prior years, from 1875, see Annual for 1885. † Free by Civil Code.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, SINCE 1877.

Nation.	1876.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	156	102,621	179	99,614	179	103,591	191	135,618	184	131,011
British.....	27	8,102	22	5,950	18	5,373	20	5,765	20	120,108
French.....	30	34,836	28	37,363	26	31,201	32	35,302	29	40,242
German.....	3	2,408	8	6,136	3	2,138	10	7,709	11	38,740
Italian.....	3	2,558	3	681	1	535	4	1,882	30	38,740
Spanish.....	18	13,115	13	2,044	13	3,590	1	244	5	2,377
Swedish.....	221	151,576	231	151,576	238	159,341	241	187,866	243	183,656
Other.....	221	151,576	231	151,576	238	159,341	241	187,866	243	183,656
Total.....	526	353,600	521	351,576	528	359,341	528	359,341	528	359,341

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast:

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1886—Am. barkentine Anelia, 11 days from Honolulu to Port Townsend.
 1887—Am. brig Lurline, 10 days from San Francisco to Hilo.
 1888—Am. brigtn Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Honolulu.

QUICK PASSAGES OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York.....	3,350.	Oregon.....	Oct., 1883.....	7	8	33
Philadelphia to Queenstown.....	3,010.	Illinois.....	Dec., 1876.....	8	18	3
New York to Havana.....	1,225.	.....	Aug., 1876.....	4	0	43
Havana to New York.....	1,225.	.....	May, 1875.....	3	10	7
Havre to New York.....	3,154.	.....	June, 1886.....	7	5	8
New York to Aspinwall.....	2,300.	.....	.....	6	14	..
.....	2,300.	.....	.....	6	5	30
.....	4,764.	.....	.....	15	9	..
.....	4,764.	San Pablo.....	July, 1887.....	14	23	..
.....	4,764.	Oceanic.....	.....	14	13	..
.....	2,950.	Etruria.....	Aug., 1885.....	6	9	10*
.....	2,950.	Alaska.....	Sept., 1882.....	6	15	19
.....	2,950.	Oregon.....	April, 1884.....	6	10	10
.....	2,950.	Alaska.....	.....	6	21	40*
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950.	Etruria.....	Sept., 1888.....	6	1	50*
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950.	Umbria.....	June, 1887.....	6	4	12
Shanghai to London.....	.....	Sterling Castle.....	May, 1882.....	20	22	15†
.....	.....	.....	June, 1882.....	44	14	..
.....	.....	.....	May, 1882.....	32	12	..
.....	.....	.....	Oct., 1882.....	13	21	43
.....	.....	.....	Sept., 1886.....	13	22	30
.....	.....	.....	Jan., 1886.....	6	7	45*
.....	.....	.....	April, 1882.....	11	23	..
.....	.....	.....	June, 1887.....	11	10	35*
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14	..
.....	.....	.....	April, 1882.....	6	13	25
.....	.....	.....	July, 1883.....	5	20*	..
.....	.....	.....	June, 1882.....	6	16	..
.....	.....	.....	Aug., 1881.....	6	23	30
.....	.....	.....	Oct., 1882.....	6	10	45*
.....	.....	.....	Aug., 1883.....	6	18	..
.....	.....	.....	Jan., 1886.....	3	11	50*

*Best on record.

†Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages.

§Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS. MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
193	Bark	Kalakaua.....	404 89	John F Bowler
216	Schr	Jennie Walker.....	78 93	William Greig
237	Brig	Hazard.....	459 16	Jahn F. Colburn.
249	Brig	Allie Rowe.....	2337 47	John Lucas
257	Stmr	Zealandia.....	2489 19	John S Walker
258	Stmr	Australia.....	489 19	John S Walker
259	Bark	Lady Lamson.....	424 35	C Brewer & Co
271	Bark	Jas A King.....	610 04	S G Wilder
274	Bark	W. B. Godfrey.....	—	Foster, Hopper, Peterson.
277	Schr	Phie Chapman.....	45 78	N F Burgess

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likilike.....	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou.....	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii.....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua.....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau.....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
207	Stmr	James Makee.....	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
218	Stmr	C R Bishop.....	142 76	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani.....	230 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall.....	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale.....	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala.....	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
278	Stmr	Pele.....	134 02	Inter Island S N Co
268	Stmr	Kaimiloa.....	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Waimanalo.....	49 81	J A Cummins
266	Stmr	J A Cummins.....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
272	Stmr	Kaala.....	90 53	H A Widemann, C Bolte
275	Stmr	Viva.....	17 77	J I Dowsett
280	Stmr	Annie.....	5 37	J I Dowsett

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
171	Schr	Manuokawai.....	32 84	Inter Island S N Co
41	Schr	Rob Roy.....	25 49	J I Dowsett
171	Schr	Caterina Apiani Long.....	43 85	Allen & Robinson
179	Schr	Leahi.....	62 79	Allen & Robinson
155	Schr	Mille Morris.....	22 32	F Wundenberg
183	Schr	Haleakala.....	56 63	C Afong
185	Schr	Mary E Foster.....	73 29	Inter Island S N Co
276	Schr	Lavinia.....	40 06	John Nui
188	Schr	Waiehu.....	60 37	C Neilsson
194	Schr	Waimalu.....	55 69	Wm Weisbath
197	Schr	Liholiho.....	70 92	Inter Island S N Co
200	Schr	Luka.....	70 52	Allen & Robinson
205	Schr	Mokuola.....	17 10	Tong Aki
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli.....	72 13	Allen & Robinson
219	Schr	Mana.....	69 60	N Kanaauao
220	Schr	Josephine.....	8 88	F Wundenberg
273	Schr	Kaalokui.....	47 26	Inter Island S N Co
232	Schr	Ehukai.....	32 97	Pacific Nav Co
234	Schr	Kahihilani.....	11 45	W F Williams
236	Sloop	Healani.....	9 67	H. M.'s Chamberlain
240	Schr	Rainbow.....	23 73	H Viera jr
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza.....	15 49	W F Williams
244	Schr	Kawailani.....	24 39	O Kalua
250	Schr	Kulamanu.....	85 22	S C Allen
252	Schr	Ke Au Hou.....	95 15	D Kahanu
279	Schr	Kamoi.....	108 06	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia.....	36 10	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine.....	147 25	S C Allen
263	Schr	Kaulilua.....	47 96	Inter Island S N Co
267	Schr	Mary.....	52 16	Allen & Robinson
265	Sloop	Emily.....	3 50	Lima & Kalapuna

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post-office, Honolulu, Oahu—F. Wundenburg, P.M.G.; D. Manaku, Assistant P.M.G.; A. B. Scrimgeour, Book-keeper and Cashier; Henry F. Poor, Savings Bank Department; Z. K. Meyers, Money Order Department; O. C. Swain, General Delivery Department; Geo. L. Desha, J. G. Rothwell, E. Wodehouse, Henry Kaia, J. H. Nui and J. Haalou, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waialua.....	S. N. Emerson	Kaneohe.....	A. Ku
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Punaluu.....	J. Hale

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A.M. Steamer Kaala also takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua twice each week.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....	Jesse Moorehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	R. C. Spaulding	Hanalei.....	J. C. Long
Kilauea.....	R. A. Macfie	Lihue.....	O. Scholz
Kekaha.....	C. Borchgrevink	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard		

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	T. E. Evans	Kipahulu.....	W. von Uffel
Wailuku.....	W. A. McKay	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Paia.....	}
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Haiku.....	
Hamoia.....	D. Center	Hamakuapoko.....	
Spreckelsville.....	Hugh Morrison	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Ulupalakua.....	Miss C. Halstead	Honokohau.....	L. K. Kalama

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Honokaa.....	J. R. Mills
Kawaihae.....	J. Kanehaku	Ookala.....	J. N. Wright
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Keauhou.....	J. G. Hoapili
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Kealahou.....	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Halawa }.....	W. L. Eaton	Napoopoo.....	S. W. Kino
Kohala, Puehuehu }.....		Hoopuloa.....	J. W. Maele
Paauiolo.....	J. R. Renton	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Hookena.....	D. H. Nahinu	Hilea and Honuapo.....	G. S. Patten
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From } Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, weekly, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Tuesday or Wednesday after arrival of steamer Kinau from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on Tuesdays or Wednesdays after arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

MAUI ROUTES.

From Maalaea to Wailuku.
 From Wailuku to Kahului, Spreckelsville and Paia.
 From Wailuku to Waihee.
 From Paia to Makawao and Ulupalakua.
 From Paia to Haiku.
 From Lahaina to Olowalu.

MOLOKAI ROUTES.

From Kaunakakai to Kalaupapa.
 From Kaunakakai to Pukoo.
 From Pukoo to Halawa.

TIME TABLE OF OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Thursday at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Paukaa 12:35 P.M.; Papaikou, 1 P.M.; Onomea, 1:30 P.M.; Pepeekeo, 3 P.M.; Honomu, 7 A.M. Wednesday; Hakalau, 9:20 A.M.; Laupahoehoe, 1:50 P.M.; Ookala, 4 P.M.; Paauilo, 7 P.M. the same day; leaving Paauilo about 10 A.M. Thursday and arriving at Honokaa about 1 P.M. the same day. On returning leaves Honokaa, 1:30 P.M. Thursday; Paauilo, 4:40 P.M.; Ookala, 6 P.M.; Laupahoehoe, 7:30 P.M.; leaving there 8 A.M. Friday; Hakalau, 3 P.M. the same day; Pepeekeo, 6 A.M. Saturday; Onomea, 8 A.M.; Papaikou, 8:30 A.M., arriving at Hilo about 9 A.M. Saturday.

From Hilo to Waiohinu, Kau.—Leaves Hilo P. O. every Thursday morning, or soon after arrival of the mails, arriving at the Volcano House Friday evening, by the way of Puna, Pahala about Saturday noon, and arriving at Waiohinu in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Waiohinu Monday, about 7 A.M. arriving at Hilea, 8 A.M.; Pahala, 11 A.M.; Volcano House, 8 P.M.; and arriving at Hilo the next day.

From Waiohinu to Kealahou.—Leaves Waiohinu P. O. every Wednesday, at 7:30 A.M.; leaves Hookena, 8 A.M. Thursday; Napoopoo, at 10 A.M. and arriving at Kealahou, 11:30 A.M. On returning leaves Kealahou 12 o'clock noon, Thursday; leaving Napoopoo, 1 P.M.; Hookena, at 4 P.M. the same day, and arriving at Waiohinu about 5 P.M. Friday.

From Kawaihae to Kealahou.—Leaves Kawaihae every Wednesday about noon; leaves Kailua about 7 A.M. Thursday; Keauhou, 9 A.M.; and arriving at Kealahou about 11 A.M. On returning after transferring the mails from the Waiohinu carrier, leaves Kealahou on the same day, at about 12 o'clock noon; leaving Keauhou, 2 P.M.; Kailua, at 4 P.M.; and arriving at Kawaihae about 3:30 P.M., Friday.

From Mahukona to Honokaa.—Leaves Mahukona about 9 A.M., or soon after arrival of the mails per Kinau on Tuesdays or Wednesdays, arriving at Waimea 4:30 P.M. the same day; Kukuihaele, 8:30 P.M., and at Honokaa about midnight. On returning leaves Honokaa about noon Wednesday or Thursday; Kukuihaele, 2:30 P.M.; Waimea, 4:45 P.M., and arriving at Mahukona about 11 A.M. Thursday or Friday.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a *Weekly* service of the circuit of the Island:

HAWAII ROUTES.

From Kukuihaele to Waipio and Waimanu.
 From Honokaa to Paauilo.
 From Ookala to Laupahoehoe.
 From Laupahoehoe to Hakalau.
 From Hilo to Olaa.
 From Pahala to Punaluu.
 From Waiohinu to Honuapo.

TIME TABLE OF OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, KAUAI.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday at about 8 A.M., arriving at Kapaa about 9:30 A.M.; Kilauea P. O. about noon and reaching Hanalei about 2:30 P.M. of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei every Friday about 11 A.M., arriving at Kilauea P. O. about 1 P.M.; Kapaa about 11 A.M. on Saturday and arriving at Lihue about 1 P.M. of the same day.

From Lihue to Waimea.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday at about 8 A.M., arriving at Koloa P. O. about 10 A.M., and reaching Waimea P. O. in the afternoon about 1 o'clock. On returning leaves Waimea P. O. about 8 A.M. on Saturday, arriving at Koloa P. O. about 11 A.M., and at Lihue about 1 P.M. of the same day.

From Hanalei to Hakalau.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU,
FROM 1864 TO 1885.

YEAR. From April 1 to March 31.	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.				FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.
1864 to 1865.....	15,594	13,652	7,650	9,570	.....	.....
1865 to 1866.....	21,642	14,886	14,379	16,078	.....	.....
1866 to 1867.....	23,282	16,607	30,082	22,821	.....	.....
1867 to 1868.....	25,873	19,013	23,733	25,535	.....	.....
1868 to 1869.....	27,543	19,547	25,920	25,986	.....	.....
1869 to 1870.....	27,433	19,806	25,233	24,499	.....	.....
1870 to 1871.....	29,147	19,118	28,596	28,091	25,811	24,994
1871 to 1872.....	24,655	23,333	26,364	35,715	26,772	23,713
1872 to 1873.....	27,717	24,199	41,662	41,340	25,020	25,895
1873 to 1874.....	38,313	25,007	45,816	44,233	26,679	25,481
1874 to 1875.....	35,545	23,488	39,232	39,027	26,112	28,737
1875 to 1876.....	38,166	23,564	35,630	44,233	31,742	31,650
1876 to 1877.....	36,349	29,558	32,250	49,977	33,244	35,780
1877 to 1878.....	42,409	37,094	33,472	52,181	42,465	44,505
1878 to 1879.....	57,907	47,957	43,605	67,153	45,682	43,372
1879 to 1880.....	72,953	63,936	46,496	69,489	50,352	57,209
1880 to 1881.....	85,649	76,255	55,170	83,757	70,682	69,375
1881 to 1882.....	102,559	106,374	64,487	85,858	77,461	83,724
1882 to 1883.....	114,056	130,992	75,113	100,936	95,765	101,644
1883 to 1884.....	121,391	138,080	72,971	108,736	117,901	130,292
1884 to 1885.....	123,061	152,145	66,442	98,810	136,642	132,153

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882*.....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883.....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884.....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885.....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,504
1886.....	147,631	254,177	132,895	136,535
1887.....	618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

†These figures include city drop letters, and foreign letters from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

POPULATION TABLES.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SEPT. 30, 1888

	Natives	Chinese	Portuguese	Other Foreigners	Totals
Population as per Census of 1884.....	44,232	17,937	9,377	9,032	80,578
Passenger arrivals, excess over departures, 1885.....		1,488	154	1,910	3,552
" " " " 1886.....		1,001	582	58	1,641
" " " " 1887.....		1,478			1,478
" " " " (9 mos.) 1888.....		11,093			1,093
Excess of departures over arrivals..... 1886.....	44,232	22,997	10,113	11,000	88,342
" " " " 1887.....	1102		409	101	
" " " " (9 mos.) 1888.....	102		407	518	1,597
	44,130	22,997	9,237	10,381	86,745
Less excess of deaths over births from January 1, 1885 to January 1, 1888.....					98
Estimated population as of Sept. 30, 1888.....					86,647

* 851 Japanese. † 1,341 Japanese. †† 640 Japanese. †† South Sea Islanders.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Est. 1823.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.
Hawaii.....	85,000	45,702	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991
Maui.....	20,000	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,973
Oahu.....	20,000	29,755	27,800	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,061
Kauai.....	10,000	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,87	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,958
Molokai.....	3,500	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	
Lanai.....	2,500	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214	27,26
Niihau.....	1,000	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	
Kahoolawe.....	50	80	80						
Totals.....	142,050	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,408

*Kauai and Niihau.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES AS ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Corrected for the ANNUAL by PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.

STATIONS.	LATITUDES.	LONGITUDES.
determined by Cap.	21 17 57.	157 51 48.
.....	21 17 54.99	157 52 12.90
.....	21 15 40.59	157 48 52.17
.....	21 19 43.20	157 49 03.274
.....	21 18 15.75	157 39 20.12
.....	21 27 01.07	157 44 04.66
.....	21 42 19.207	157 58 50.78
.....	21 17 32.23	158 6 32.39
.....	21 19 11.76	157 58 25.66
.....	21 38 40.65	157 55 16.54
.....	21 34 13.10	158 16 55.376
.....	20 42 35.4	156 15 08.1
.....	20 52 3.4	156 40 50.5
.....	20 45 1.7	155 59 3.4
.....	20 37 56.7	156 27 4.4
.....	21 9 0.8	156 43 44.13
.....	20 33 39	156 35 21
.....	20 02 12.5	155 50 5
.....	19 49 16	155 28 16
.....	19 42 44.7	155 5 55
as determined by		156 00 40
as determined by		
.....	21 57 12	159 40 10

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1876-78 TO 1888-90.

* Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs. † Indemnity Account for Supply Expenditures. ‡ Including recall and cancellation of Bonds, \$625,000.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1886.

REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES.	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862—\$ 17,063	\$ 12,090	\$32,965	\$ 52,842	\$2,691	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441	.....	.....	\$133,236*
1864— 18,877	12,669	32,561	52,326	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872	.....	.....	131,729*
1866— 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557	.....	.....	150,661*
1868— 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,654	2,125	10,212	54,260	58,096	277,756
1870— 23,532	22,888	28,830	60,027	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268	52,200	56,912	275,618
1872— 52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	51,740	55,414	323,115
1874— 53,892	42,707	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,490	3,296	51,156	53,756	312,312
1876— 58,645	47,988	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056	50,852	54,004	318,791
1878— 94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	68,016	62,336	420,097
1880— 143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	Insurance.	15,172	5,780	815	64,940	82,436	547,576
1882— 187,923	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,865	7,125	642	90,041	100,762	728,470
1884— 223,100	254,286	52,964	22,975	.....	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	118,842	797,297
1886— 227,195	262,307	61,745	.....	3,393	13,315	10,635	114	118,250	115,298	812,168
1888— 252,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,144	885,566

* Not inclusive of Road and School Tax. + Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected,	\$162,880.	Tax per capita*	\$2.84	1882, Taxes Collected.....	\$379,071.	Tax per capita*	\$5.29
1877, " " "	319,628.	" "	3.86	" "	417,794.	" "	5.16
1878, " " "	245,387.	" "	4.23	" "	409,000.	" "	5.07
1879, " " "	290,380.	" "	4.58	" "	432,656.	" "	5.09
1880, " " "	317,872.	" "	4.76	" "	417,103.	" "	4.67
1881, " " "	367,004.	" "	5.18	" "	467,719.	" "	5.41

* Omitting fractions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FOR YEARS 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	OAHU.		MAUI.		HAWAII.		KAUAI.		TOTAL.
	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	
1881	\$ 6,471,868	\$11,444,557	\$ 2,917,424	\$ 2,294,478	\$ 3,503,565	\$ 1,809,224	\$ 1,156,075	\$ 1,612,146	\$ 31,209,337
1882	6,648,433	10,437,076	2,498,268	2,562,374	4,604,736	2,861,151	1,229,110	1,660,474	32,501,622
1883	7,985,378	7,442,505	2,916,629	4,061,521	4,113,072	4,202,781	1,314,607	2,215,433	34,251,926
1884	8,099,585	8,009,814	2,853,983	3,809,716	3,622,172	3,948,213	1,158,824	2,134,389	34,236,696
1885	8,188,523	8,315,009	2,434,684	3,764,877	3,516,973	4,187,070	1,272,729	2,193,007	33,871,872
1886	8,156,902	8,821,149	3,227,050	3,193,842	2,983,107	5,228,127	1,235,625	2,109,245	34,955,047
1887	8,291,403	7,829,359	2,542,558	2,951,506	2,922,262	4,323,389	1,053,453	2,013,630	31,927,560

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, MARCH 31, 1888.

Compiled from Legislative Report of Minister of Finance.

	12 Per Cent. School Bonds		9 Per Cent. Bonds		7 Per Cent. Bonds		6 Per Cent. Bonds		Totals		Debt Falling Due and Payable During the Present Fiscal Period	
	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.
Stock A.	15,000	.....	\$ 4,000	\$ 57,000	Issued in Honolulu,		\$ 771,800		Stock A.	76,000	.....	\$21,000
" E.	500	2,900	3,500	20,500	Issued to London		980,000		" E.	26,500	.....	4,500
" I.	400	.....	3,800	.....	Subscribers,		£200,000 @ \$4.99		" I.	4,200	.....	3,800
" O.	200	600	1,800	5,400					" O.	8,000	.....	2,700
" U.	30,000	10,000	.....	30,000					" U.	70,000	.....	5,000
Totals..	\$ 46,100	\$ 12,600	\$ 13,100	\$ 112,900			\$1,751,800		Total	\$1,936,500	.....	\$37,000

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1888 AND 1890.

CIVIL LIST.

His Majesty's Privy Purse.....	\$ 40,000 00
Her Royal Highness the Heir Presumptive	10,000 00
Her Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani.....	4,800 00
His Majesty's Chamberlain	6,000 00
His Majesty's household expenses	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 76,800 00

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

Honorable H. Kuihelani.....	\$ 1,200 00
Mrs. Emma Barnard.....	600 00
Mrs. P. Nahaolelua.....	600 00
His Excellency J. O. Dominis.....	3,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,000 00

LEGISLATURE AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Expenses Legislature.....	\$ 25,000 00
Secretary of Privy Council.....	200 00
Incidentals Privy Council	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25,300 00

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Salary of Minister	\$ 10,000 00
Salary of Secretary	5,000 00
Salary of Clerks.....	4,800 00
Salary of Messenger	1,200 00
Salary of Envoy to Washington.....	12,000 00
Clerical aid and expenses Legation	3,000 00
Salary of Consul-General at San Francisco.....	6,666 67
Clerical aid and expenses San Francisco	4,166 67
Diplomatic and Consular services.....	8,000 00
Expenses of Foreign Agents	4,000 00
Incidentals Foreign Office	4,000 00
Education of Hawaiian Youths abroad	10,000 00
Relief and return of indigent Hawaiians	1,000 00
King's Guards	62,000 00
Band, Flags and Salutes	37,000 00
Aid volunteer military companies	15,000 00
Photos. for Melbourne and G. A. R. Exhibitions.....	800 00
Balance unpaid decorations with exchange.....	3,000 00

\$ 191,633 34

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chief Justice and Chancellor	\$	12,000 00
Salary of First Associate Justice		10,000 00
Salary of Second Associate Justice		10,000 00
Salary of Third Associate Justice	\$10,000 00	} 11,250 00
Back salary	1,250 00	
Salary of Fourth Associate Justice	10,000 00	} 11,250 00
Back salary	1,250 00	
Salary of Clerk Supreme Court		6,000 00
Salary of Deputy Clerk Supreme Court		4,000 00
Salary of Second Deputy Clerk Supreme Court		3,600 00
Salary of Shorthand Reporter		4,000 00
Salary of Interpreter Supreme and Police Courts		4,800 00
Salary of Circuit Judge, Maui	\$4,000 00	} 4,300 00
His traveling expenses	300 00	
Salary of Circuit Judge, Hilo and Kau	3,600 00	} 3,800 00
His traveling expenses	200 00	
Salary of Circuit Judge, Kohala and Kona	3,600 00	} 3,800 00
His traveling expenses	200 00	
Salary of Circuit Judge, Kauai	3,600 00	} 3,800 00
His traveling expenses	200 00	
Salary of Police Justice, Honolulu		6,000 00
Salary of Police Justice, Hilo		3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Police Justice, Hilo		300 00
Salary of Police Justice, Lahaina		2,000 00
Salary of Police Justice, Wailuku		3,000 00
Salary of Police Justice, North Kohala		2,400 00
Salary of Police Justice, Lihue		2,000 00
Salary of District Judge, North Hilo		1,000 00
Salary of District Judge, Puna		800 00
Salary of District Judge, Kau		1,200 00
Salary of District Judge, East Kau		900 00
Salary of District Judge, North Kona		800 00
Salary of District Judge, South Kona		800 00
Salary of District Judge, South Kohala		1,200 00
Salary of District Judge, Hamakua		2,000 00
Salary of District Judge, Honuaua		800 00
Salary of District Judge, Makawao		2,400 00
Salary of District Judge, Hana		1,800 00
Salary of District Judge, Lanai		600 00

Salary of District Judge, Molokai.....	1,200 00
Salary of District Judge, Ewa.....	800 00
Salary of District Judge, Waianae.....	800 00
Salary of District Judge, Waialua.....	800 00
Salary of District Judge, Koolauloa.....	800 00
Salary of District Judge, Koolaupoko.....	1,000 00
Salary of District Judge, Hanalei.....	1,000 00
Salary of District Judge, Kawaihau.....	1,000 00
Salary of District Judge, Koloa.....	1,200 00
Salary of District Judge, Waimea.....	1,000 00
Salary of Clerk Second Judicial Circuit.....	600 00
Salary of Clerk Third Judicial Circuit.....	1,000 00
Salary of Clerk Fourth Judicial Circuit.....	600 00
Expenses of Supreme Court.....	10,000 00
Expenses of Circuit Courts.....	8,000 00
Expenses of Witnesses in Criminal Cases.....	2,500 00
Purchase of Law Books.....	2,000 00
Stationery and Incidentals.....	3,000 00
Pay of Clerk Honolulu Police Court.....	2,400 00
Pay of Chinese Interpreter and Translator.....	3,000 00
Pay of Portuguese Interpreter and Translator.....	2,400 00
Pay of Messengers.....	2,400 00
Printing Reports and Compiling and printing Laws in Hawaiian.....	10,500 00
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	\$ 183,600 00

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister.....	\$ 10,000 00
Salary of Chief Clerk.....	6,000 00
Salaries Assistant Clerks.....	16,000 00

Government Survey.

Salary of Surveyor-General.....	7,000 00
Expenses Bureau of Surveying.....	41,000 00

Registry of Conveyances.

Salary of Registrar.....	6,000 00
Salary of Deputy Registrar.....	4,000 00
Pay of Clerks.....	6,120 00
Incidentals of Registry Office.....	620 00

Bureau of Immigration.

Inspector-General of Immigration.....	\$ 4,800 00
Expenses Bureau of Immigration.....	7,500 00

Postal Bureau.

Salary of Post Master General.....	7,000 00
Salary of Deputy Post Master General.....	5,000 00
Pay of Clerks, Post Office.....	26,000 00
Pay of Post Masters.....	20,000 00
Pay of Mail Carriers.....	28,000 00
Incidentals Postal Bureau.....	15,000 00

Bureau of Public Works.

Salary of Superintendent of Public Works.....	\$ 7,000 00
Salary of Deputy Superintendent.....	4,800 00
Incidentals Bureau of Public Works.....	500 00
Addition to Kerosene Warehouse.....	3,144 00
Repairs and furniture, Aliiolani Hale.....	5,000 00
Repairs to Government Buildings.....	15,000 00
Repairs to wharves, landings and buoys, Maui.....	2,500 00
Repairs to wharves, landings and buoys, Honolulu....	9,000 00
Repairs to wharves, landings and buoys, contingent..	15,000 00
Lighthouses.....	13,580 00
Running expenses Steam Tugs.....	17,100 00
Dredging Honolulu Harbor.....	13,000 00
Addition to Post-Office, Honolulu.....	2,000 00
New Custom House Office and Store House, Honolulu.	9,500 00
Government Store-House and Work Shops, Esplanade.	8,000 00
New Market House, Honolulu.....	25,000 00
New Lot for Honolulu Fire Department.....	2,000 00
New House for China Engine Company.....	12,000 00
Addition to Oahu Jail Buildings.....	4,689 00
New Court House and Lock Up, North Kona.....	1,300 00
New Court House, East Kau.....	1,300 00
New Court House, Post-Office, &c., North Kohala...	3,000 00
New Court House and Lock Up, Koolauloa.....	1,300 00
Work Shop and Store House, Honolulu Water Works.	800 00
Wharves at Hookena and Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii...	1,000 00
Wharves at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii.....	800 00
Extension of Wharf, Hilo.....	2,500 00

New Wharf at Kaunuloa, Puna	\$ 500 00
Boat Landing, Keanae	150 00
Boat landing Maaloa, Kaupo	700 00
Wharves at Kaunakakai, Kamalo and Pukoo, Molokai.	3,750 00
New Wharf, Honolulu	8,300 00
Extension of Wharf, Waimea, Kauai	1,500 00
Extension and Repairs of Wharf, Nawiliwili, Kauai...	1,200 00
Break water, Waimea River, Kauai	2,500 00
Water Works, Laupahoe	1,000 00
Water Works, Hilo	13,000 00
For Hamakua Water Ditch	5,000 00
Water Works, Koloa, Kauai	4,000 00
Water Works, Wailuku and Kahului	20,000 00
Survey of Steams rising in Kohala Mountains, towards conveying the same into North Kohala for irriga- ting purposes	3,000 00
Storage, Reservoirs and purchase of Water-rights, Nuuanu Valley	31,300 00
Makiki Water Works	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,377,815 71

Water Works.

Salary Superintendent of Water Works and Clerk of Market	\$ 4,800 00
Keeper of Market and incidentals	1,500 00
Salary of First Clerk Water Works	3,000 00
Salary of Second Clerk	2,400 00
Running expenses Honolulu Water Works	11,000 00
Repairs and additions to Honolulu Water Works	27,000 00

Roads and Bridges.

Road damages, contingent	5,000 00
Roads and Bridges, Hawaii	25,000 00
Roads and Bridges, Maui	5,000 00
Roads and Bridges, Molokai	1,000 00
Roads and Bridges, Lanai	500 00
Roads and Bridges, Oahu, other than Honolulu	9,000 00
Pay of Road Supervisor, Honolulu	3,600 00
Roads and Bridges, Honolulu	31,853 00
Roads and Bridges, Kauai	8,500 00

Roads and Bridges, contingent.....	\$ 40,000 00
Road from Hilo to Volcano.. ..	30,000 00
Road from Lahaina to Wailuku	15,000 00
Road from Kakaaka to Waikiki	5,000 00
Repairing Bridge, Keawewai, South Kohala.....	500 00
Repairing Road from Waika to Waimea, South Kohala.	1,200 00
Punchbowl Hill Road.....	8,000 00
Survey and laying out a bridle path from Honokane to Waipio	3,000 00
Bridge at Waiaka, South Kohala.....	800 00
Bridge at Halawa, Molokai	1,000 00
Kamehameha IV Road.....	1,000 00
Kalihi Road.....	2,000 00
Pauoa Road.....	1,500 00
Road from Kapiolani Park to Kamoilili.....	5,000 00
Macadamizing Streets, Honolulu.....	69,000 00
Bridge, Wailua river, Kauai.....	12,000 00
Road Tax unexpended, to be expended in the district where collected	52,852 14
Road Damages	93,000 00
Addition to Electric Light System, Honolulu.....	43,000 00
Encouragement of Immigration	30,000 00
Sewerage of Honolulu, Plans and Specifications.....	1,200 00
Road over Nuuanu Pali	10,000 00
Road from Makawao to top of Haleakala.....	2,000 00
Inter-Island Cable.....	25,000 00

Forests, Parks, Nurseries, etc.

Maintenance of Nurseries	10,250 00
Public Grounds	8,000 00
Encouragement of Ramie Culture.....	5,500 00
Encouragement of Coffee Culture	1,200 00
To encourage the production and sale of Taro Flour and other products of Taro.....	5,000 00
Aid to Kapiolani Park Association	5,000 00

Miscellaneous.

Running expenses Honolulu Electric Light	21,000 00
Lighting streets throughout the Kingdom.....	4,055 25
Government Printing.....	10,000 00

Interest upon Makiki claims secured by judgment....\$	1,385 46
Pay of messengers Interior Department	2,400 00
Pay of janitor Aliiolani Hale, two months.....	100 00
Pay of guard Aliiolani Hale premises.....	1,200 00
Incidentals Interior Department.....	3,000 00
Expenses of Election.....	6,500 00
Aid to Queen's Hospital	14,000 00
Expenses filling Certificates of Boundaries.....	200 00
Incidental expenses under the Homestead Act	1,000 00
Support of Prisoners.....	80,000 00
Salary of Jailor, Oahu Prison.....	3,600 00
Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	27,864 44
Repairs and furniture Insane Asylum.....	8,147 00
Honolulu Fire Department.....	26,200 00
Quarantine of diseased animals.....	4,000 00
Government Pounds.....	1,750 00
Diamond Head Signal Station.....	1,800 00
Pay of physicians and agents under the "Act to Mitigate".....	3,200 00
Rent of Custom House lot, Kahului.....	600 00
Rent of Post Office premises, Hilo.....	1,200 00
Compiling and Publishing Great Register of the Kingdom.....	5,000 00
Aid to Honolulu Sailors' Home Society.....	5,000 00
Purchase of Land at Kalawao, Molokai.....	5,000 00
Subsidy to Steamer between Honolulu, Molokai and Lanai	5,200 00
Balance due on expenses of Legislature of 1886-87....	682 70
Funeral expenses of Her Late Royal Highness Princess Likelike as per Report of Finance Committee.....	10,772 72
Salaries of Governors and Governors' Clerks and Incidentals of Governors' Office to August 23, 1888..	5,000 00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Salary of President	\$ 7,000 00
Salary of Secretary.....	4,000 00
General expenses Board of Health.....	22,734 00
Buildings, repairs and maintenance of Hospitals	41,855 00
Repairs and care of Quarantine.....	3,522 00

Kapiolani Home.....	\$ 4,444 00
Medicines (to be distributed gratuitously).....	10,000 00
Leper Settlement, and to include expenses and costs of water works.....	185,374 00
Government Physicians.....	42,000 00
Addition to Quarantine Buildings	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 322,929 00

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister	\$ 10,000 00
Salary of Auditor-General	10,000 00
Salary of Registrar of Public Accounts	6,000 00
Salary of Clerk in Finance Department.....	3,600 00
Pay of Tax Assessors, 1888	18,500 00
Pay of Tax Collectors, 1888	17,500 00

Salaries of Tax Assessors, 1889-90.

Assessor of Oahu	\$8,500 00	
Assessor of Maui.....	3,000 00	
Assessor of Hawaii.....	3,500 00	
Assessor of Kauai.....	2,500 00	12,500 00
Pay of Deputy Assessors and Collectors, 1889-90....	19,000 00	
Pay of Tax Appeal Board.....	1,500 00	
Incidentals, Finance Department.....	5,000 00	
Stamps and dies	500 00	
Dog tags.....	1,000 00	
Messenger.....	1,200 00	
National debt falling due	37,000 00	
Interest on national debt, and commission and ex- change for paying same	243,000 00	
Interest on Postal Savings Bank deposits.....	40,000 00	
Interest on money to be borrowed, say 228,000.....	19,000 00	
Salary of Collector-General	7,000 00	
Salary of Deputy-Collector.....	6,000 00	
Salary of Harbor Master	6,000 00	
Salary of Statistical Clerk.....	3,600 00	
Salary of Port Surveyor, Oahu.....	3,600 00	
Salary of Storekeeper.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Assistant Storekeeper.....	2,400 00	
Assistants in Bonded Warehouse.....	2,200 00	

Salary of Second Statistical Clerk	\$ 3,000 00
Salary of Third Statistical Clerk	2,400 00
Salary of Entry Clerk.....	3,000 00
Salary of Second Entry Clerk	2,400 00
Salary of Collector, Kahului.....	3,600 00
Salary of Collector, Hilo	3,600 00
Salary of Collector, Mahukona.....	400 00
Additional Salary Collector, Mahukona—contingent ..	900 00
Salary of Collector, Lahaina	200 00
Salary of Collector, Koloa.....	200 00
Salary of Collector, Kealahakua.....	200 00
Salary of Port Surveyor, Kahului.....	2,400 00
Salary of Port Surveyor, Hilo.....	1,800 00
Salary of Keeper Kerosene Warehouse.....	2,000 00
Assistant Guards at all ports.....	20,000 00
Custom House boat.....	1,200 00
Incidentals Custom House Bureau	5,000 00
Expenses of proceedings to recover amounts due the Hawaiian Government in connection with Na- tional Loan of 1886.....	5,000 00
Subsidy to Ocean Lines.....	48,000 00
Compromise of Judgment of Steamship "Madras"	22,000 00
Return double taxes sundry parties	140 55
Return of duties, Church appurtenances, Kalawao.....	103 00
Return of duties to Theo. H. Davies & Co.	66 33
Claim E. C. Fishbourne.....	194 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 608,503 88

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Attorney-General.....	\$ 10,000 00
Salary of Deputy Attorney-General	7,000 00
Salary of Marshal.....	7,000 00
Salary of Clerk to Marshal.....	4,000 00
Salary of Second Clerk to Marshal.....	2,400 00
Salary of Sheriff of Maui.....	5,000 00
Salary of Sheriff of Hawaii.....	5,500 00
Salary of Sheriff of Kauai	4,000 00
Salary of Clerk to Sheriff of Maui.....	1,800 00
Salary of Clerk to Sheriff of Hawaii.....	1,800 00
Salary of Clerk to Sheriff of Kauai.....	480 00

Pay Police of Hawaii	\$ 53,000 00
Pay Police of Maui	43,000 00
Pay Police of Oahu.....	83,000 00
Pay Police of Kauai.....	21,500 00
Messenger and Copyist	1,200 00
Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses	12,000 00
For expenses of suits relative to lands called unassigned lands and Government claims in lands	3,000 00
Coroners' Inquests.....	1,000 00
Sundry expenses in aid of Chinese Restriction Act....	2,000 00
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	\$ 268,680 00

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Salary of Inspector-General of Schools including traveling expenses for not less than two tours of the Kingdom each year	\$ 7,500 00
Salary of Clerk and Secretary of the Board	6,000 00
Salary of Assistant Clerk.....	2,000 00
Support of English, Hawaiian and Common Schools.	146,000 00
Industrial and Reformatory School, Kapalama.....	12,000 00
Building and repairs of School-houses	20,000 00
Repairs and permanent improvements to Boarding Schools	10,000 00
Stationery and 'incidentals	800 00
Pay of Messenger and Book Clerk	1,500 00
Nine scholarships at Oahu College, or any department thereof	720 00
Twelve scholarships for native Hawaiians in Kamehameha or other Industrial schools—three scholars from each of the now existing Judicial Circuits to be chosen from Public Schools for superior scholarship	1,000 00
Normal Department in connection with Fort Street School	2,250 00
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at Oahu College	2,400 00
Compiling, printing and binding School History of the Hawaiian Islands.....	2,500 00
Building of School Houses	25,000 00
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	\$ 239,670 00

CONTINGENT.

Expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts.....	\$ 5,000 00
Expenses Steam Tugs.....	5,000 00
Support of Prisoners.....	15,000 00
Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	5,000 00
Quarantine expenses.....	20,000 00
Leper Settlement.....	25,000 00
Pay of Police.....	15,000 00
Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses.....	5,000 00
Coroners' Inquests.....	1,000 00
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	\$ 96,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Civil List.....	76,800 00
Permanent Settlements.....	6,000 00
Legislative and Privy Council.....	25,300 00
Department Foreign Affairs.....	191,633 34
Judiciary Department.....	183,600 00
Interior Department.....	1,377,815 71
Board of Health.....	322,929 00
Finance Department.....	608,503 88
Attorney-General's Department.....	268,680 00
Board of Education.....	239,670 00
Contingent.....	96,000 00
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	\$3,396,931 93

HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following are the denominations of Hawaiian silver coined in San Francisco in 1884 and 1885, and imported for the circulating medium of these islands. United States gold is the standard for the payment of all sums over and above ten dollars.

Hawaiian Dimes.....	\$ 25,000
Hawaiian Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
Hawaiian Half Dollars.....	350,000
Hawaiian Dollars.....	500,000
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	\$1,000,000

LAWS PASSED AT THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1888.

- 1—Act appropriating money to defray the expenses of the legislative session of 1888. Approved June 4.
- 2—Act granting authority to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department to sign licenses. Approved June 4.
- 3—Amended Act providing of the registration of copyrights. Approved June 23.
- 4—Amended Act to provide for the registration of labels and trade marks. Approved June 23.
- 5—Act repealing Chapter LIII of the Penal Code, relating to rewards to sheriffs, constables, etc. Approved June 23.
- 6—Act granting power to Notaries Public to administer oaths. Approved June 23.
- 7—Act providing for Prison Inspectors, and defining their duties and powers. Approved June 23.
- 8—Amended Act to provide for and regulate the police of the kingdom. Approved June 23.
- 9—Amended Act for the commutation of terms of imprisonment in certain cases. Approved June 23.
- 10—Amended Act to regulate the issue of patents. Approved June 23.
- 11—Act relating to the property and rights of married women. Approved June 23.
- 12—Amended Act relating to the Registrar of Conveyances. Approved June 23.
- 13—Act to authorize the government to contract for the construction of sub-marine electric telegraph cables. Approved July 2.
- 14—To authorize the establishment of a system of parcels post—domestic and foreign. Approved July 4.
- 15—Act amending Section 856 of the Civil Code relative to security for costs. Approved July 4.
- 16—Act limiting the time within which permits for Chinese to enter the kingdom may be used. Approved July 4.
- 17—Act requiring officers authorized to take acknowledgments to keep records. Approved July 4.
- 18—Amended Stamp Act to enable revenue stamps being kept in supply at money order post offices throughout the kingdom. Approved July 4.

- 19—Act to regulate the manufacture of poi in the city of Honolulu. Approved July 14.
- 20—Temporal provisions for payment of salaries, court and sundry expenses to August 31, 1888. Approved July 14.
- 21—Act providing for liens of mechanics and materialmen. Approved July 14.
- 22—Amended Act relating to peremptory challenges to jurors. Approved July 21.
- 23—Amended Act relating to the military forces of the kingdom. Passed over royal veto July 24.
- 24—Amended Bankruptcy Act. Approved July 30.
- 25—Act extending the time for completion of the Honolulu street railway. Approved July 30.
- 26—Amended Act relating to water rates, providing for notification to rate payers. Approved August 7.
- 27—Act authorizing the establishment of select schools and the collection of tuition fees. Approved August 7.
- 28—Act prohibiting the collection of tuition fees in certain government schools. Approved August 7.
- 29—Amendment of Chapter XI Section 6 of the Penal Code relating to seduction. Approved August 7.
- 30—Act re-establishing the commission for the settlement of boundaries. Approved August 7.
- 31—Act to regulate the keeping of books of accounts by wholesale and retail licensees. Passed over royal veto August 10.
- 32—Amended Act relative to the commissioners of private ways and water rights. Approved August 11.
- 33—Amendment of Chapter L, Section 2 of the Penal Code, relating to bail. Approved August 11.
- 34—Amended Act relating to the slaughter and sale of beef. Approved August 11.
- 35—Amended Act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish. Approved August 11.
- 36—Act to prevent the introduction of coffee leaf diseases. Approved August 11.
- 37—Amended Act relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks. Approved August 11.
- 38—Amendment of Act repealing Chapter X of the Civil Code, relating to the reformatory school. Approved August 11.

- 39—Act to provide greater security to postal savings bank depositors. Approved August 15.
- 40—Amended Act relating to the Hawaiian postal savings bank. Approved August 17.
- 41—Amended Act relating to the appointment and tenure of office of tax assessors and collectors and their duties. Approved August 21.
- 42—Act to provide for the discharge of certain duties heretofore performed by the governors. Approved August 21.
- 43—Act to define the authority to punish for contempt in certain cases. Approved August 21.
- 44—Act abolishing the office of governor. Passed over royal veto, August 23.
- 45—Amended Act relating to the fire department of Honolulu. Approved September 6.
- 46—Act to license the retailing of Honolulu brewed malt liquors. Approved September 6.
- 47—Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to convey certain land to the Lunalilo estate. Approved September 6.
- 48—Act to prevent certain steam coasting vessels from carrying lepers or others with contagious or infectious disease. Approved September 6.
- 49—Act regulating the importation and sale of alcohol for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes. Approved September 6.
- 50—Amendment of Section 22 of an Act relating to internal taxes. Approved September 6.
- 51—Act to provide for the bringing of suits by or against the government. Approved September 6.
- 52—Act empowering circuit judges to issue warrants and examine for commitment of persons accused of crime or misdemeanor. Approved September 6.
- 53—Act granting authority to clerks of the supreme and circuit courts to tax costs. Approved September 6.
- 54—Amendment of certain sections of the "Homestead Act." Approved September 6.
- 55—Act to regulate the sale of goods, wares and merchandise by commercial traveling agents. Approved September 6.
- 56—Act relating to the street railway in Honolulu. Approved September 6.
- 57—Act to facilitate the proof of service of process in civil cases. Approved September 6.

- 58—Act to protect certain fish within the bays, harbors, waters or streams of the islands. Approved September 6.
- 59—Act to encourage the production and sale of taro flour and other products of taro. Approved September 6.
- 60—Act relating to helpers or "kokuas" of segregated lepers. Approved September 6.
- 61—Amended Act relating to tax on carts and drays. Approved September 6.
- 62—Act to better prevent illicit traffic in spirituous liquors. Approved September 6.
- 63—Amended Act relating to the regulation of Chinese immigration. Approved September 10.
- 64—Act amending certain sections of the act to consolidate and amend the law relating to internal taxes and extending same. Approved September 10.
- 65—Act amending Chapter LVI of the Penal Code. Approved September 10.
- 66—Act to amend Section 21 of an act to consolidate and amend the law relating to internal taxes, as amended by Chapter XXXVII of the laws of 1886. Approved September 10.
- 67—Act to amend and consolidate the election laws of the kingdom. Approved September 10.
- 68—Act to authorize and promote the construction of steam railroads on the island of Oahu. Approved September 11.
- 69—Act authorizing the remission of postage on the publication "Paradise of the Pacific. Approved September 11.
- 70—Act to encourage the cultivation and manufacture of ramie. Approved September 11.
- 71—Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to convey certain real estate for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of indigent foreigners. Approved September 11.
- 72—The appropriation bill. Approved September 11.
- The following Acts became law by virtue of non-report to the legislature within ten days (Sundays excepted) after their presentation to the king, certified under date of September 11.
- 73—An Act relating to the number of justices of the supreme court. court.
- 74—Act to restrict the importation and sale of opium.
- 75—Act to prevent the issuing of commercial paper as a circulating medium.
- 76—An Act to facilitate the segregation of lepers.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

It may not be inappropriate to devote space sufficient in the *ANNUAL* for a brief exposition of the geography of the "land we live in," not only for the benefit of readers abroad, but for the convenience and, perhaps, instruction on some points to some of our home readers.

The islands of the Hawaiian group number eleven in all, viz., Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Molokini, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, Niihau, Lehua and Kaula. Of these, Molokini, Lehua and Kaula are but small rocky islets. Nihoa, or Bird Island, some 250 miles to the northwest of Honolulu is sometimes included in speaking of the Hawaiian group. This also is but a barren rock.

The area of the Hawaiian Islands is placed at 6,685 square miles, or some 4,010,000 acres. They are pleasantly situated in the belt of the northeast trade winds between the meridians of 154° 45' and 160° 30' longitude west of Greenwich, and between parallels 18°, 50' and 22°, 15' north latitude.

HAWAII

Hawaii is the principal island, from which the name of the group is taken, in place of Sandwich, given it by Captain Cook. It is some ninety miles in length by about seventy in width, and has an area of 4,210 square miles, or 2,500,000 acres, and at the last official census, in 1884, had a population of 24,991 souls. It has an elevation of 13,805 feet to the top of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa being within 130 feet of the same height. On this latter mountain are the two great active volcanoes, Mokuaweoweo at the summit, and Kilauea on its south-eastern side at an elevation of 4,040 feet. The area of these two craters, respectively, are, 3.70 and 4.14 square miles. The latter is of easy access and claims the pilgrimage of a steady stream of visitors. Mokuaweoweo's activity is not constant; with the addition of difficulty of access and discomforts of exposure, its visitors are few except at periods when evidences of remarkable activity offer extra inducements to "brave the journey."

Hawaii is divided into six districts, viz., Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo, Puna, Kau and Kona. Hilo is the principal town in the district of the same name, and boasts of the only harbor on the whole island. It is a port of entry and enjoys several regular packets with San

Francisco. Mahukona and Kawaihae in the Kohala district, and Kealakekua Bay in the Kona district are also ports of entry. The windward districts of the island—Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo—are remarkable for the grandeur of the scenery in very many of the numerous valleys, etc., and along the bluffs of the bold coast numerous cascades, contrast vividly with their rocky background as they leap 1,000 to 1,700 feet to the sea. Capt. E. C. Dutton in his lecture at Washington on the islands, in referring to the scenery along this part of Hawaii says "over all is spread a mantle of tropical vegetation with which the richest verdure of our temperate zone is but a garb of poverty."

The principal products of the island are well divided between agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Several large cattle ranches, sheep and goat stations have been established a number of years, supplying the large demand for live stock, as also exporting hides, skins, wool and tallow. Sugar naturally is the principal industry, and is prosecuted vigorously in all the districts except Kona and Puna. Kau the latest district to enter into sugar culture has some of the finest equipped and most extensive estates. Kohala at one time produced large quantities of Irish potatoes for shipment to California and the supply of the whaling fleet, but little is now done in that line of produce. Coffee and oranges to some extent are grown in sheltered valleys in all districts, though Kona is the principal coffee and fruit district of the whole group; its uniform climate and peculiar rocky soil also rendering it necessary for all cultivation to be done by hand instead of with the aid of plow. Some attention of late has been given to the growth of ramie in Kona, as also in the Hilo and Puna districts. The still unsettled method of cleaning and preparing the same to a marketable condition is the only apparent detriment to a vigorous prosecution of this industry. Kona and Puna are also the principal producing districts of the cocoanut and awa.

Hilo has been referred to as having the only harbor on Hawaii, yet there are many landings around the island, several of which are safe and of easy access at nearly all times of the year, notably Kailua, in Kona, the birthplace of American missionary effort among this interesting people and the summer resort of Hawaiian Royalty. A little further down the coast is Kaawaloa, or Kealakekua Bay, of historic fame in connection with the tragic death of Captain Cook. Here a neat monument marks the spot near where he fell. With the exception of the ports above named all other landings at villages, or

for plantations, are open roadsteads, some protected in part from prevailing winds by a sheltering ledge or bluff, while a few on the Hamakua and Hilo coast experience much difficulty and hardship in securing their supplies or shipping their produce. All the villages on Hawaii—as in fact on all the islands—hug the coast as much as possible; at one time the inland town of Waimea boasted some importance, but its greatness is a thing of the past.

Hawaii boasts of two railroads. The Kohala Railroad, from Mahukona to Niulii, Kohala, serves the needs of that busy district with its seven or more plantations and twice as many stores. The other, at Kau, is a convenient freight tram-way of the Pahala Plantation to its shipping point at Punaluu.

The climate of Hawaii is delightfully invigorating, and as varied as can well be imagined. Kona is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, affected largely through the regularity of its land breeze of the night alternating with the sea breeze of the day. The windward districts are noted for a more vigorous climate from the force of the trade winds usually prevailing and the well distributed rainfall, together with the higher elevation of the eastern shore. In point of fact any temperature desired may be obtained on Hawaii since its "monarch mountains" are frequently crowned with a wreath of snow, while the shore bathes in perpetual sunshine.

MAUI.

Maui, the next in size in the group, is not less important in many of its features to its southern rival, from which it is separated by a channel of twenty-six miles width. It has an area of 760 square miles, or 400,000 acres, and a population at the last official enumeration of 15,970 souls. Haleakala, its principal mountain, with the largest extinct crater in the world, having an area of sixteen and one-third square miles, gives Maui an elevation of 10,032 feet, while the West Maui range of mountains reaches a height of but about 5,820 feet. The formation of this island is unlike Hawaii in that a low sandy plain of an area of some fifty square miles divides the western range of mountains from East Maui, formed in the one grand mountain Haleakala, which rises from a triangular shaped base, whose shore line measures about eighty-five miles in circumference. On its northwestern slopes the ascent is gradual and easily accomplished on horseback, while on the eastern and southern sides it is difficult of travel, being cut up with precipitous ravines and

gulches, dense with forest growth. The scenery through the eastern part of the island obtains very much the same general characteristics that mark the peculiar tropical grandeur of windward Hawaii.

Maui is divided into four taxation or election districts, viz., Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao and Hana. Lahaina, near the northwest point of the island, once the capital of the Kingdom and the favorite rendezvous for whalers and traders, now devotes her energies entirely to sugar making, while Wailuku on the east of the western range of mountains until recently was aspiring for the title of the second city of the Kingdom. Kahului, only three miles distant from it, of late years has been made a port of entry. A railroad connects the two, continuing on with branches to Paia, East Maui, and Spreckelsville. Kahului rejoices in a small harbor, and since the development of the sugar interests has had a number of vessels plying regularly with San Francisco and the Sound, and occasional vessels from the Colonies with coal. Hana, at the eastern point of the island, also has a small and safe harbor against all winds but "northers," and is referred to by some writers as a "perfect little gem of a place." It is not a port of entry, but is in regular weekly steam communication with Honolulu. Other shipping points on Maui are but landings at open roadsteads.

The principal products of Maui are sugar, potatoes, awa, coffee and koa lumber, with some attention to stock raising and wool growing. The mills and cane fields are as fine as any throughout the islands, and compare favorably with any part of the world. In the gold excitement days of '49, Maui grew and supplied California with Irish potatoes; the Kula district, on the northwestern slopes of Haleakala, being entirely devoted to their cultivation, and Kalepolepo—at the head of the bay on the western coast line—used to be the shipping point. About 1860 the Makawao district was about at its zenith in the cultivation of wheat, which, with a little grown on other parts of the islands, produced sufficient grain to keep two mills running, one of which was established at Wailuku and the other in Honolulu. Sugar has since become king.

Besides the scenery of the windward coast of Maui and a trip to the crater of Haleakala—popularly termed "house of the sun"—mention must be made of the famous Wailuku or Iao Valley, just back of the town of Wailuku, than which even the beauties of the famed Yosemite pale in comparison.

KAHOOLAWE.

This small, low island to the southwest of Maui is barren, save a few low shrubs, and uninhabited save by occasional sheep herders, to which industry the island has for some years been devoted.

MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

These two islands lying to the west and northwest of Maui, are almost wholly devoted to stock and sheep raising. Lanai being devoted to the latter and wool growing, and Molokai to cattle raising principally, with a limited area devoted to sugar culture. The eastern portion of the island contains several picturesque localities, while its noted palis or precipices afford views of remarkable grandeur. The leper settlement of Kalawao is in a natural walled-in valley on the north side of the island, accessible only by sea, save by a difficult trail down the Kalae pali. These two islands form one district, with a population of 2,614.

[OAHU.

The capital and seat of government, located at Honolulu with its perfectly safe harbor, gives Oahu prime importance in the group, though it is but third in size, having an area of 600 square miles, in population it exceeds even Hawaii, the last census showing 28,068, of which 20,487 were in the Kona, or Honolulu district. This island has the largest proportion under cultivation of any in the group. There are several fine sugar plantations and stock ranches and the principal rice plantations of the whole group. Its two mountain ranges afford a number of well watered valleys, which are all largely devoted to rice and banana culture. A few miles westward from Honolulu are the Pearl Lochs, or Pearl River, the right of entry to which has recently been granted the United States Government for a coaling and repair station. The Custom House reports for 1886 and 1887 show domestic exports to have been \$10,340,375 and \$9,435,204 respectively, and the imports for the same years were, \$3,830,544 and \$4,919,347 respectively. The Custom revenue for 1887 was \$580,444, a gain of \$78,106 over the previous year.

The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rice, bananas, wood hides, goat and sheep skins, coffee, tallow, betel leaves, awa and, taro flour.

KAUAI.

The "garden island" of the group is divided from Oahu by the Kaieiewaho channel, sixty-one miles wide. It has an area of 390 square miles or 350,000 acres; is almost circular in form, with a well wooded mountain range of nearly 5,000 feet elevation. The island is noted for its "numerous streams, charming valleys, broad plains, picturesque cliffs and waterfalls," and is unrivaled for an agreeable climate. It is largely under cultivation of sugar and rice, and has several grazing tracts, devoted to stock raising and wool growing. The principal towns and landings of Kauai are Koloa, Lihue, Nawiliwili, Hanalei and Waimea. Two or more steamers ply regularly each week between Kauai and Honolulu, one of which makes the circuit of the island at stated periods.

NIIHAU.

This smallest inhabited island of the group is the property of Mr. Francis Sinclair who devotes it exclusively to sheep raising and wool growing. It lies directly west of Waimea, Kauai, with which it is included as a taxation or electoral district. It was formerly noted for fine grass woven mats, and the beauty of its sea and land shells.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

THE total number of school children enrolled March 30, 1888 was 8,770. The pupils in the Common schools number 1,370, or 1,471 less than in 1884, but an increase of 1,283 in the English schools, and of 235 in the independent schools, the number enrolled in the former being 4,772, and the latter 2,628. This shows that 15.7 per cent. of the school population is in the common schools, 54.5 per cent. in the Government English schools, and 29.8 per cent. in the independent schools. Since the latter are taught in English, with one exception where both English and German are taught, it follows that 84.3 per cent. of the whole population attending school is taught in the English language.

Amount expended for Education, 1886-7 in the Hawaiian language.....	\$ 46,629 17
Amount expended for Education, 1886-7 in the English language including aid to private schools.....	275,719 00
Total.....	\$322,348 00

SOME NOTED BATTLES OF HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

THERE are few persons acquainted with Hawaiian History but what are familiar with the facts that the Pali of Nuuanu, on Oahu, has been made famous as a point over which Kamehameha the First drove the opposing forces under Oahu's chief, and Iao Valley, on Maui, as the culminating scene of the same hero's victory over the opposing forces of that island, when "the bodies of the slain dammed the stream and the river ran blood." The celebrity of these two battles are indelibly linked with the fame of Kamehameha the Great—or the Conqueror, as he is sometimes styled—and is by no means lessened in interest to visiting strangers by the exceeding attractiveness of the natural scenery at both localities. The fact of their being about the last battles in Hawaiian history also tends to the familiarity of the general public with them.

It is not the purpose of this article to belittle the fame of Kamehameha as conqueror of the group, nor to modify the importance of the battles above referred to, or question the bravery of the contending forces. The object in mind is rather to familiarize the general reader, even in these islands, with a number of other famous battles of Hawaiian history and present the claims of other chiefs, in older times, to the right to a niche in Hawaii's temple of fame, as shown in the *Polynesian Race*, Vol. II, by the late Judge Fornander, to whose memory the people of these islands owe a vast debt of gratitude, for rescuing from oblivion and untangling an amount of traditional and legendary history of ancient Hawaii that, in all probability, would have been lost forever but for his painstaking and research habits.

FIRST ATTEMPT AT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE GROUP.

It is interesting to learn the coincidences of events in nations as in people, therefore we may be pardoned if we make reference here to the new light thrown on Hawaiian ancient history by the work above referred to, and to find thereby that a much earlier attempt than Kamehameha's for a subjugation of the whole group was made, and succeeded, like the latter conqueror's, as far as the two can be compared. They differ in the final result because of the different methods employed to accomplish it. Had Kamehameha continued on his voyage of conquest to Kauai as he planned, instead of ending at Oahu in consequence of adverse winds, the coincidence might have been carried out still farther.

Kalaunuiohua was one of the early chiefs of Hawaii; of warlike, ambitious disposition, and having confirmed his sway over Hawaii he prepared a fleet and army for the invasion of Maui, then under the reign of Kamaluohua. A severe battle was fought, in which the Maui forces were defeated and the chief himself taken prisoner. Kalaunuiohua then invaded Molokai where Kahokuohua was the *Moi*. Here another obstinate battle took place; Kahokuohua vanquished and made prisoner. Kalaunuiohua, elated with these successes, moved on to Oahu, taking his royal prisoners with him. Oahu seems to have been under different chiefs for its several districts at this period, for, passing the Koolau and Kona districts, the subjugator landed his forces at Waianae and gave battle to Huapoleilei, chief of the Ewa and Waianae division. Victory again favored Kalaunuiohua, and Huapoleilei was defeated and captured. From here the victor set sail for Kauai with the three captive kings in his train. Kukona was *Moi* of Kauai at the time. Summoning the different chiefs to his aid he met the invader near Koloa, where a desperate engagement took place in which the invaders were thoroughly defeated. Kalaunuiohua was himself taken prisoner and his fleet surrendered. Kukona immediately released the captive chiefs and sent them to their respective realms; but kept Kalaunuiohua a close prisoner for several years.

FORTRESS OF KAUIKI.

A careful reading of the volume already referred to will impress the reader with the comparative frequency of attacks on the Kauiki Hill, Hana, Maui, by various Hawaii chiefs, as though this was the strategical point of the whole island. Hana being the nearest point to Hawaii, and the fact that the *Mois* of Maui occasionally held their court there seemed to make it the natural objective point.

The first reference to this envied position is in the reign of Umi, *Moi* of Hawaii, shortly following the death of Piilani, *Moi* of Maui, when espousing the cause of Kiha-a-Piilani against his elder brother Lono-a-Pii. Umi is said to have prepared and himself headed the expedition to invade Maui, to depose Lono-a-Pii and raise Kiha-a-Piilani to the throne of his father. Crossing the Hawaii channel the fleet of Umi effected a landing at Hana, where Lono-a-Pii appears to have resided since his father Piilani's death. Having failed to prevent the landing of Umi's forces, Lono-a-Pii retired to the fortress of Kauiki on the top of a neighboring hill, which, in those days, was considered almost impregnable, partly from its natural

strength and partly from the superstitious terror inspired by a gigantic idol known as Kawalakii, which was believed to be its tutelar genius. Umi laid siege to the fort of Kauiki, and, after some delay and several unsuccessful attempts finally captured it, destroying the idol. Lono-a-Pii having been slain in the battle, Kiha-a-Piilani was proclaimed Moi of Maui, after which Umi and his forces returned to Hawaii.

The next invasion is found in the time of Kalaniopuu, when that blood-thirsty warrior, in 1759, concentrated his war canoes and forces at Kohala, and without warning or provocation, pounced upon defenceless Hana, capturing the fortress and possessing himself of the two valuable districts of Hana and Kipahulu. Kalaniopuu appointed Puna, a tried warrior, governor over the conquered districts, and placed a number of Hawaii chiefs in various positions, after which he returned to Hawaii.

Kamehamehanui was the Moi of Maui at this period, and though surprised at Kalaniopuu's invasion, he was not the man to bear such an effront without an effort to recover the lost districts and chastise the usurper. He made careful and thorough preparation, gathering together his own forces and strengthening himself with auxiliaries from Molokai and Lanai under several well known and valiant chiefs. With these combined forces Kamehamehanui set out for Hana and laid siege to its fortress. Several battles were fought with the Hawaii army under Puna, in two of which, at Makaolehua and at Alika, the Maui forces were victorious. The fort of Kauiki, however, withstood all attempts at capture, and, after a prolonged and unsuccessful siege, Kamehamehanui withdrew his forces and left Hana in possession of Kalaniopuu with Puna still its Governor and chief. Following this for a number of years, a period of rest seems to have been accorded Kauiki, though strife and bitter war scenes were enacted on other parts of Maui from time to time.

The next reference to this locality is in the war between Hawaii and Maui which broke out about 1775 during the reign of Kahekili on Maui. Kalaniopuu still ruled over Hawaii, and again led an expedition in person through the Kaupo district in which the people suffered great destruction in property, cruelty and loss of life, the captives having been beaten unmercifully on their heads by the war clubs of the invaders. When Kahekili heard thereof he sent two detachments of soldiers to the relief of Kaupo. A sanguinary battle ensued between the Hawaii and Maui forces near Kalaeokailio Point, in

which Kalaniopuu's army was routed and pursued to their fleet, near at hand, and barely a remnant escaped on board and returned to Hana. Kamehameha, afterwards famous in history, figured prominently in this battle as having gallantly supported Kekuhaupio, whose fame as a warrior chief stood second to none of his time. After this severe repulse Kalaniopuu went back to Hawaii and made preparations for a revengeful invasion. This occupied a whole year.

We pass the order of sequence of Kalaniopuu's movements to continue the history of Kauiki, and will return to his renewal of the war later.

In 1781 Kahekili prepared his forces to recover the districts of East Maui which for so long a time had been under Hawaii rule. He divided his forces in two divisions, and marched on Hana by Koolau and by Kaupo. The fort on Kauiki was laid siege to and continued for many months. The Hawaii chiefs and their troops were well provisioned and the fort held out bravely until Kahekili cut off its water supply by damming and diverting the springs in the neighborhood. The garrison, making desperate sorties beyond their lines to procure water, were slain in numbers and finally surrendered, expecting no mercy and obtaining none. Thus the famous fort of Kauiki fell again into Maui power, shortly prior to the death of Kalaniopuu. An invasion of the Hana and Kaupo districts was made later—in 1786—by Kamehameha troops under command of his younger brother, while Kahekili was engaged in a war on Oahu, but sending Kalanikupule with what forces he could muster, the invaders were driven out with very great slaughter.

LAHAINA BATTLES.

Lahaina, memorable in ancient Hawaiian history as a favorite place for the court of Maui sovereigns, is also noted as the scene of severe struggles between renowned chiefs.

About the year 1738, Alapainui, Moi of Hawaii, returning from an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Oahu, espousing the cause of Kamehamehanui who had been appointed Moi of Maui, as against the rival claim of Kauhi, his brother, hastened with a large, well equipped fleet and took up headquarters at Lahaina. His forces extended from Ukumehame to Honokowai. Kauhi in his preparation sought and obtained the assistance of Peleioholani, King of Oahu, who landed his forces at Kekaha. In his effort to form a junction with Kauhi's troops, which had been forced by Alapai to the uplands and ravines,

he engaged a detachment of Alapai's army which was overthrown and driven back with great loss. The following day Alapai moved up his whole force, and a severe battle took place between the Oahu and Hawaii armies, the fortune of which swayed back and forth from Honokowai to near Lahaina. To this day, it is said, the heaps of human bones and skulls half buried in places in the sand indicate the bitterness of the struggle and the carnage committed. The result is thought to have been a drawn battle, for the two kings, Alapainui and Paleioholani, met on the battle field and saluted each other, and made a treaty of peace. Kahuhi was captured in this fight and drowned by order of Alapai, and Maui was assigned over to its rightful lord Kamehamehanui.

A subsequent attempt was made by Kalaniopuu, King of Hawaii, in the time of Kahekili's reign over Maui, to obtain a coveted fortified position called Kahili, near Lahaina. Oahu auxiliaries had hastened to Kahekili's aid and the combined forces repulsed Kalaniopuu's army with great slaughter.

BATTLE OF WAIKAPU COMMON.

When Kalaniopuu had made all preparations for renewal of the war with Maui, already referred to, his army consisted of six divisions, each known by an individual name; two regiments of nobles, called Alapa and Piipii, and a life guard composed of members of the royal family, called Keawe, and had as his high priest Holoae, with the celebrated war-god Kaili.

Kahekili was well advised of these preparations of Kalaniopuu and sought to be prepared to cope with his adversary whenever the attack should be made. He had as his aid the Oahu King, Kahahana, and his predecessor's high priest Kaleopuupuu. Fornander gives the following graphic account of this tragic event:—

“In 1776, Kalaniopuu embarked his forces and landed them without resistance in the Honuaula district, from Keoneoio to Makena. Plunder and spoliation marked his arrival, and the country people fled to the woods and mountain ravines for shelter. Taking part of his forces around by water, Kalaniopuu landed again at Kiheipukoa, near the Kealia or salt marsh between Kalepolepo and Maalaea. The landing being effected early in the day, it was resolved to push forward at once, and ‘on to Wailuku,’ where Kahekili was residing, became the war-cry of the day. The detachment or regiment known as Alapa, mustering eight hundred men, was selected for this hazardous expedition, and with high courage they started across the isthmus of Kamaomao, now known as the Waikapu common,

determined, as the legend says 'to drink the waters of Wailuku that day.' This regiment was considered the bravest and best of Kalaniopuu's army, every man in its ranks being a member of 'la haute noblesse' of Hawaii. They are said to have all been of equal stature and their spears of equal length; and the legend represents their appearance—with their feather cloaks reflecting the sunshine and the plumes of their helmets tossing in the wind—as a gorgeous and magnificent spectacle.

Little did this gallant troop apprehend the terrible fate that awaited them. Little did Kalaniopuu know the wily warrior with whom he was contending. Offering no resistance to the enemy while crossing the common, Kahekili distributed his forces in various directions on the Wailuku side of the common, and fell upon the Hawaii *corps d'armée* as it was entering among the sand-hills south-east of Kalua, near Wailuku. After one of the most sanguinary battles recorded in Hawaiian legends, and deeds of valor that await but another Tennyson, the gallant and devoted Alapa were literally annihilated; only two out of the eight hundred escaped alive to tell Kalaniopuu of this Hawaiian Balaclava, and the only prisoner brought alive to Kahekili was Keawehano, a chief of Hilo, and he died of his wounds before he could be sacrificed at the Heiau by the victors. This battle is called the 'Ahulau ka Piipii i Kakanilua.'

When in the evening of that day, the news of the battle was brought to Kalaniopuu at Kiheipukoa, where he and the royal family and the main body of his army were encamped, consternation and sorrow filled his mind at the loss of his gallant eight hundred. A council of war was called in the night. * * * * In that council it was resolved to march the entire army on Wailuku the following day, and by a bold attack, retrieve the fortunes of the previous day.

Kahekili had not been idle during the previous night. Distributing his own forces and the auxilliary Oahu troops, under the Oahu king, Kahahana, among the sand-hills, from Waikapu to Wailuku, which skirts that side of the common, and stationing a reserve force at the turn of the Waikapu stream, he awaited the approach of the enemy coming from the Kealia salt ponds. Long and severe was the contest, but again the Hawaii army was beaten back with fearful slaughter; but, although victorious, the battle must have cost Kahekili dearly, for it is not mentioned that the pursuit of the fleeing remnant of Kalaniopuu's army was ever very close or long protracted."

Conditions of peace were subsequently negotiated with Kahekili by Kiwalao the tabued heir and son of Kalaniopuu, and nephew of Kahekili, whereupon Kalaniopuu returned to Hawaii. The defeat and humiliation so rankled in his mind that a year later he embarked again with a force and attacked various points on Maui, but only to meet with reverses in nearly his entire circuit of the island, and which culminated in the capture of the fort of Kauiki, already given.

ARTESIAN WELLS ON OAHU.

SINCE the account given in the ANNUAL of 1882, by Judge McCully, of the progress made in artesian well boring in various parts of the islands, meagre statements have been given from time to time of the success or otherwise of one or another well in various districts, but no collective list has been made thereof. So steadily and unobtrusively has this development of internal industry progressed that it may be a matter of interest and surprise to many readers to learn that the successful wells on this island now number over one hundred.

In the theories advanced in 1880-82 as to the extent of the water reservoir tapped by these artesian wells, that it was limited to an altitude of forty-two feet, nothing of a controverting or contradictory nature has developed, but as then expressed, additional experience but tends to confirm it, since no flows have been met with above this altitude. In the Ewa district the limit is thirty-two feet, in Waialua it is twenty-one feet, and in Koolau it strikes a medium of twenty-six feet.

It may be stated also in passing, that, contrary to the fears then expressed, there is no apparent diminution of flow from the increased number of wells.

At that time the successful wells, with two exceptions, all lay within the range of Diamond Head and eastern portion of Honolulu. The following table of wells on this island, believed to be complete, will show how generally they have been adopted. It is an indication also of a largely extended area of cultivable land, devoted mainly to rice growing.

This list has been kindly furnished the ANNUAL by the Messrs McCandless Bros. who add the following notes: "The general average of depth of these wells range about five hundred feet. The deepest well is that of Mr. Jas. Campbell at Diamond Head point which was sunk one thousand five hundred feet, without success. The deepest flowing well is that of Hon. C. R. Bishop which is one thousand feet. The well sunk for the Mrs. B. P. Bishop estate at Waikiki was tested by Mr. W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, and ascertained to flow eighteen gallons of water to the second. The size of pipe in general use is seven and five-eighths inches, inside diameter."

HONOLULU OR KONA DISTRICT.

- James Campbell, (5) Waikiki, 820 feet; Emma Street, 550, 750, 750 and 1,500 feet—the latter, no flow.
 Mrs. Bishop Estate, (2) Waikiki well, 530 feet; Kamehameha School. 375 feet.
 J. M. Monsarrat, (1) Waikiki, about 600 feet.
 Wong Kim, (1) Waikiki, 340 feet.
 Goo Kim, (3) Waikiki, 550, 550, 450 feet.
 Curtis P. Iaukea, (1) Waikiki, about 400 feet.
 Kunuiakea, (1) Moiliili, about 300 feet.
 Kapua, (1) Waikiki, 400 feet.
 Judge McCully, (3) Pawaa, Ontario well, 518 feet; St. Lawrence, 318 feet; Superior, 370 feet. 25.24 above sea level.
 Geo. Robertson, (1) Punahou, 250 feet.
 B. F. Dillingham, (1) Punahou, 341 feet. 38.72 above sea level.
 Woodlawn Diary, (1) Punahou, 213 feet.
 Rev. H. Bingham, (1) Punahou, 353 feet.
 A. Marques, (1) Punahou, 295 feet. 36.67 above sea level.
 People's Ice Works, (2) Kulaokahua, 510, Punahou, 300 feet.
 A. Jaeger, (1) Makiki, 315 feet. 28.38 above sea level.
 C. Spreckels, (1) Punahou, 300 feet.
 H. A. Widemann, (1) Makiki, 419 feet (no flow). 47.7 above sea level.
 W. Babcock, A. Kraft and others, (1) Kulaokahua, 375 feet. Elevation 37 ft. 8 in.
 Hebbard & Dodd, (1) Kulaokahua, about 500 feet.
 G. N. Wilcox, (1) Kulaokahua, 650 feet.
 Mrs. C. P. Ward, (1) Kulaokahua, 510 feet.
 Philip Milton, (1) Kulaokahua, about 500 feet.
 Chung Waa,* (1), Kulaokahua, 600 feet.
 Hawaiian Hotel, (1) City, 640 feet.
 C. R. Bishop, (1) City, 1,000 feet.
 T. R. Foster, (1) Nuuanu, 700 feet.
 Keelikolani, (1) Palama, about 400 feet.
 W. L. Wilcox, (1) Kalihi, 600 feet.
 G. Waller, (1) Kalihi, 667 feet.
 C. T. Gulick, (1) Kauiki, 400 feet.
 Jas. I. Dowsett, (2) Kauiki, 250, Moanalua, 864 feet.
 Geo. Houghtailing, (1) Moanalua, 431 feet.
 S. M. Damon, (1) Moanalua, 600 feet.
 Poomaikalani, (1) Kulaokahua, —
 Thomas Square, Government, about 600 feet.
 Kewalo, Government, about 600 feet.
 Government Building, Government, about 750 feet.
 Palace Yard,* Government, about 700 feet.
 Makiki, Government, about 900 feet (no flow). Elevation 150 feet.
 The King's, Makiki, about 970 feet (no flow). Elevation 200 feet.
 Mauali, (1) about 600 feet.

EWA DISTRICT.

- H. R. Macfarlane, (1) 692 feet.
 Jas. I. Dowsett, (4) Halawa, 300, 350, 300 to 350 feet (2).
 His Majesty, (1) Aiea, 275 feet.
 J. S. McGrew, (1) Aiea, 300 feet.
 L. L. McCandless, (1) Waimalo, 363 feet.
 Ho Hee, (1) Waimalo, 375 feet.
 Aki, (3) about 300 feet each.
 C. A. Brown, (3) Waipio, 400, 350, 300 feet.
 Jas. Campbell, (1) (Pioneer Well) 273 feet, Honouliuli.
 Waianae Plantation has five pumping wells.

WAIALUA DISTRICT.

Gaspar Sylva, (9) Mokuleia Plains, 428, 490, 465, 457, 470, 536, 528, 400, 490 feet.

J. P. Mendonca, (8) Mokuleia Plains, 590, 550, 565, 543, 460, 500, 550, 400 feet.

Jas. Gay, (1) Mokuleia Plains, 470 feet.

Mrs. B. P. Bishop Estate, (2) Waialua, 400, 275 feet.

Dickson & Paty, (1) Waialua, 200 feet.

KOOLAU DISTRICT.

Jas. Campbell, (1) Kahuku, 400 feet.

Mormon Settlement, (5) Laie-wai, each about 300 feet.

Cecil Brown, (1) Laie-maloo, about 300 feet.

EARLY CONSTITUTION OF THE JUDICIARY OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By HON. A. F. JUDD, in *Maile Wreath*, February, 1875.

It must be remembered that the government which Kamehameha III received from his ancestors was an absolute monarchy. His word was law.

The first written laws date in 1833; the first attempt at codifying existing laws and regulations was made in 1839. They were collected together and written out by David Malo at the direction of the King, discussed by the King and chiefs for days together, and finally passed three readings in a council of the King and chiefs. It provided for a Legislature, that is, an annual meeting of the chiefs in April. This Legislature, meeting at Lahaina, passed some additional laws, and finally, in 1842, these laws, together with the Constitution which had been proclaimed October 8, 1840, were printed in a little volume in green covers, now commonly called the "Blue Laws," or the "Blue Book." The translations by Rev. Mr. Richards from the Hawaiian into English are extremely literal and the phraseology queer. As, for instance, "The Law for the Regulation of the Courts," p. 170, "There are two distinct kinds of courts, one kind where the judges or Tax officers decide the case by themselves, and the other kind where they cannot act by themselves, but certain other persons must be associated with them. These persons who are associated with them shall constitute the jury."

This law prescribes that the judges and tax officers have jurisdiction to sit alone in cases in relation to assessment and taxation, dispossession of lands, neglect of lands—in short, in all business of the tax officers, there shall be no juries. They had jurisdiction over small offences and were allowed to impose fines up to one hundred

dollars. For contempt of court the punishment was flogging. For jurors, "the governor and Representatives of the island of Hawaii shall select forty wise, reflecting, just men; not foolish men, not men of anger; not intemperate men—they shall select none but wise men—write their names on separate pieces of paper and put them in a box; and when the trial comes on the box shall be carried into the presence of the Governor and Tax Collector, and the Tax Collector or some other officer shall draw out twelve names without previously looking at them; this shall be the jury." Section 13, "The manner of forming a jury at Maui, Oahu and Kauai shall be the same as that prescribed for Hawaii." No jury trials to be holden in the back country—only at the Governor's residence. Pay of foreign jurors to be \$1 per diem; but if the case is important and there be \$200 deposited in the hands of the judge, then they shall be paid \$2 per diem. Witnesses can return to attend court unless notified twenty-four hours before the trial. Judges were also Tax Collectors, or rather the Tax Collectors were Judges. Here we find springing up the great authority of the governors, who seem to be regarded as viceroys of the King, and especially on the Island of Oahu, when the incumbent was Mataio Kekuanaoa, a man of great strength of character, energy and originality of genius. As an illustration of his character: In 1844 a company of natives had knocked out their teeth, tatooed themselves and indulged in other practices of heathenism, and the Governor sent them through the streets of the town, escorted by a file of soldiers, attended by a crier, who, in a loud voice, called the attention of the people to them, asking if their conduct was right. In the same year, on the occasion of a "Hookupu" to Kamehameha III, some natives came to the fort and assumed various characters in Hawaiian history and mythology. One man claimed to be Kamehameha the First. The Governor said to him, "Kamehameha First was a large man, and you are a little fellow; you are a liar! Guards put him in irons!" I venture to say that the Governor would not have entertained an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge him—until he was ready.

It should be borne in mind that prior to 1842 no foreigners were in the service of the government, except Mr. Richards, who was at Lahaina assisting the King and chiefs in their law councils above referred to, and lecturing to them on political economy. There was no Treasury, no Government, except the King. The King collected taxes from all his subjects; and when we know that all his desires

to possess new articles of luxury readily made him the dupe of eager traders, we can understand how, having no one to consult with, he paid \$800 for a looking glass, \$10,000 for a brass cannon, and \$70,000 for a "ginger-bread" schooner. Such drafts upon the King's purse compelled him to denude the islands of sandal wood and to force the natives to work so untiringly and without compensation, that labor became distasteful and, we are sorry to say, continues to be so among the natives.

On the tenth day of May, 1842, the Hawaiian Treasury Board was formed, consisting of Dr. G. P. Judd, Haalilio and John Ii, which established a regular system of collecting taxes and duties, and opened books of account, and thus the Government Treasury had an existence distinct from that of the King and chiefs. Of course, with the traditionary power of the King and chiefs still so great among the common people, there was no trouble in preserving order among them, and the established courts satisfied them well enough, but it was not so with foreigners resident here. Most of the various Consuls, Vice-Consuls and pro-consuls busied themselves in making all the trouble they could—not only by preferring groundless claims against the government involving voluminous diplomatic correspondence, and which were enforced at the cannon's mouth, but in litigation among themselves, complaining finally to their respective home governments when dissatisfied with the decisions of our courts.

At this early time there was not one lawyer on these Islands, and the Government was in sore need of one. Mr. John Ricord, a lawyer of great acquirements and natural talents arrived here from Oregon, and he was secured for the Government by Dr. Judd, on his own responsibility, ere he had been in Honolulu one day. Mr. Ricord proved to be a great worker, as his Statutes of 1846 will testify. He seems to have been learned in the civil as well as the common law, as a consequence, no doubt, of his residence in Louisiana. He was commissioned Attorney-General, and became the right-hand-man and adviser of Dr. Judd and the Government.

In 1844 there were magistrates or district justices appointed by the Governors of the several islands for the various districts of each Island. There was also a Supreme Court of which His Majesty the King was Chief Justice. The mingling of executive and judiciary in one person was not thought to be improper. The Associate Justices were Areka Paki, Jona Kapena, Chas. Kanaina, and Kaauwai. Kao was first appointed but Kaauwai succeeded him.

M. Kekuanaoa was Judge of the court of Oahu; he was sometimes called the "Chancellor of Oahu." Besides this court of Oahu and district justices in the outer districts of Oahu, there were five native magistrates for Honolulu, viz: Halai, Waolani, Kuhia, Honokaupu and Halali, who tried petty cases arising among the natives. Foreigner's cases were brought before Kekuanaoa, and he was assisted by Mr. Ricord, the Attorney-General. This title is found translated in the Hawaiian "Kokua Lunakanawai Nui," or Assistant Supreme Judge, which correctly describes his function in that court, in which he acted as a co-ordinate Judge, at the same time acting as Attorney-General or Prosecutor—another case of mingling the executive and judicial functions. In June 1844 we find the Governor Kekuanaoa trying the case of George Pelly *vs.* Richard Charlton, claiming \$10,000 damages for slander, and it was the first case tried before a foreign jury since the full recognition of the Sovereignty of the Islands. The court consisted of the Governor, assisted by Hon. G. P. Judd (who understood Hawaiian) and John Ricord, H. M.'s Attorney-General. The Jury consisted of eight persons. The Attorney-General, not only delivered a written charge to the Jury by direction of the Governor, but subjected the witnesses to a second cross-examination after plaintiff and defendant had ceased. The charge to the jury has this addendum—"Eia ko'u manao ia oukou e na Jure" (This is my thought to you, O, Jury). M. KEKUANA OA.—thus adopting it as his own.

In another case coming on in the same year—"Re brig *Globe*—adjustment of general average," the Attorney-General submits a long and learned treatise to the Governor, in which he prefaces his opinion with the remark that "The admiralty jurisdiction which your Excellency exercises in the island of Oahu is derived from the Constitution and is unlimited." He reports to the Governor "all the rules for the adjustment of general and special average," with reference to authorities in the margin. The Governor, very modestly at the end, adds that he adopts the foregoing report as his decision in the case of the *Globe*, and that the rules there laid down will govern all future similar cases.

About this time the Governor had a probate case, where a foreigner, Thomas Phillips, was interested; so he called a jury to decide: 1. Whether the will left the property to the child or to the mother and child; 2. Whether the will appointed a guardian for the child;

3. Which side should pay costs. The Attorney-General sat with and assisted the Governor on this occasion.

The Governors on the other islands continued to be judges in all important cases at their seats of government. Kekuanaoa's court had many difficult cases to attend to and settle. One of them, *Rex vs. John Wiley*, threatened almost the independence of the Government. To give an idea of the amount of business done by this court, the Hawaiian Government Law Library has a bound volume, nearly as large as the second volume of Hawaiian Reports, which contains merely the cases tried at Kekuanaoa's court in 1844-5. The reports of each case are very full, the testimony having been taken by a stenographer, Chas. Gordon Hopkins, and the volume contains the diplomatic correspondence that arose in consequence of these cases.

THE HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

DURING the brief period in which this institution has been in operation it has achieved a remarkable success, more especially since the revolution of June 30, 1887, which inaugurated an era of good government and inspired the people with confidence.

The idea of establishing such an institution upon the plan that had been so successful in European countries originated with Hon. H. M. Whitney, the late Postmaster-General, and by his influence the Postal Savings Bank Act of 1884 was passed by the Legislature of that year. Mr. Poor, the present managing clerk of the Bank, being abroad on public service was instructed by the government to examine the Postal Savings Bank system of the various countries he was visiting and to acquaint himself with the detail work. In England, Switzerland, Italy and Japan, he made considerable study of the subject, and upon his return prepared the simple forms and details at present in use.

It was not till July, 1886, however, that the Bank was formally opened and that under very discouraging circumstances. His Majesty the King was enthusiastically interested in the project as was also the then Minister of the Interior Mr. C. T. Gulick, but the Minister's colleagues at the outset opposed the idea as being in conflict with other interests they were serving which sought to control the government finances. But the King was firm, and though up to within a few hours of the day announced for the opening, strong pressure was brought to bear to have the embryo bank quashed, the

councils of Minister Gulick and Postmaster-General Wundenberg prevailed, and at 9 A.M. on the first of July, 1886, the Bank was opened at the General Post Office, and issued pass-book No. 1 to His Majesty Kalakaua for \$1,000. Deposits flowed in freely in small amounts, and during the first six months 461 pass-books were issued, aggregating \$51,892.28. During the following year (1887) though the first half of it was marked with political unrest and general mistrust of the government which culminated in revolution, the deposits kept up a fair average during the whole year, the number of pass-books reaching 1129, and the balance on deposit December 31, 1888, being \$134,883.10. Agencies were established at the principal post offices throughout the islands where considerable money was also received. The public began to be familiar with the Bank and its advantages and all classes and nationalities of laboring men and small capitalists resorted to it with their savings. In December, 1887, Bishop & Co.'s Savings Bank announced that they would no longer pay interest on deposits, which caused a large transfer of accounts to the Postal Bank in the early months of 1888. During the whole of the past year there has been a steady increasing flow of deposits into the Bank averaging now about \$20,000 a month. The Postmaster-General has kindly furnished the following statistics to October 31, 1888:

Balance due depositor Dec. 31, 1887.....	\$134,883.10
Deposits received 10 months to Oct. 31, 1888....	381,622.65—\$516,205.75
Withdrawals.....	122,763.61
Balance due depositors Oct. 31, 1888.....	\$393,742.14
Total number of pass-books issued, 2,294; total number closed, 305; total number outstanding Oct. 31, 1888, 1,989.	

The depositors comprise various nationalities in about the following order: Hawaiians, Americans, Japanese, Britishers, Germans, Portuguese, Chinese, Swedes and Norwegians, Danes and South Sea Islanders. The official statistics to be made up December 31, will give the exact number of each and the amounts to the credit of the different nationalities.

The Legislature of 1888 made certain amendments to the Postal Savings Bank Act, whereby the Treasury now issues six per cent. coupon bonds of the Hawaiian Government for the amount of deposits received from the Postal Bank. These bonds are held in trust by the Postmaster-General as security for the depositors, and with the consent of the Cabinet, he is authorized to borrow money

giving bonds as security, or in his discretion to dispose of them in the event of extraordinary demands of withdrawals in excess of the reserve of ten per cent. of the total amount of deposits which the Treasury is obliged by law to keep. With such perfect security, five per cent. interest free of taxes, and the facilities for prompt repayment, the Postal Bank offers the safest and most desirable method of investment for the people and an absolute plan of safety for their savings. Its largely increasing patronage testifies to the confidence of the public, and its mission appears to be to create a strong incentive among the working classes to ideas of economy and consequent prosperity.

The Government also is largely benefitted by this institution, for the Postal Bank is a valuable ally of its finances and furnishes a portion of the means to carry on the various enterprises of public improvement and utility. The funds from this source being amply sufficient for all the ordinary needs of Government for the present period, there will be no need for any further issue of bonds on a public loan. If the business of future years is to equal that of 1888, and it is reasonable to expect that it will, the Government will be in an independent position to carry on all its legitimate and necessary enterprises without having to resort to a foreign loan.

The Postal Bank is now one of the established institutions of the country of which we may well be proud, and it is and will be an important factor in the social and political economy of our little Kingdom.

A summary of criminal cases tried before the Courts of the Kingdom 1886-8 show that of 9,558 arrests there were 6,622 convictions, of these 2,822 were Hawaiians, 1,583 Chinese, 723 Portuguese, 160 Japanese and 1,334 were other Foreigners.

There were 2,085 arrests made for drunkenness during the above period as against 2,542 for the years 1884-6. Out of these 2,085 arrests there were 1,971 convictions, of which 1,162 were Hawaiians, 139 Portuguese, 26 Japanese, 23 Chinese and 630 of all other nationalities.

By report of the Crown Lands Commission to the Legislature of 1888, the present annual revenue from rentals of the Crown lands is placed at \$37,588. Since the time of the "Mahele" or division of lands by Kamehameha III in 1848, the income therefrom has been a personal revenue of the Crown, and with the present appropriation of \$20,000 per annum for His Majesty's privy purse, affords the King over \$57,000 a year.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STEAM COASTING SERVICE
OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

FEW, perhaps, of the many persons now enjoying the benefits as well as comforts of the present frequent steam communication between the islands are aware of its history and struggle for existence, and in response to occasional desires for an account thereof the following statement of facts have been gathered, which it is hoped will be of interest to the readers of the ANNUAL and prove of value to its pages.

The general impression prevails that the origin of the steam coasting service of these islands dates with the advent in our waters of the *Akamai* (S. B. Wheeler), which vessel arrived here in the fall of 1853; but while this is true in the sense of putting the practicability of inter-island steam navigation to a test by using up a worn boat in the service, it is not true as to its being the pioneer effort. Investigation of the subject shows the credit to belong to the *Constitution*, under command of William A. Howard, some twenty months earlier, upon whose brief island experience the following particulars are gathered.

In the late H. L. Sheldon's "Reminiscences of Honolulu," the reference to this arrival is as follows: "January 24, 1852, arrived the steamer *Constitution*, from San Francisco, which was the first of a line of steamers that was to run regularly between the islands, under a five years' contract for a monopoly conceded by this government to one Howard. But the boat was too large and unwieldy for the inter-island trade, being a 600-ton propeller. She came at a bad time, too; one of unprecedented stagnation in all kinds of business at the islands. After making one trip to Lahaina and back, she returned to San Francisco."

In the absence of any published law upon the statutes of that time confirming the reported monopoly, the concession of a steam coasting franchise to the owners or agents of the *Constitution* was doubtless by act of Privy Council. Reference to the Custom House records show her arrival as January 24, 1852, 28 days from San Francisco. She left for Lahaina January 31st, returning from same port February 2nd, without changing her flag, and two days later took her departure for San Francisco. Enquiry and search for the authority for this attempt at steam coasting service under a foreign flag, dis-

covered the following authorization which explains the effort, and shows the attitude of the government to be lenient and encouraging:

COLLECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Honolulu, January 29, 1852. }

TO WM. A. HOWARD, ESQ.,
Commander of the steamer Constitution.

SIR:—Your letter of the 28th inst. to the Commissioners of Customs requesting that the steamer *Constitution* may be allowed to make a trip among this group, under her present flag, for the purpose of investigating the navigation, harbors, &c., &c., was received and laid before the Commissioners this morning, and in reply I have the pleasure to communicate to you their decision as follows:

"The undersigned recommend the Collector-General to grant what the foregoing prays for, for an experimental trip, it being desirable to afford every possible encouragement to a new and useful enterprise."

[Signed] R. C. WYLLIE, }
["] ASHER B. BATES, } Commissioners of Customs.

In accordance with the above recommendation I enclose herewith a Permit for you to proceed in the steamer *Constitution* under the American flag, to any of the ports of these Islands, without payment of tonnage dues.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. R. BISHOP.

(*Copy of Permit.*)

Permit is hereby given for the American steamer *Constitution*, under command of Capt. Wm. A. Howard, to proceed to each and either of the ports of these islands, and to land or take on board passengers, without being subjected to any tonnage dues, or other charges than those to which coasters are liable.

CHAS. R. BISHOP.

In accordance with instructions from the Minister of Finance, G. P. Judd, the sum of \$119—for tonnage dues, buoys and clearance charges—were remitted January 30th.

Nothing further is gleaned relative to this brief effort, but doubtless it had the effect to induce others to enter the service and profit by their experience, for the year following, Nov. 12, 1853, the side-wheel steamer *S. B. Wheeler*, Ellis, Commander, arrived from San Francisco to enter the inter-island trade under the auspices of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co., of San Francisco, consisting of G. W. Ryckman, E. T. Pease, W. A. Lighthall, P. G. Childs and R. H. Bowlin. The latter was resident agent at this port. On entering

upon the island service the steamer's name was changed to the *Akamai*, and with the exception of an occasional Kauai trip, confined her services to Maui. But she proved too small and too old for the service and after nearly a year's buffeting with fate, made her memorable last trip, of which the following is an account:—

"On the 29th of Sept., 1854, the steamer *Akamai* (S. B. Wheeler) went to sea for the last time. She started for Lahaina, having on board between four and five hundred passengers and nineteen horses. Among the passengers were the Princes Alexander and Lot, and a large number of well known Honolulu residents. When she left her guards were under water, and apprehensions were expressed that she would meet with some disaster. With calm weather she might have made the passage to Lahaina in safety; but about 10 o'clock at night she was struck by a heavy squall; a heavy sea arose, and she sprung a leak. She was fortunately got about and kept afloat into the harbor, much to the relief of her passengers who were justly alarmed from the fact that the water was over ankle deep on her cabin floor." This was the last trip of the *Akamai*, she having been condemned as unseaworthy and was eventually broken up.

The Legislature of 1854 passed an act "confirming the charter to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company," a franchise probably originally conceded them by act of Privy Council, but the company failed to meet its provisions with the *Akamai* and were arranging for other boats for the service when the above incident occurred and the *Akamai* was sent to "rotten row."

Captain John T. Wright, a noted steamship owner of California had been induced to become a stockholder in the company and put the steamers *Sea Bird* and *Westpoint* into the service. The former vessel, under command of Capt. Lovett, arrived here from San Francisco, Oct. 14, 1854, after a twelve day's passage, having used up all her coal, a supply of "blubber scraps" obtained en route from the whaleship *Oregon*, besides all the steerage bunks and every other available bit of wood on board, and reached the wharf with barely steam enough from the last keg of butter to turn the wheels.

The *Westpoint*, under command of Capt. Jones, arrived on the 23rd Oct. with a less remarkable, but longer passage of twenty-one days. Being the smaller boat of the two she was placed on the Kauai route under the native name *Kalama*. The *Sea Bird* was assigned to the windward route, taking in the principal ports of Maui and Hawaii. These vessels met with large patronage, especially in

passenger traffic, and those who were here at the time of the death and funeral obsequies of Kamehameha III. will recall their packed condition trip after trip. But they proved too expensive and cumbersome for the service, being in fact large side-wheel river boats.

On the 5th of January, 1856, the *Kalama* went ashore at Koloa, Kauai, in a heavy kona storm while trying to work out by the point. She immediately bilged and became a total wreck in a few hours.

Shortly following this event the *Sea Bird* was withdrawn and sent back to San Francisco, and subsequently to China. Thus ended the attempts to conduct inter-island steam navigation from abroad.

The session of Legislature of 1856 passed an act authorizing the purchase or construction of an inter-island steamer, not to exceed \$60,000, for which bonds were to be issued.

At the session of 1858 an act was passed constituting C. A. Williams, A. Mitchell and J. M. Green and their associates, etc., a body corporate under the name of Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, granting them an exclusive privilege for six years from the arrival of their first steamer, with exemptions and privileges granted "national merchant vessels," with free water, wharfage, etc.; vessels to be not less than 350 to 400 tons measurement. Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co. accepting this franchise had constructed in East Boston, Mass., the screw steamer *Kilauea* (wooden), of 414 tons burthen, which vessel arrived at this port June 28, 1860, after a long passage under scant sail of 175 days, under command of Capt. Wm. G. Bush. Her arrival was greeted with much enthusiasm, especially by the natives who claimed it as "our own vessel." Her rig, on arrival, and for six months following, was brigantine, but she was eventually altered to single masts with large fore-and-aft sails.

In response to an application by the owners of the *Kilauea* the franchise of 1858 was amended July, 1860, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant a special coasting license to the steamer *Kilauea* for six months, the company binding themselves in the sum of \$10,000 that the steamer shall run for two months from date of license (shipwreck, fire, etc., excepted), and should the company thereafter desire to withdraw her the Government shall have the privilege of purchase at \$50,000. At the end of six months if not disposed of she shall be registered under the Hawaiian flag. With this special license the *Kilauea* entered upon a trial service which, if unsatisfactory, or failing in finding a purchaser, she was to be sent to a market, probably Japan.

The service commenced July 18, 1860, by a trip to Kauai, with Wm. G. Bush as Captain and George Beckley as First Officer and pilot. On the 24th she left for a windward trip to Hilo, touching at Lahaina, Makee's landing and Kohala point, returning Aug. 1st, having remained four and a half days at Hilo, allowing a large volcano party to visit the crater and return. Sept. 11th Capt. F. Molteno assumes command. Toward the end of this month extra efforts were made to organize a joint stock company to purchase and manage the steamer; meanwhile she is run on the reef at Lahaina one morning after a smooth, quick trip, having in fact reached Lahaina before their nearness to land was discovered. From this perilous position she did not get off till noon, losing a portion of her false keel which necessitated her being hove down for repairs a few weeks later.

During October, through the efforts of W. L. Green, Esq., arrangements were completed by which the sale and transfer of the *Kilauea* to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co. was made, the stock being taken by residents and merchants interested in the prosperity of inter-island commerce, the Hawaiian Government also taking a number of shares. Under the new management of Janion, Green & Co., as Agents, and in command of Capt. Wm. Berrill, the *Kilauea* left for windward ports October 30, 1860. During the first year frequent reference appeared in the local papers of the vessel's popularity, evidenced by her crowded condition, both as to passengers and freight, as also the favorable financial showing of the company, so much so that the desirability of sending for an English iron steamer of 200 tons, of strong horse-power, was considered. During a delay of the steamer in port for repairs and overhauling of machinery, April 18, 1862, mention is made that "it was possible she would be sent to China were vessels of her class are much in demand, and that her place would probably be filled by the steamer *Thames*, shortly expected from England, which was understood to be for sale."

The following month, May, the ownership of the *Kilauea* changed, being held by the Hawaiian Government, W. L. Green and one or two others. An advertisement appeared from the time of this announcement to the close of June, offering her for sale, and a prospectus followed in which it was proposed to form a new company, with a capital of \$100,000, to purchase and run the *Kilauea* till sold, when a suitable boat is to be purchased or ordered as the company may

decide upon, and to procure clipper schooners with steam auxiliary power for certain points of the inter-island service.

June 25th, 1862, there was launched the steam schooner *Annie Laurie*, of about eighty tons; the first steam coaster constructed at this port, with engine and boiler supplied by the Honolulu Iron Works. She was altered and enlarged from the schooner *Kaluna* to the order and under the supervision of W. L. Green, Esq., and designed mainly for the Kauai route, but she did faithful and satisfactory service on the Kona route for months together during the *Kilauea*'s frequent periods of laying up for repairs from this time on.

July, 1862, *Kilauea* laid up again for overhauling of machinery, and in September we find her laid up again for the overhaul and improvement of machinery, and to be hove down to repair damages to copper injured on her last trip to windward. She resumed service November 6th, to make the first circuit trip of Hawaii.

The quarterly receipts to March 31, 1863, published, were \$9,499, as against \$7,729, for same period of 1862. The expenditures were not given.

The session of Legislature of 1862 amended the franchise under the title "To Promote Inter-Island Communication," granting to R. C. Janion, W. L. Green and associates as the "Hawaiian Steam and General Inter-Island Navigation Co." exclusive privilege for twelve years, but we do not find that the company assumed this lengthy title till a year or so later.

In August of 1863 the *Kilauea* returned to port through an accident to her machinery, whereupon the *Annie Laurie* took her place for several months, during which time she was overhauled and refitted with four new boilers; resuming service again June 7, 1864. February 4, 1865, we find her back again for overhaul and repairs, sailing again March 27th. Laid up again May 6th; resuming May 22nd, but put back shortly after leaving port and detained till June 5th.

September 23, 1865, the *Annie Laurie* touched bottom in coming into port, carrying away composition stern post, etc., whereupon her machinery was taken out and the vessel put under sail again, since she proved rather small for profitable service. Four months later she went ashore at Koloa, Kauai, and became a total loss.

At the close of September, the *Kilauea* was laid up again for repairs of wood-work and composition bearings of her stern, which, two months later, were reported extensive and would shortly be completed. On the seventh of December she made a trial trip, which

proved satisfactory, and a few days later resumed her Kona service.

January 13, 1866, under command of Captain McGregor, she went ashore at Kawaihae. Owing to miscalculation she ran past the anchorage and over the reef and lay in eight feet of water. The second and fourth days following gales from the west and south drove her further inshore, leaving her, if possible, in a more precarious position. W. L. Green, Esq., was owner at this time, the government having sold out its interest. She was insured for \$20,000. Tenders for her recovery and putting in thorough repair were called for by J. C. Pfluger, Vice-Consul of Russia, though it is not clear at this date what interest that nation had in her, or what plans were in contemplation. A week or so later she was sold at public auction, as she lay on the reef at Kawaihae, with all her spars and machinery, for \$6,100 to L. L. Torbert. Messrs. Emmes & Pfluger took the job of buoying her over the reef and effecting such repairs as enabled her to reach Honolulu—arriving here April 8th—when she was again put in thorough order and sold at public auction, May 19th, to Messrs. Walker, Allen & Co. for \$16,000 who resumed the Kona route service with her June 4th.

In the early part of 1867 she is again under the agency of Janion, Green & Co., and on the thirtieth of September we find the statement that she is "withdrawn from the service for want of funds." November 18th of same year, still under command of McGregor, and under the agency of Walker & Allen, she resumes the Kona service again, with occasional trips (once in four or six weeks) to Kauai. This resumption was through government aid, the Minister of Interior having contracted, November 13th, to pay the Hawaiian Steam and General Inter-Island Navigation Co. not less than \$8,000 nor more than \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly, for one year from the day the *Kilauea* commenced to run, and provided for the surrender of the exclusive privileges of the corporation. This contract was confirmed by the Legislature of 1868, by the grant of a subsidy of \$10,000 for a steamer to make round trips, including the ports of Lahaina, Kealakekua, Kawaihae and Hilo within a week. Provision was also made for a Kauai steamer at an expense of \$5,000 per annum. The contract above referred to expiring November 14, 1868, the steamer was again laid up, and on the second of December was sold at public auction to the Honolulu Iron Works for \$3,700.

The legislative session of 1870 appropriated "for inter-island steam navigation, \$25,000," and "to establish steam communication

with Kauai, at discretion of the Cabinet, \$12,000." The following session appropriated \$12,000 for inter-Island steam navigation, and passed an Act authorizing the Minister of Interior to purchase, or contract for the building of a steamer not to exceed \$80,000, capable of making a weekly circuit of Hawaii.

With the liberal appropriation just stated the *Kilauea* was again put in service by the government as a matter of general public benefit, the agent for the first part of said period being C. H. Judd. It was at this time that the *Kilauea* was able to prove of valuable service, having been dispatched December 25, 1870, under command of Captain Thomas Long, to succor the officers and crew of the U.S.S. *Saginaw*, which went ashore, October 29th, on Ocean Island. She returned January 14, 1871, from her humane and successful mission, and resumed her island service the latter part of the same month. April 10th we find her ashore at Kaunakakai, Molokai, where, after two days' churning on the reef, she is got off and brought to Honolulu. Undergoing necessary repairs, May 22nd finds her in service again, under McGregor, with S. G. Wilder as agent, by whom she was run, with steadily reducing government aid, till she was superseded by the new steamer *Likelike* in 1877. The *Kilauea*, in her eighteen years' service, proved a staunch and excellent sea-boat, and had as checkered a career as seldom falls to vessels, having tested her non-wrecking qualities on nearly every reef around the islands, and came to a peaceful end at last in Honolulu harbor.

We come now upon the new era in the steam coasting service of these islands, which naturally dates from the impetus given to our commercial and agricultural interests which followed the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in September, 1876. Prior to that time trade languished, and it was only with continual government aid, as shown above, that we were favored with steam coasting facilities at all. To the energy and enterprise of the late Mr. Wilder is due not a little of the credit of the rapid advancement made in this direction, and the growth of the fleet of the Wilder Steamship Co. from his assumption of the *Likelike*, ordered by or for the Government, before she left the stocks. This vessel was constructed in San Francisco, the hull by Dickey Brothers, under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Sorenson of this place; the machinery by the Risdon Iron Works. It was generally understood that this vessel was ordered by the Government under the Act of 1876, "To promote Inter-Island Steam Communication," which authorized the Minister of

Interior to contract with responsible parties, giving satisfactory bonds to maintain a suitable steamer of not less than 500 tons in the inter-island service for a period not to exceed ten years, and to pay an annual subsidy of not exceeding \$1,250 per month, provided such contract be entered into by December 1, 1876; said service to embody two circuit trips of Hawaii and one trip to Hilo or Kona, as also one to Kauai each month. Provided no contract is entered into the Minister is authorized to contract for a 500 ton steamer for such service, to be delivered at Honolulu within one year from January 1, 1877, at a sum not to exceed \$100,000, for which the Minister of Finance is authorized to issue coupon bonds to bear interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The Act further empowers the Minister of Interior to sell said steamer to responsible parties, provided they shall contract to maintain the inter-island steam service for a period of not less than six years in an efficient manner as above provided, for which service he was authorized to pay the above mentioned sum of \$1,250 for each and every month of service. Mr. Wilder not only took the *Likelike* off the Government's hands before she was ready for delivery, but made no claim under this Act for any monthly subsidy.

The year following Messrs. Tibbets & Sorenson built for Capt. T. H. Hobron the steamer *Kilauea Hou*, especially for the Kahului and Honolulu trade, launching her from the Esplanade in March. Her machinery was supplied by the Honolulu Iron Works. After a period of profitable service she was sold to the Wilder's S. S. Co. The following is a list of the vessels now comprising the fleet referred to, with figures and particulars of interest relating to each, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. S. B. Rose, Secretary of the Company.

Steamer *Likelike*, wooden, built by the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, of San Francisco, in 1887; arrived in Honolulu Aug. 14, 1887; classed \times 3-3 A1-1; horse-power, 102; registered tonnage, 382; average speed, 8 knots.

Steamer *Kilauea Hou*, wooden, built by Tibbets & Sorenson of Honolulu, H. I., in 1878; classed 3-3 A1-1; horse-power, 30; registered tonnage, 154; average speed, 6 knots.

Steamer *Mokolii*, wooden, built by the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, of San Francisco, in 1878; arrived in Honolulu, September, 1878; classed 3-3 G1-1; horse-power, 45; registered tonnage, 49; average speed, 6 knots.

Steamer *Lehua*, wooden, built by the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, of San Francisco, in 1879; arrived in Honolulu, May, 1879; lassed ⚡ 3-3 A1-1; horse-power, 39 registered tonnage, 130; average speed, 7 knots.

Steamer *Kinau*, iron, built by Wm. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, in 1883; arrived in Honolulu, November, 1883; classed ⚡ 3-3 G1-1 in the First Division; horse-power, 700; registered tonnage, 773; average speed, 11 knots.

Closely allied in energy and enterprise, and in harmonious rivalry, is the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., whose head and front is Mr. T. R. Foster. Their fine fleet of steamers (except the *Kaimiloa*) have all been built on the Pacific Coast, having been designed especially for the island trade, with the view of comfort to passengers and facility in handling freight. It has been more unfortunate in its losses and list of casualties than the other company, partly perhaps from the more exposed nature of the Kauai routes. The loss of the *Planter*, a fine 500 ton steamer, on Niihau, January 28, 1886, just at the opening of the sugar season, was a public disaster. Besides a goodly fleet of schooners in the coasting trade owned by the company, the following list shows the steady growth of their steamer service:

Steamer *Jas. Makee*, wooden, hull built by Hall Bros., of Port Ludlow, June, 1879; machinery by Fulton Iron Works Co., of San Francisco; arrived in Honolulu July, 1879; registered tonnage, 137; horse-power, 100.

Steamer *C. R. Bishop*, wooden, hull built by Hall Bros., of Port Ludlow, July, 1880; machinery by Fulton Iron Works Co., of San Francisco; arrived in Honolulu August, 1880; registered tonnage, 143; horse-power, 130.

Steamer *Iwalani*, wooden, hull built by Dickey Bros., of San Francisco, March, 1881; machinery by the Risdon Iron Works Co., of same city; arrived in Honolulu April, 1881; registered tonnage, 240; horse-power, 210.

Steamer *W. G. Hall*, wooden, hull built by Hall Bros., August, 1884; machinery by the Fulton Iron Works; arrived in Honolulu October, 1884; registered tonnage 380; horse-power, 470.

Steamer *Waialeale*, wooden, hull built by Hall Bros., July, 1886; machinery by the Fulton Iron Works Co.; arrived in Honolulu January, 1886; registered tonnage, 353; horse-power, 420.

Steamer *Pele*, wooden, hull built by —. White, of San Francisco,

in 1882; machinery by the Fulton Iron Works Co.; arrived in Honolulu in 1886; registered tonnage, 134; horse-power, 60.

Steamer *Kaimiloa*, wooden, built in the Clyde, Scotland; machinery by Heppe & Co., South Shields, England; arrived in Honolulu in 1886; registered tonnage, 199; horse-power, 125.

Additional to the above two lines of steamers plying regularly each week to all the important ports of Kauai, Maui, Hawaii and Molokai, are the three smaller steamers of Mr. C. Bolte's Agency, devoted entirely to the service around this island, all of which were built by Dickey Bros., of San Francisco, and machinery furnished by the Risdon Iron Works Co. The following shows their relative size, class, etc.:

Steamer *Kaala*, built in San Francisco December, 1887; classed 3-3 G1-1; horse-power, 30; registered tonnage, 90.53; average speed 10 knots.

Steamer *J. A. Cummins*, built in San Francisco in January, 1887; classed 3-3 G1-1; horse-power, 16; registered tonnage, 79.44; average speed 9 knots.

Steamer *Waimanalo*, built in San Francisco in August, 1878; classed 3-3 P1-1; horse-power, 10; registered tonnage, 49.81; average speed 9 knots.

Additional to the above, mention must be made of a few other ventures in steam by various parties, as follows: In the year 1882, there arrived at Hilo, from San Francisco, a small steam schooner of 95 tons to W. H. Reed—and named after him—who designed her as a coast trader between Hilo and the various landings of the Puna, Hilo and Hamakua coasts more especially. After an unprofitable career she came to this port for sale, and after several changes of ownership her machinery was taken out, and with her rig altered to a tern and name changed to *Ke Au Hou*, she is now doing steady service under sail.

The next effort by Hilo parties, and designed for the same service, was the purchase, by W. H. Holmes, of a small steamer in San Francisco of 122 tons, which he named the *Ivy Holmes*. She arrived at the islands in 1886, and for a time served well its purpose. Subsequently she was brought to Honolulu, where, after a short period of freighting between this port and Puuloa, she was sold at auction and her name changed to the *Viva*. She is now employed in freighting on the Hawaii coast, making occasional visits to this port.

In 1885 there was built in San Francisco, to the order of Mr. F.

Wundenberg, a fine little steamer of 121 tons, named the *J. I. Dowsett*, which was designed mainly for the Molokai and Maui trade with this port. Shortly after her arrival she was purchased by the Pacific Navigation Co., and was doing profitable service between Kuau, Maui, and this port when, colliding with the schooner *Moi Wahine* in the Molokai channel, June 20, 1886, she sank, with a full cargo of sugar. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The same month and year there foundered off the mouth of Pearl river the little steamer *Kapiolani*, of 24 tons. This vessel came to the islands from San Francisco, in 1882, to serve the needs of the port of Kahului, Maui, as a tug boat, but proving unsatisfactory she was sold, and after a checkered career met her fate as above stated.

The last addition, and which completes our category, is the flat-bottomed stern-wheeler *Ewa*, built for Hon. M. P. Robinson by Mr. J. Dower as a fruit-freighter between Pearl river and this port. She was designed for light draught and intended to travel back and forth inside the reef, but she is now doing good service by the ordinary course between the points named, and of late has been proving herself an excellent boat for excursion parties to the placid waters of Pearl Lochs.

CASUALTIES OF SHIPPING CONNECTED WITH PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1887-8.

November 20, 1887.—British bark *Min*, from London for Honolulu, encountered a heavy gale, carrying away cabin skylight and other deck fixtures. In another gale a week later the figure head was carried away, decks flooded and galley washed away.

Dec. —, 1887.—British bark *Lady Harewood*, from Hongkong to Honolulu, experienced very heavy weather in the China Sea, losing topsail yard, two topsails and foresail and a portion of the rail. She was 106 days from port to port.

Dec. 14, 1887.—British bark *Thomas Bell*, from Cardiff for Honolulu, encountered a heavy gale, losing two jibbooms, splitting sails, etc.; also on March 31, 1888, lost more sails and shifted cargo.

Dec. 30, 1887.—Sloop *Kahihilani* on leaving Pearl harbor, rice laden, was beached by force of the wind. The cargo became a total loss, and the vessel suffered the loss of keel and other damages.

Dec. 30, 1887.—Steamer *Surprise* experienced very heavy weather

at Honomu landing, Hawaii. One of the boats was entirely demolished, and one of the crew received a badly broken leg.

Jan. 3, 1888.—American barkentine *Amelia*, from Port Discovery for Honolulu, put into San Francisco, having carried away and split several sails, sprung lower topsail yard, and started her deck load.

Jan. 6, 1888.—American bark *Hope*, from Port Gamble to this port, met with very heavy weather in which the rudder-head was carried away and split several sails, and to ease the vessel the deck load was thrown overboard. Ship put into San Francisco and was there sold for \$9,750.

Jan. 14, 1888.—American bark *C. O. Whitmore*, with cargo of lumber from Port Townsend for Honolulu, encountered a heavy gale which shifted her deck load, carried away two sails and damaging one of her boats.

Jan. 21, 1888.—American brigentine *Claus Spreckels*, from Kahu-lui, sugar laden, while making the port of San Francisco drifted ashore on Duxbury Reef during a fog and became, with her cargo, a total loss. The latter was insured for \$40,000 and the vessel for \$25,000.

Jan. 28, 1888.—American barkentine *W. H. Dimond* on entering San Francisco from this port narrowly escaped going ashore through the wind dying away. She dropped anchor and was rescued from her perilous situation by the tug *Relief*, and towed into port.

Feb. 3, 1888.—Schooner *Canute* met with heavy weather in which her foresail was carried away, necessitating her return to port.

Jan. 30, 1888.—Sloop *Healani* arrived from Hawaii, having lost her sails in a gale off the Kona coast.

Feb. 4-6, 1888.—Steamer *Kinau*, owing to a heavy Kona storm prevailing was unable to receive freight or passengers at Mahukona, but had to pick them up at Niulii. She was also unable to effect landing at Maalaea and Lahaina. The sea running too high to make this port, she anchored under the lee of Coco Head till the next day when the weather moderated.

Feb. 4, 1888.—Schooner *Nettie Merrill*, Crane, master, dragged her anchors in a heavy Kona storm, at Waimea, Kauai, and was swept over the reef and stranded on the beach, becoming a total loss. Nearly all the freight was saved.

Feb. —, 1888.—Schooner *Jennie Walker* grounded on the reef at Fanning's Island, damaging her keel and tearing off a portion of her copper.

Feb. 20, 1888.—British bark *Willie McLarren*, en route from New Castle to this port, was struck by a sudden squall which carried away main-topgallantmast and fore-topmast. Jury masts were rigged for the balance of the voyage, arriving in Honolulu after a passage of 80 days.

Feb. 28, 1888.—Schooner *Waiehu*, on her trip from Kuau, Maui, carried away her flying jibboom.

Feb. 28, 1888.—Schooner *Liholiho* returned to port with loss of sails, having experienced heavy squalls in the channel.

Jan. 31, 1888.—German bark *Deutschland*, from Bremen to this port, met with very heavy weather in which the main and mizzen topmasts, were carried away. Jury masts were rigged for the rest of the passage.

March 3, 1888.—Schooner *Waioli* broke loose from her moorings at Kuau, Maui, where she ran aground, losing her shoe and rudder. She was afterward towed to port and damages repaired.

March 3.—American barkentine *Planter* in leaving San Francisco for this port had her main and mizzen topmasts carried away by becoming fouled.

March 31.—American barkentine *Mary Wiukelman* on the passage to San Francisco from this port met with very heavy gales, which caused slight damage to the deck, and swept 59 barrels of molasses and 5 casks of whale oil overboard.

May.—Hawaiian bark *W. B. Godfrey* from this port for San Francisco, encountered a storm in which she had her starboard bulwarks stove in besides sustaining other damage.

May.—American bark *Ferris S. Thompson* en route to San Francisco encountered a heavy easterly gale lasting three days, during which split lower maintopsail and mizzen staysail.

May 21.—American bark *Amy Turner* from Boston for Honolulu returned to port for repairs of damaged rudder, sailing again May 24th.

July.—Yacht *Nellie* ran ashore on the reef just outside the harbor. She was got off badly damaged necessitating repairs approximate to her original value.

Aug. 7.—British bark *Ivy* from New York for Honolulu came in collision with the S. S. *Jerome* off Sandy Hook, losing jibboom and head gear. Completing repairs she sailed again the 16th.

Aug. 8.—Schooner *Luka* returned to port from stress of weather.

Aug. 13.—U. S. *Omaha* was forced from her moorings and came in

collision with the British bark *Woolhara*, in the harbor, causing considerable damage to both vessels. In same storm the German bark *Printzenberg* collided with the stmr *Mokolii*.

Aug. 17.—Hawaiian bark *W. B. Godfrey*, on leaving San Francisco, had her bulwarks stove in and rigging and forward deck damaged by being run into by the ship *Ivanhoe*.

Aug.—American brig *W. G. Irwin* encountered a severe gale in which the reefed mainstaysail, lower topsail and foresail were blown from their bolt ropes.

Sept. 6.—American bark *S. N. Castle* from San Francisco for this port ran ashore at Kualoa, Oahu, about 4:30 A.M. Kedge anchors were run out and working continuously on them she was floated off about noon and taken in tow by the steamers *J. A. Cummins* and *Waimanalo*. The false keel and a large portion of the main keel were carried away. After unloading cargo she was hauled on the Marine Railway and put in thorough order.

Sept. 21.—Haw. S. S. *Zealandia* on entering the harbor at midnight, from Sydney, tore away the boom and gaff and afterrigging of the *Klikitat* and crushed into the end of the wharf.

Sept. 30.—Haw. S. S. *San Mateo*, en route from London, put back to Aden with her pumps broken down, which occurred off Socotra, Indian Ocean.

Oct. 8.—Stmr. *C. R. Bishop* stranded on a mud bank in entering Heeia harbor, but got off with high tide the following day, without injury.

Oct.—Hawaiian bark *W. B. Godfrey*, on her trip from San Francisco to this port, encountered severe weather in which she lost a portion of her forward bulwarks.

Dec. 14.—H. B. M. S. *Hyacinth* arrived at this port with the crew of the German ship *Hermann*, and part of the crew of the Swedish bark *Virgo*, which vessels went ashore on Malden Island, Nov. 27th, and became total wrecks. The Captain, Mate, and four others of the *Virgo's* crew were drowned in the surf in landing, through the capsizing of their boat.

The ALMANAC AND ANNUAL is made up to November to be issued in time for the December mails. All articles, advertisements, and corrections intended therefor, should be reported to the publisher by the end of October.

Address,

THOS. G. THURM,
Publisher, Honolulu.

FIRST WATER PIPE FOR HONOLULU.

FROM copies of correspondence kindly placed at our disposal, the following facts relative to the introduction of the first water pipe for this port has been collected:

During a visit of Mr. P. A. Brinsmade, of the firm of Ladd & Co., of this place, to Boston. Mass., in 1838, through a representation by him that the King of these islands was desirous to bring water in from a considerable distance for the purpose of supplying vessels at Honolulu, Messrs. Proctor & Felt were induced to consign to Ladd & Co. fourteen reels of lead pipe, of 8,248 pounds in weight—of inch and half-inch size—per ship *Fama*, October 17, 1838. This venture, however, did not meet with the success anticipated, as in 1845 ten reels still remained on hand. An effort was made to effect a sale and close out the consignment to Dr. Judd for the government, but during the celebrated arbitration suit of Ladd & Co., the matter was suspended, but renewed again in the summer of 1847, resulting in its disposal in September of that year, for temporary use till iron piping could be obtained, and was laid to convey water from a taro patch back of the French Consul's (at that time) to the Harbor Master's office, at the foot of Nuuanu street. This was the initial effort of the present well distributed water system of Honolulu.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1888.

THE retrospect for 1887 closed at an anxious period, pending the decision of the Supreme Court upon the veto question, as exercised by the King upon several bills, contrary to the provision contemplated by Art. 41 of the Constitution. The result was that the Court (the Fourth Associate Justiceship being then vacant) rendered no opinion in response to the request of the King, its members having been equally divided upon the question submitted. Subsequently a test case was brought against Governor Baker, of Maui, wherein the Court recognized the personal veto right by declaring void the vetoed bills relating to the governors and their duties; as they had not been passed by the House, by the necessary two-thirds vote of its elective members, after being returned thereto unsigned by the King; but had, instead, been acted upon and recognized by the House as valid laws, because of the lack of a ministerial signature to the veto messages. Feelings of disappointment were freely

expressed at the alleged failure of the Constitution to provide the protection to the people that had been sought for or aimed at, and not a few were ready to decry the efforts of the reform party as a failure. A calm acceptance of the decision and abiding by the law has worked a greater victory. The Legislature, at its regular session, which convened May 29th, had occasion several times to take action upon bills similarly vetoed without the advice and counter signature of a Cabinet Minister, and in every case but one they were repassed with large majorities,

In consequence of the resignation of Godfrey Brown, Esq., Minister of Foreign Affairs, an important question settled at the sitting of the extra session was the right as to the resignation of the Cabinet as a whole when one member chose to retire. The House decided by a vote of 31 to 5, that "the resignation of any member of the Cabinet for reasons other than as provided in Article 41 of the Constitution does not involve the Cabinet as a body." Dec. 28, 1887, the vacant Foreign Office portfolio was assigned to Col. Jona. Austin; the Fourth Associate Justiceship to S. B. Dole, Esq., and the position of Auditor General to G. J. Ross, Esq. Thus have the executive and judiciary been complete and in active exercise of their respective duties throughout the year.

The regular session of the Legislature in its eighty-eight actual working days accomplished an amount of labor in marked contrast to the sessions for many years past. A list of the laws passed are given on pages 45 to 48, but the deliberations in House and Committee on bills, petitions and resolutions would show a greater list if tabulated. The past Legislature passes into history as the first with the stain of bribery upon its records. Not that bribery has been unknown among our earlier solons, unfortunately, but this Legislature has been the first to throttle the evil, and, recognizing it as a crime, punish the offenders. Non-sympathizers with the reform party were not slow to instance this event as an evidence that the party were no better than those that made no such claim; but the fact must be admitted that because it was the reform party and had the courage of its convictions the matter was investigated, and the guilty parties discovered, three of whom were expelled, by vote of the House, and one reprimanded. This bribery was to influence votes against the proposed Chinese amendment to the Constitution, which, in consequence of this tampering, and the absence of several supporters of the proposed article was lost by a vote of 25 to 17.

While little antagonism has been manifested here to the efforts of the Administration to conduct the government with economy and due regard for the welfare of King and people, interested parties have not been slow to promulgate false reports abroad intended to give the impression of instability and bankruptcy on the part of the Government. Unfortunately early similar reports had the serious effect of checking private enterprise by defeating, in London, the Hilo railroad project of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, and the colonization scheme of Mr. B. F. Dillingham. It is a matter of satisfaction, in refuting these reports, to refer to the announcement by the Minister of Finance on Oct. 2nd last, that owing to the increasing amount of deposits in the Postal Savings Bank no more Government Bonds would be issued; showing both confidence of the people in the Government, and its solvent condition. The quarterly statement of the Finance Department for Sept. 30, 1888, showed a balance of cash on hand of \$144,538 after all claims against the Government had been paid, including several large obligations inherited from the former Administration.

There have been a number of important cases before the courts the past year which have attracted more than usual public interest; notably, the conspiracy cases of obtaining spirituous liquors from the Custom House without payment of duty, on Consular or Royal warrants; the admission of the celebrated Aki claim by the Trustee's of the estate of His Majesty, and the test case of the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Government, *vs.* the Trustees of the Estate of B. P. Bishop, to settle the question of right in lands unassigned at the time of the *mahele* or division of lands in 1848.

Educational matters have received quite an impetus this year under the Board of Education that promises ere long to show the result of a liberal addition to the force of teachers for various schools in city and country, besides a large number of new buildings throughout the islands. Hon. C. R. Bishop has added, this year, to the already well appointed Kamehameha School, a large, new and independent structure for a preparatory department which has opened with its capacity fully strained. During the summer vacation a large addition was made to the Kawaiahao Female Seminary, to enable it to accommodate the steady growing claims upon it. Our other institutions of learning are keeping pace.

In building improvements there is little to note in new edifices for the year save the extension to the School buildings referred to; the

addition to the Honolulu Iron Works; the Cartwright building adjoining the Court House; the Perry block on the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, and the Metropolitan Market on King street. This inactivity has been serious to the artizan class of the community, and has had the effect of quite a number seeking labor and homes in other lands. Business in all lines has been quiet throughout the year; even the holiday period failing to show its usual activity. The import and export trade of the island, however, show a continuance of the healthy balance of trade in our favor, as can be seen by the table of exports on page 21, and the following comparative table of imports, both for the nine month periods ending September 30, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Collector-General of Customs.

Jan. to Sept. 30.	Value free by Treaty.	Goods and Spirits Dutiable.	Spirits and Goods Bonded.	Free by Civil Code.	Specie.	Total.
1887.....	\$2,035,808 69	\$1,161,855 77	\$205,889 82	\$189,410 74	\$617,300 66	\$4,210,265 68
1888.....	1,737,848 41	1,166,435 11	117,561 12	264,136 43	688,583 50	3,974,564 57
Decrease....	297,960 28		8,328 70			
Increase....		4,579 34		74,725 69	71,282 84	

Value spirits dutiable \$87,349.07; and bonded \$171,620.89; a total of \$158,969.96 for the nine months, and a falling off of \$32,545.61 from the same period of last year.

Plantation matters remain much the same as last reported; attention being more particularly given to concentration of contiguous interests, and adopting improved methods for economy of labor and sugar saving, rather than in expansion. An enlarged output of sugar and smaller quantity of molasses produced has been the result. The most important change to note is the introduction, by Col. Z. S. Spalding, at the Makee Sugar Co.'s Mill at Kealia, Kauai, of the Diffusion process of sugar manufacture a complete plant therefor having been imported early in the season, the first portions of which arrived by way of Sydney on the *Zealandia*, Jan. 14, 1888. It is reported to be giving very satisfactory results.

Following an unusually stormy winter, which seriously affected the coasting and rice planting interests for the time being, the weather has been good upon the whole throughout the group, except a lack of rain at times in certain sections. Honolulu's rainfall has been uniform and fully up to its average. Our summer temperature is thought to have ranged higher this year, but this can doubtless be attributed to the increased humidity of the atmosphere consequent upon the larger rainfall and density of foliage in and around Honolulu. The thermometer has not shown any material variation.

In health matters we are pleased to report immunity from the scourge of small-pox, though it threatened us in the early part of the year from San Francisco, China, and from sea by whalers, all at one time. Quarantine regulations and restrictions were continued so long as the disease was reported epidemic in San Francisco. At the close of summer the whooping cough was introduced from San Francisco, and up to the present writing has raged with more severity than at any former period of its visitation, quite a number of cases proving fatal.

The necrology record of well-known residents of the islands has been large again this year, viz: Dr. E. Hoffman, D. P. True, L. Aholo, H. Cooper, A. C. Smith, W. M. Gibson, S. G. Wilder, Capt. Comstock, Rev. A. O. Forbes, H. J. Hart, Geo. Morris, E. W. Purvis, A. McWayne, Chas. Brenig, Alex. Campbell, Mrs. S. Dickson, Mrs. Jona. Austin, Mrs. E. M. Walsh, Mrs. M. King, Mrs. W. P. Alexander, Mrs. J. Hopp, Mrs. U. S. N. Emerson, Mrs. L. F. Dickson, Mrs. E. Deacon.

Honolulu has had a larger number of fires this year than usual, but fortunately they have not been serious; the prompt response of the Fire Department in each event confined it to the premises in which it originated.

Among the public improvements to record for 1888 is the establishment of the Barber's Point light, after many years of promise, and the completion of the electric light works, run by water power; the permanent lighting of the streets of the city thereby occurred March 23rd. There is also in course of construction, the new street railroad, or tramway as it is styled, to traverse King, Nuuanu, Alakea and Punahou streets, Waikiki road, and Fort street on the esplanade. At this writing the rails extend from the King street bridge to near the Park, at Waikiki, besides sections on Punahou and Alakea streets. This portion of the line will be in running order shortly.

Among the projects in contemplation may be mentioned the Inter-Island Telegraph, to link our islands together by the electric cable, a portion of the material therefor having already been received. Also, the Oahu Steam Railroad, the franchise of which was granted Mr. B. F. Dillingham at the last Legislature. The line has been surveyed and staked out from Queen street to Pearl River, a distance of nearly twelve miles, and orders for the steel rails, plates, etc., for this first section of the road have already gone forward, so as to arrive here by next May or June. It is the aim, eventually, to girdle the opposite side of the island also, if sufficient inducements offer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	NO. OF HANDS.	TONS SUGAR, 1888-9	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H R Bryant,	78	.....	T H Davies & Co.
East Maui Stock Co.,†	Makawao, Maui,	W P A Brewer,	52	.....	C Brewer & Co.
Eleele Plantation,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Dreier,	222	900	F A Schaefer & Co.
Faye & Co. H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H P Faye,	59	800	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	.....	188	2800	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	.....	130	.....	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	S W Wilcox,	86	1600	H Hackfeld & Co.
Grove Ranch Plant'n Co,	Paia, Maui,	W J Lowrie,	175	1700	Castle & Cooke.
Haiku Sugar Co,	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	456	3700	Castle & Cooke.
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Ch Lehmann,	398	4600	W G Irwin & Co.
Halewa Sugar Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	C B Wells,	78	1750	C Brewer & Co.
Hamakua Mill Co.†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	41	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	250	3000	T H Davies & Co.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	M D Center,	203	1000	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hanalei Mill,†	Hanalei, Kauai,	C Isenberg,	202	2600	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hinds,	191	2400	T H Davies & Co
Hawaiian Agricultural Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	D Foster,	283	4000	C Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l. & Sugar Co,	Maui,	H Morrison,	1298	13,000	W G Irwin & Co.
Heeia Agricultural Co. L'd	Heeia, Oahu,	G R Ewart,	198	1500	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hilea Sugar Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	H Center,	168	1500	W G Irwin & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott,	482	3500	W G Irwin & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Rickard,	202	4200	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honouliuli Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	253	1800	C Brewer & Co.
Huelo Plantation Co,	Huelo, Maui,	Wm Turner,	180	850	W G Irwin & Co.
Horner & Sons, J M*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Wm Horner,	160	1400	F A Schaefer & Co
Horner, W V & Sons†	Lahaina, Maui,	C F Horner,	300	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hutchinson Plantation Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	H Center,	438	3500	W G Irwin & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	McLellan,	483	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Ka'uahonu Co,*	Koloa, Kauai,	E E Conant,	14	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kamalo Plantation,	Molokai,	D McCorriston,	32	200	J McColgan.
Kaneohe Plantation,	Kaneohe, Oahu,	M Rose,	74	.....	C Brewer & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co.†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	150	2600	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co,	Kilauea, Kauai,	R A Macfie, jr,	263	2500	W G Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	117	600	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	C A Chapin,	338	2500	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Kropp,	416	2400	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kulaia Mill Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	48	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Kukaia Plantation Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	170	2800	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	Wm King,	80	.....	J T Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	McLellan,	356	1800	T H Davies & Co.
Lidgate & Co. A*	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	.....	.....	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,*	Lihue, Kauai,	Carl Isenberg,	401	2000	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makaha Plantation*	Waianae, Oahu,	J R Smith,	40	.....	W G Irwin & Co.
Makee Sugar Co,	Kealia, Kauai,	Z S Spalding,	1030	5000	C Brewer & Co.
Marsden, J*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J Marsden,	18	.....	F A Schaefer & Co.
Meyer, R W	Kalae, Molokai,	R W Meyer,	.....	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Niuliuli Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	179	1640	T H Davies & Co.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	NO. OF HANDS.	TONS SUGAR, 1888-9.	AGENT.
Olowalu Sugar Co.	Olowalu, Maui.	A Hanneberg.	155	1000	W G Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii.	Wm. Goodale,	186	2400	C Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii.	J N Wright,	176	1525	W G Irwin & Co.
Overend, R M*	Honokaa, Hawaii.	R M Overend,	70	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Paaupau Plantation,	Hamakua, Hawaii.	A Moore,	306	4500	W G Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii.	.....	50	.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui.	H P Baldwin,	483	2500	Castle & Cooke.
Paukaa Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii.	Wm Goodale,	90	800	C Brewer & Co.
Pioneer Mill,†	Lahaina, Maui.	Jas Campbell,	66	2500	H Hackfeld & Co.
Puehue Plant'n Co.*	Kohala, Hawaii.	R Wallace,	95	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Purvis & Co, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii.	W H Purvis,	205	2050	F A Schaefer & Co.
Princeville Plantation Co.	Hanalei, Kauai.	C Koelling.	145	1000	C Brewer & Co.
Pepeekeo Plantation,	Hilo, Hawaii.	Wong Tuck,	281	2500	C Afong.
Paty & Parker,*	Hamakua, Hawaii.	.....	40	.....	F A Schaefer & Co.
Papaikou Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii.	Wm Goodale,	294	2000	Castle & Cooke.
Rickard, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii.	W H Rickard,	51	.....	F A Schaefer & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui.	P M Rooney,	243	1300	W G Irwin & Co.
Smith & Co, A H*	Koloa, Kauai.	J K Smith,	56	.....	Castle & Cooke.
Star Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii.	J Hind,	137	1400	W G Irwin & Co.
Union Mill Co.†	Kohala, Hawaii.	J Renton,	73	2500	T H Davies & Co.
Waiakea Plantation,	Hilo, Hawaii.	C C Kennedy.	308	3400	T H Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu.	R Halstead,	171	1000	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu.	A Ahrens,	277	2000	H A Widemann.
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui.	P N Makee,	189	1000	C Brewer & Co.
Waikapu Sugar Co.	Waikapu, Maui.	W H Cornwell,	165	900	W G Irwin & Co.
Wailuku Sugar Co.	Wailuku, Maui.	D R Walbridge,	213	1950	C Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu.	J A Cummins,	337	1500	C Bolte.
Waimea Sugar Mill,†	Waimea, Kauai.	W D Schmidt,	84	1000	H Hackfeld & Co.
Waipunalei Plantation,*	Hilo, Hawaii.	T Hinds,	66	.....	T H Davies & Co.
Wilcox, A S*	Hanamaulu, Kauai.	A S Wilcox.	223	2300	H Hackfeld & Co.
Wright, J N*	Ookala, Hawaii.	.....	.....	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.

The above table has been kindly corrected for this issue of the ANNUAL by C. N. Spencer, Esq., Inspector-General of Immigrants.

The publisher of the ANNUAL would feel obliged if Plantation Managers would report by Sept. 30th of each year all needed changes for the coming year.

INTRODUCTION OF QUEENSLAND CANES.

ABOUT four years ago the Hon. W. G. Irwin received in return for a variety of the choice canes of these Islands, from Queensland, Australia, a package containing the following varieties of sugar cane, viz., Ottamattie, Rose Bamboo, Yellow Caledonia and Elephant.

These canes when unpacked were found to be very dry and shrivelled—having been so long on the way—and to all appearance were worthless for seed. They were, however, forwarded to the Hilea

Plantation and planted at an altitude of 1000 feet. It was a long time before any sprouts made their appearance, and when they did there was so little evidence of vitality in the seed, that the outlook was anything but promising. A radical change, however, took place as soon as they became well rooted, and for rapid growth they surpassed any other variety on the plantation; more especially the two varieties first named.

When about half grown these canes were cut for seed and planted at altitudes ranging from 1250 to 1750 feet; other varieties of cane were planted near them at the same time for the purpose of comparing, in due time, their respective merits. At maturity the Queens-land canes at the lowest altitude was, at least, 15 per cent. ahead of all other varieties, including Lahaina cane, and at the highest altitude, about 50 per cent. It is a well known fact that cane will grow at higher altitudes in Kau than in other parts of the Kingdom; probably because it is nearer the equator and has a southern exposure, and yet I do not believe that Lahaina cane; even there, can be grown profitably above an altitude of 1500 feet. I once planted thirty acres of Lahaina cane at a height of 1900 feet on the Hilea Plantation in the month of April which grew well, and when six months old there was no better looking cane (of its age) on the plantation; but in passing through the winter months it passed into history, for it was all dead the following spring. At the same time and at the same height was planted thirteen acres of Ainakea, Uala, Kanio and Mikiioi (indigenous canes) from which were obtained four and a half tons of sugar per acre. Ottamattie and Rose Bamboo will grow and give good returns wherever our hardiest red varieties will. They are hardy and taller than our average canes, and ratoon well. The Bamboo cane is especially long between joints; one I measured showing eleven and one half inches. The juice from a trial lot reported to me showed a density of 1° Beaume over Lahaina cane. There are thousands of acres of good land now lying idle in the districts of Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala on Hawaii, and Makawao, Maui, and elsewhere, from the fact of its being too high for our preferred canes. Ottamattie and Rose Bamboo will grow well and yield largely on all these lands, up to an altitude of 1900 feet and perhaps higher. The Yellow Caledonia and Elephant varieties have not developed sufficiently to enable me to judge as accurately; still I consider them valuable canes.

A few weeks since I rode, in company with Mr. Andrew Moore,

Manager of the Paauhau Plantation, over a field of seventy-two acres of Ottamattie and Rose Bamboo cane planted at an altitude of 1300 feet. This cane will be ground shortly, the practical results and particulars of which will be looked for with not a little interest. Experienced planters estimate that it will yield a ton more per acre than will the Lahaina cane planted by the side of it. I am thoroughly convinced that these Queensland canes will be, in the near future, as great a boon to the country as the Lahaina cane has proved to be.

In a recent visit to Kohala, Mr. John Hind, of the Hawi Plantation, confirmed this favorable impression; reporting a field of Rose Bamboo (in which was a small proportion of Yellow Caledonian) as having yielded from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. over adjoining Lahaina cane. And further; where the latter, in planting, came up so irregular as to need replanting in many parts of the field, the Rose Bamboo came up uniform throughout.

C. N. SPENCER.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

AFTER fourteen years issuance of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, designed especially for the diffusion of reliable information pertaining to Hawaii-nei, which we are pleased to note has grown steadily in favor and widened in circulation—the effort is being made by the publication of a special monthly periodical, *The Paradise of the Pacific*, to make these islands better known abroad in the centers of tourist travel.

That the ANNUAL is of recognized value in this effort is evidenced by the liberal use made of its articles from time to time. We welcome this new laborer in the field. May the labor not prove in vain. In the effort to attract hither the tide of tourist travel, may it not bring simply an army of “globe trotters” to satiate themselves upon the unequalled attractions of climate and volcanic wonders and scenery, but also many investors and home seekers; people who come not only to aid the development of the resources of the country but who will aid also in the development of the higher social and moral condition of society in these islands. To all such disposed, whether for a short or lengthened stay, there is a large body here who will give them hearty welcome.

From the ANNUAL of 1885, the following amended article is made use of, in furtherance of the special effort above referred to.

The Hawaiian Islands possess the flattering distinction of being the most extensively written about of all the islands of Polynesia. Yet only within very recent years have there been facilities of travel that place them within easy access of the chief Pacific coast port of the United States, and on the regular route of travel from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. And even now the magnificently appointed and admirably conducted steamship service of the Oceanic Company has failed to attract to our shores the tourists which the attractions of the islands justify their citizens in expecting.

Apparently the chief cause of the past failure to make Honolulu and other places on the group adequately appreciated, as wintering resorts for invalids, or those who dread the rigors of winter in the eastern and northern portions of the United States, has been because of the failure on the part of those most directly interested properly to advertise the manifold attractions of the group, or even to set forth, specifically, the cost of a trip to these islands and of a sufficiently long sojourn here to make acquaintance with the scenery, the climate and the agricultural development of the group.

As this article is especially intended to be of use to foreign readers, and as most of the Kingdom's foreign visitors come here by way of San Francisco, we may as well assume that the intending visitor to whom this is addressed is either in San Francisco or *en route* thither.

The vessels of the Oceanic Steamship Company, comprising the *Mariposa*, *Alameda* and the *Zealandia* for the through mail service to the Colonies, touching at this port, and the *Australia* for direct service with these islands, afford opportunities twice each month to visit Honolulu. Through passengers to or from Australia can obtain stop-over tickets by making special arrangements. Parties in San Francisco who purpose visiting the islands and then returning, can obtain excursion tickets for the round trip, to be in effect three months, for \$125. The Company claims that its two steamers, the *Mariposa* and *Alameda* are the finest and fastest ocean steamers carrying the American flag, while their recent additions, the *Zealandia* and *Australia*, under the Hawaiian flag, are not far behind them in speed, appointments and passenger comforts. The trip between San Francisco and this port, or *vice versa*, is made with remarkable regularity in seven days—covering 2,100 miles.

In Honolulu, the Hawaiian Hotel is managed by Mr. W. M. Graham, who is assiduous in his attentions for the comfort of his

guests. The hotel is a cool, comfortable, convenient and spacious structure, surrounded by ample grounds, and commanding from its tower and upper balconies one of the most beautiful of prospects. There are good roads running east and west from Honolulu.

The bathing beach of Waikiki, the beautiful valleys of Manoa and Kalihi, the famous Pali, the picturesque land-locked bay known as Pearl River—all these and a score of other places are within easy access of town, and trips may be made to and from them in a day, with plenty of leisure for luncheon and for lolling on the turf or the sea sands.

Of the trip to Hawaii, including a visit to the great volcano of Kilauea, the Wilder Steamship Co., by way of Hilo, or the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., by way of Kau, passengers may have their choice and the advantage of the finest steamboat service and accommodations afforded visitors to these islands. Round trip tickets to the volcano, by either route, are issued for \$50 which covers all expenses of horses, guide, hotel fare, etc., from the landing to the volcano and back, all within seven days.

A trip to Kauai, including a visit to the "sounding sands" of Waimea, the famous sugar estates, and the waterfalls and fern glens of the "Garden Island's" many valleys, may also be made in less than a week.

A trip of like duration may be made to the island of Maui. Haleakala—the largest extinct crater in the world, the grandly gloomy valley of Wailuku, the extensive plantation and sugar mills of Spreckelsville, make a trip to Maui one of the pleasantest obtainable anywhere.

But the visitor may cut his time cloth to suit himself. He may have from six to eight days of Honolulu life and return to San Francisco by the steamer that brought him over. He may make any one of the "other island" trips above mentioned and be only three weeks in the kingdom. Or he may see all that we have mentioned and much more within an absence from San Francisco of less than two months.

The following table of information may be relied upon:

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75. Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks—one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies.
 Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, occasionally touch off the port en route.

INTER ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

CABIN PASSAGE, PER STEAMERS, FROM HONOLULU TO

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Mahukona, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii.....	10 00
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.....	12 50
Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kealahou, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honouapo, Hawaii.....	12 00
Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Kauai.....	6 00
Nawiliwili, Kauai.....	6 00
Hanalei, Kauai.....	6 00
Kilauea, Kauai.....	6 00
Kapaa, Kauai.....	6 00

The Mikahala, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

HOTEL RATES.

Board, with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, per day, \$3; per week, \$15 or more, according to location of room.

Private accommodations at the Arlington, Eagle House, or White House are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to Hotel, each passenger....	25 cents
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	\$ 1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, two passengers each way.....	4 00
Specially for the Pali, three passengers each way.....	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way....	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way....	1 50
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way...	2 00

The above rates are for between the hours of 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular rate must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at from \$1 or less, according to length of time desired.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Compared with recent laws, and revised.)

FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.

Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Books printed in Hawaiian.

Catechu (See Tanning); coals, copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metal.

Diplomatic Representatives—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.

Foreign Navies—All supplies when imported and used as such.

Foreign Whalers—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of Section 569 of the Civil Code.

Gold and Silver coins.

His Majesty—All goods or other articles imported for his use.

Hawaiian Government—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the government.

Hawaiian Whalers—Oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.

Iron—All pig iron and plate iron of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness and upwards.

Models of invention, if not fitted for use.

Oak bark (See Tanning).

Oil, bone, &c. (See Hawaiian Whalers).

Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.

Philosophical, chemical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.

Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Specie (See Gold and Silver coins).

Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.

Tanning, certain material used in—Oak bark, catechu and other substances containing "tannin."

Tools of trade, professional books and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.

Yellow metal (See Copper).

FREE IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

(When properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the nearest port of shipment.)

Agricultural implements; animals.

Bacon; bags (cotton or textile manufactures); beef; bells; book; boots and shoes; bran; bricks; bread and bread stuffs of all kinds; brass cocks; brushes; bullion; butter.

Cement; cheese; coal; cordage; copper and composition sheathing; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; clocks, if without glass and of wood; cutlery.

Doors, sashes and blinds.

Edging, embroidery (if of cotton); eggs; engines and parts thereof.

Fish and oysters, and of all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour; furs.

Grain; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton); guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; hardware; harness; hay; hides, dressed or undressed; hoop iron.

Ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes and bolts, rivets, brads and sprigs, tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); lard; leather, and all manufactures thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime.

Machinery of all kinds; meal and bran; meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; mitts (if cotton); mattresses (all except hair).

Nails; naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper); purses (if of leather); picture frames; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton); paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum; oils, illuminating or lubricating; organs; pianos; melodeons; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; pork.

Rice. Salt; shooks; shoe horns (if of iron or steel); skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; staves and headings; starch; stationery; soap; sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; textile manufactures made of a combination of wood, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready-made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purpose of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under treaty into the United States, see page 101.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gall	\$10 00
Alcohol, provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes upon application in due form, to special licensees, per gall	1 00
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and fermented beverages below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, per dozen reputed quarts . . .	40
per dozen reputed pints	20
per gallon in bulk	15
Ammunition, per cent. ad val.	10
Bitters (See Brandy and Wine).	
Brandied Fruits (See Brandy).	
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, per gall	3 00
Britannia ware, and fancy metal ware, per cent. ad val.	10
Candies, per cent. ad val.	25
Candles, per cent. ad val.	10
Carriages of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.	10
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Crockery and glassware of all descriptions, per cent. ad val. . .	10
Cigars and cheroots per M, \$10 and per cent. ad val.	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent. ad val	25
Coffee, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per pound	03
All other, per cent. ad val	10
Cordials (See Brandy and Wine.)	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent. ad val.	10
Fire arms, per cent. ad val	10
Fireworks and fire crackers, per cent. ad val.	25
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent. ad valorem	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val. . .	10
Gin (See Brandy).	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent. ad val.	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent. ad val.	10
Hoop skirts, per cent. ad val.	10
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent. ad val	10

Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, per cent. ad val.	10
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent. ad val.	10
Liqueurs (See Brandy).	
Matches of all kinds, per cent. ad val.	10
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers, (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent. ad val.	10
Molasses and syrups of sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per gal.	10
All other, per cent. ad val.	10
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent. ad val.	10
Peanut oil, per cent. ad val.	25
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty); powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent. ad val.	10
Peppermint (See Brandy).	
Pipes and pipe fixtures, per cent. ad val.	25
Playing cards, per cent. ad val.	10
Porter (See Ale).	
Ribbons, not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.	10
Rice, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, cleaned, per lb. 1½c, in the husk, per lb.	01
All other, per cent. ad val.	10
Silks, satins and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, per cent. ad val.	10
Sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per lb.	02
All other, per cent. ad val.	
Silverplate, plated ware or gilt ware, per cent. ad val.	10
Soaps, per cent. ad val.	10
Tea, per cent. ad val.	10
Toys, per cent. ad val.	10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent. ad val.	15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.	10
Whiskey (See Brandy).	
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, in all other wines, cordials, and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above twenty-one per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gal.	2 00

Wines. Champagne, sparkling moselle and sparkling hock, per dozen reputed quarts	3 00
per dozen reputed pints.....	1 50
Wines. Claret, Rhine wine and other light wines, bitters and cordials under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for, per dozen reputed quarts.	40
per dozen reputed pints.....	20
per gallon in bulk.....	15

Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise of whatever description, imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following :

SPECIFIC LIST.

China tobacco, per lb.	\$0 50
Camphor trunks, per nest of 4.	2 00
Camphor trunks, per nest of 2	1 00
China matting, per roll	2 00
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per doz. pair.	3 00

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any of the custom houses of this kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY.

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent at the port of shipment.]

Arrow-root; bananas; castor oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For list of articles of American product admitted free under the treaty from the United State:, see page 98.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, TIME TABLE FOR 1889.

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)

OUTWARD.				HOMEWARD.			
Leave S. Francisco * Saturday 2 P. M.	Arrive Honolulu Saturday.	Arrive Auckland Saturday	Arrive Sydney Thursday.	Leave Sydney Wednesday.	Leave Auckland Monday.	Leave Honolulu Saturday.	Arrive S. Francisco Saturday.
January 12	January 19	February 2	February 7	January 23	January 28	February 9	February 16
February 9	February 16	March 2	March 7	February 20	February 25	March 9	March 16
March 9	March 16	March 30	April 4	March 20	March 25	April 6	April 13
April 6	April 13	April 27	May 2	April 17	April 22	May 4	May 11
May 4	May 11	May 25	May 30	May 15	May 20	June 1	June 8
June 1	June 8	June 22	June 27	June 12	June 17	June 29	July 6
June 29	July 6	July 20	July 25	July 10	July 15	July 27	August 3
July 27	August 3	August 17	August 22	August 7	August 12	August 24	August 31
August 24	August 31	Septem'r 14	Septem'r 19	Septem'r 4	Septem'r 9	Septem'r 21	Septem'r 28
Septem'r 21	Septem'r 28	October 12	October 17	October 2	October 7	October 19	October 26
October 19	October 26	November 9	November 14	October 30	Novem'r 4	Novem'r 16	Novem'r 23

* Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

NOTE.—A change is contemplated shortly in the time-table of the S. S. *Australia* so that the movements of the direct steamer between this port and San Francisco will be intermediate with the through steamers, as given above.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

The Court.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, *b.* November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalohe.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *b.* December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIOKALANI, Her Apparent, *b.* September 2, 1838; *m.* September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolica; Member of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Her Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA-KAWEKIU-KAIULANI-LUNALILO-KALANINUI-AHILAPALAPA, *b.* October 16, 1875, daughter of Her late R. H. Princess Likelike and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, K.G.C., Member of the Privy Council of State.

Her Royal Highness VIRGINIA KAPOOLOKU ROOMAIKELANI, sister to Queen KAIOLANI, *b.* April 7, 1839.

His Highness Prince DAVID KAWANAKOHA, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *b.* February 19, 1868.

His Highness Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANI-ANAOLE, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *b.* March 28, 1870.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, COL. G. W. MACFARLANE.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

His Majesty's Staff.

Cols. C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd, G. W. Macfarlane, and Majors J. D. Holt, Jr., H. F. Bertelmann, W. H. Cornwell.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex. Jona. Austin; Minister of the Interior, His Ex. L. A. Thurston; Minister of Finance and Premier, His Ex. W. L. Green; Attorney-General, His Ex. C. W. Ashford.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Honorables H. A. P. Carter, J. S. Walker, J. O. Dominis, A. F. Judd, C. R. Bishop, A. S. Cleghorn, J. M. Smith, S. N. Castle, G. Rhodes, J. M. Whitney, H. A. Widemann, R. Stirling, J. A. Cummings, W. C. Parke, W. J. Smith, W. P. Wood, C. H. Judd, L. McCully, W. F. Allen, J. E. Bush, W. D. Alexander, P. Neumann, J. Kaee, S. Parker, E. K. Lilikalani, John K. Kaunananu, John T. Baker, Robt. H. Baker, Samuel M. Damon, Alfred N. Tripp, D. H. Nahinu, William G. Irwin, J. G. Hoapuli, Fred H. Hayselden, George Richardson, J. B. Atherton, A. R6sa, John Ena.

House of Nobles.

FOR OAHU.—W. C. Wilder, M. P. Robinson, Henry Waterhouse, A. Young, J. I. Dowsett, Sr., W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle, A. Jaeger, W. E. Foster.

FOR KAUAI.—G. N. Wilcox, C. H. Bertelmann, C. H. Dole.

FOR HAWAII.—Dr. J. Wight, C. Notley, Chas. Wall, H. S. Townsend, D. H. Hitchcock.

FOR MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.—E. H. Bailey, H. P. Baldwin, H. A. Widemann, James Campbell, John Richardson, P. N. Makee.

KAUAI.

Post Office Department.

F Wundenburg.....Postmaster-General
 D Manaku.....Assistant Postmaster-General
 A B Scrimgeour.....Book-keeper and Cashier
 Henry Poor.....Savings Bank Department
 Z K Meyers.....Money Order Department
 O C Swain.....General Delivery Department

Board of Immigration.

His Ex L A Thurston.....President
 Members: J S Walker, A S Cleghorn, J B Ather-
 ton, J L Kaulukou.
 A W Carter.....Secretary
 C N Spencer.....Inspector-General Immigrants
 G O Nacayama.....Inspector-in-Chief of Japanese
 Immigrants.
 N Igarishi, K Nagano, S Kimura.....Inspectors
 for Japanese, Island of Hawaii.
 M Soya.....Inspector for Japanese, Island of
 Maui.
 K Katsura.....Inspector for Japanese for
 Island of Oahu.
 Ernest Hutchison.....Inspector for Portuguese

Board of Health.

President.....Dr N B Emerson
 Members: His Ex L A Thurston, Hons S M
 Damon, J T Waterhouse, W E Rowell.
 Secretary.....W G Ashley
 Agents.....Capt J H Brown, C W Kingsley

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr J H Kimball; Waialua, Dr
 L F Alvarez.
 KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei,
 Dr S E Craddock; Puna, Dr St D G Walters;
 Koloa, Dr Jared K Smith.
 MAUI—Makawao, Dr A A Crane; Hana, Dr R
 B Williams; Wailuku, Dr Geo Herbert; Laha-
 ina, Dr John Weddick.
 HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo,
 Dr F M Wetmore; Kau, Dr A F Raymond;
 Kohala, Dr B D Bond; Kona, Dr R Oliver.
 LEPER SETTLEMENT AND ISLAND OF MOLOKAI
 —Dr S B Swift.

Board of Education.

President.....Chas R Bishop
 Members—W W Hall, Hons W D Alexander, S
 M Damon.
 Inspector General of Schools.....A T Atkinson
 Secretary.....W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.**HAWAII.**

Hilo.....L L Severance
 Puna.....J E Elderts
 Kau.....Dr A F Raymond
 North and South Kona.....H N Greenwell
 South Kohala.....Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala.....Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....T E Evans
 Wailuku.....A Barnes
 Hana.....T Willis
 Makawao.....C H Dickey
 Molokai.....R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu.....W J Smith
 Ewa and Waianae.....W J Smith
 Waialua.....J F Anderson
 Koolauloa.....W C Lane
 Koolaupoko.....(acting) W J Smith

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....T H Gibson
 Koloa, Lihue.....J K Burkett
 Hanalei.....Chas Koelling
 Kawaihau.....G E Fairchild

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.**HAWAII.**

Hilo.....C E Richardson, D Kamai, J T Brown
 Hamakua.....R A Lyman
 North Kohala.....E C Bond
 South Kohala.....Z Paakiki
 Kau.....J H S Martin
 Puna.....A W Maioho

MAUI.

Lahaina.....M Makalua
 Wailuku.....E Bal
 Makawao.....J Keohokaua, Kekaha
 Hana.....S W Kaai
 Kaanapali.....
 Molokai.....D Kailua

OAHU.

Kona.....P Jones
 Koolaupoko.....G Barenaba
 Koolauloa.....J Kaluhi
 Waialua.....S N Emerson
 Ewa and Waianae.....J Kekahuna

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue.....S R Hapuku
 Waimea.....E L Kauai
 Hanalei.....S N Kaneole

Road Boards.**HAWAII.**

Hilo.....C C Kennedy, W W Goodale, J Scott
 North Hilo.....J M Lydgate, T Hind, J N Wright
 Puna.....J C Elderts, W H Shipman, R Rycroft
 Kau.....Ed Smith, H Center, J Monsarrat
 Hamakua.....J M Horner, W H Rickard,
 W Horner.
 N Kohala.....H P Wood, H H Renton, R Hall
 S Kohala.....F Spencer, Z Paakiki, J Bright
 N Kona.....J Kaelemakule, S P Kaalawamaka, J
 H Waipulani.
 S Kona.....S L Desha, J W Smith,
 J W Kuaimoku.

MAUI.

Lahaina.....T E Evans, A Hanneberg,
 W Y Horner.
 Wailuku.....W H Cornwell, R D Walbridge, H
 Morrison.
 Hana.....D Center, O Unna, P M Rooney
 Makawao.....W J Lowrie, L von Tempsky, A von
 Gravemeyer.
 Molokai.....R W Meyer, W A Kukamana, S
 Kekahuna.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko.....G R Ewart, J Olds, D L Stewart
 Koolauloa.....J Donnelly, W King, Nainoa
 Waialua.....R Halstead, Jas Gay,
 Ewa and Waianae.....A J Campbell, A Ahrens,
 Geo Campbell.

KAUAI.

Koloa.....J K Smith, A Cropp, A Dreier
 Lihue.....S W Wilcox, R W T Purvis, S Kaiu
 Kawaihau.....Z S Spalding, S Hundley, D Lovell
 Hanalei.....C Koelling, J C Long, H M Garstine
 Waimea.....A Robinson, H P Faye, W W Glade
 Niihau.....G S Gay, M W Keale, J B Kaomea

Prison Inspectors.

A S Hartwell, Jno Emmeluth, T R Walker

Commissioners of Crown Lands.His Ex W L Green, His Ex Jona Austin, Col.
C P Iaukea. Agent**Commissioners of Boundaries.**Hawaii. F S Lyman
Maui, Molokai and Lanai. S F Chillingworth
Oahu.
Kauai. J Hardy**Commissioners of Fences.****HAWAII.**Hilo. C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin
Hamakua. R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano,
J R Mills.
North and South Kona. M Barrett, J W Smith
North Kohala. James Kaai, Charles Stillman,
R Hind, Jr.
South Kohala. S H Mahuka
Kau. D W Kaeemoku, C Meinecke**MAUI.**Lahaina. K Nahaolelua, E S Kaiue, J G Howie
Wailuku. W A McKay, N Kepoikai, W B
Keanu.
Makawao. C Copp, S F Chillingworth,
W P A Brewer.
Hana. M Pupuhi, D Puh
Molokai. D Kailua, J Kaoo, J H Mahoe**OAHU.**Kona. D Kahanu, P Jones, W S Wond
Ewa and Waianae.
Waialua. H Wharton, J Amara, J F
Anderson.
Koolauloa. J Kaluhi, J L Naili, W C Lane
Koolau. R Mukahalupa, Barenaba, M Rose**KAUAI.**Kawaihau. J P Kaumuali, Napalehua, J M
Kealoha.
Koloa and Lihue. S S Kaiu, E Kopke, J Gandall**Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.****Hawaii—**Hilo. D B Wahine, B Naaikauna, L Severance,
D H Hitchcock, L Kaapa, S L Kawelo, K
M Koahou.
Hamakua. J N Haena, S B Kaleo, M
Beniamina.
North Kohala. Jno Nalii, W J Brodie, E de
Harne.
South Kohala. James Bright
North Kona. J Kaelemakule, S H Kalawai-
onuna.
South Kona. Jos Kaeo, J W Maele, S W Kino
Puna.
Kau. G W C Jones, A L Raffety**Maui—**Wailuku. J Haole
Lahaina. D Kahalelio
Makawao—H P Kelikipi, H Kawainoka, Jas
Anderson, Naieono.
Hana. P Kamai, P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W
Napahao.
Kaanapali. S M Sylva
Molokai. R W Meyer, D Kalua
Lanai.**Oahu—**Kona. W O Atwater, W J Smith, C T Gulick.
J H Boyd, P Jones.
Koolau. E P Aikue
Koolauloa. W C Lane, J L Naili, J Kekuku
Ewa and Waianae. J P Kama, D Malo
Waialua. J F Anderson**Kauai—**Koloa. A W Maioho
Waimea. S E Kaula, E L Kauai
Hanalei. T Kakina
Lihue. J Kala, P P Kanoa
Kawaihau. G B Palohau
Niihau. F Sinclair, G S Gay**Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.****ISLAND OF OAHU.**Honolulu. M Brown, J Austin, F M Hatch, W
A Whiting, A S Hartwell, V V Ashford, F W
Macfarlane, J M Vivas, P Jones, W L Wil-
cox, W L Holokahiki, J M Kaneakua, S M
Kaukai.
Ewa. L K Malualani
Waianae. A K Hapai
Waialua. S N Emerson, S K Mahoe
Koolauloa. W C Lane, H Kauaiho, E P Aikue
Koolau. G Barenaba, A Ku, R Makahalupa**ISLAND OF MAUI.**Lahaina. H Dickenson, T E Evans
Kaanapali. D M Kalama
Honouliuli. S P Halama
Wailuku. T W Evrett, J W Kalua, H G Tread-
way, W S Maule.
Makawao. S F Chillingworth, J Kalama
Hana. J Grunwald, J Gardner, S W Kaai
Kaupo. J Kawaiiea, T Wills
Koolau. Jas Saunders
Kipahulu. J Nakila, Jr**MOLOKAI AND LANAI.**Molokai—Kalae, R W Meyer, Pukoo, S P Ku-
pihea; Halawa, M Kane; Kalaupapa, Ambrose
Hutchinson.

Lanai. J J Moorhead

ISLAND OF HAWAII.N Kohala. D S Kahookano, S Molale, W J
Brodie, J W Moanali.
S Kohala. F Spencer, Geo Bell, J Bright
Hamakua. R A Lyman, J R Mills, Chas
Williams, P H W Ross.
Hilo. W C Borden, G W A Hapai, A B Loeben-
stein, J Nawahi, S W Pa.
Puna. J Kauwila
Kau. C Meinecke, C N Spencer, W Kaemoku,
T C Wills, R Zeigler.
S Kona. J G Hoapili, E M Jones
N Kona. D Alawa, J K Nahale**ISLAND OF KAUAI.**Ko'oa. E Strach
Waimea. L H Stolz, E L Kauai
Lihue. S W Wilcox, J B Hamile
Hanalei. J C Long, J B Alexander
Kawaihau. G B Palohau, L K Kaumuali, J M
Kealoha.
Niihau. E Kahale

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu.....	Dr Rowatt, V S, J H Brown, E R Miles.
Hawaii.....	C E Richardson
Maui.....	W Marshall, S F Chillingworth, W P A Brewer.
Kauai.....	S Hundley, L Kahlbaum

Notaries Public.

Hawaii.....	H P Wood, J R Mills, D Porter, E W Barnard, A E Hitchcock.
Maui.....	J P Silva, C H Dickey, W H Halstead For Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... W F Mossman
Oahu.....	J H Paty, C T Gulick, S B Dole, Jas M Monsarrat, M Brown, T W Hobron, V V Ash- ford, W Foster, C L Carter.
Kauai.....	L H Stolz, V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu.....	C T Gulick, J A Hassinger, J W Robertson, Samuel Kuula, Chas Phillips, Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, W S Wond, W H Tell.
Waialua.....	C H Kalama, S N Emerson, S K Mahoe, H N Kahulu.
Koolauloa.....	M Makuuau, W C Lane, M Ka- anu.
Koolaupoko.....	A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards Ewa and Waianae..... J D Holt, J K Kaanaana
Hawaii—Hilo, L Severance, S W Pa, E Kahale- ohu, A B Loebenstein, D B Wahine.	
Kona.....	J G Hoapili, John Nahinu, J W Smith Hamakua..... J P Leihi, Rimo, J Waiohinu N Kohala..... W J Brodie, H Rickard, D S Ka- hookano, J W Moanauli, W L Eaton.
S Kohala.....	Geo Bell, Jas Bright, J Jones
Kau.....	J N Kapahu, E Smith, W Kaaemoku, R Zeigler, A L Rafferty, J K Kekaula.
Puna.....	J N Kamoku
Maui—Lahaina.....	T J Hayselden, K Nahaolelua, S L Kalaikini, J Kulaiua.
Wailuku.....	M P Waiwaiole, H G Treadway, J W Kalua, W H Makakoa, S P Kalama, W S Maule, S E Kaleikau.
Makawao.....	J K Smyth, Keliikipi, P Keaupuni Hana..... F Wittrock, P Kaiumakaole, Kafele, Jr, B K Kaiwiae, J Murdock, J Hakila.
Molokai.....	Geo Kekipi, S K Pijapoo
Kauai—Koloa, E Strehz, H C Norton, E Kaaloa Lihue.....	J B Hanalei, A Spencer
Hanalei.....	J W Loka, J Kaina, J Kukuia, J H Mahoe, J B Alexander.
Waimea.....	J H Kapukui, S E Kaula
Kawaihau.....	J M Kealoha

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance.....	His Ex W L Green
Registrar of Public Accounts.....	F S Pratt
Auditor General.....	Geo J Ross
Collector General of Customs.....	A S Clegghorn
Clerk of Registrar.....	
Collector Port of Hilo.....	L Severance
Collector Port of Kahului.....	W F Mossman
Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio).....	T W Everett
Collector Port of Mahukona.....	C K Stillman
Collector Port of Kealakueka.....	H N Greenwell
Collector Port of Kawaihae.....	
Collector Port of Koloa.....	E Strehz
Port Surveyor, Kahului.....	W J Sheldon
Port Surveyor, Hilo.....	J Stuppelbeen

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector.....	A S Clegghorn
Deputy Collector.....	G E Boardman
1st Statistical Clerk.....	W Chamberlain
2nd Statistical Clerk.....	O Stillman
3rd Statistical Clerk.....	J B Gibson
1st Entry Clerk.....	H W Auld
2nd Entry Clerk.....	C E Coville
Store Keeper.....	I Q Tewksbury
Assistant Store Keeper.....	F B McStocker
Harbor Master.....	Captain A Fuller
Pilots—Captains A McIntyre, W Babcock, P P Shepherd.	
Port Surveyor.....	F Turill
Guards—J Crowder, G Parminter, B Whitney, Geo Gray, E Van Dorn, J Good, Jr.	

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General.....	His Ex C W Ashford
Deputy Attorney-General.....	A P Peterson
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.....	Jno H Soper
Deputy Marshal.....	C L Hopkins
Clerk to Marshal.....	S F Graham
Second Clerk.....	J Kua
Sheriff of Hawaii.....	E G Hitchcock
Sheriff of Maui.....	T W Everett
Sheriff of Kauai.....	S W Wilcox
Jailor of Oahu Prison.....	Capt M Staples

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, L K Halualani; Waianae, S K Hui; Waialua, J Amara; Koolau- loa, H Kauahilo; Koolauloko, Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, S Kaiu; Koloa, ———; Waimea, L H Stolz; Hanalei, J Kaina; Kawaihau, C H Willis.	
Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Pukoo, E Lililehua.	
Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, T E Evans; Wailuku, H G Treadway; Makawao, S F Chillingworth; Hana, M H Reuter.	

Hawaii—Sheriff, E G Hitchcock; Deputy Sheriffs, — Swain; North Hilo, ———; Hamak- ua, R A Lyman; South Kohala, James Bright; North Kohala, J H Kahookano; North Kona, Kilahe; South Kona, ———; Kau, Edward Smith; Puna, J E Eldarts.	
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Chamber of Commerce.

President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	F A Schaefer
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J B Atherton

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston.....	C Brewer & Co
Philadelphia.....	C Brewer & Co
New York.....	A J Cartwright
Liverpool.....	T H Davies & Co
Lloyds, London.....	T H Davies & Co
San Francisco.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....	F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer.....	President
J H Paty.....	Vice-President
C O Berger.....	Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....	C Brewer & Co
Planters' Line, San Francisco.....	C Brewer & Co
Pioneer, Liverpool.....	T H Davies & Co
Merchants' Line, San Francisco.....	Castle & Cooke
New York Line.....	Castle & Cooke

Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
 Liverpool. }G W Macfarlane & Co
 Glasgow. }
 Pacific Mail S S Company....H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Glasgow and Honolulu.....F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Officers
 First Monday in June. Officers for 1887-88:
 Chief Engineer.....C B Wilson
 First Assistant Engineer.....Julius Asch
 Second Assistant Engineer.....Geo Norton
 Secretary and Treasurer.....Henry Smith
 Fire Marshal and Survey Engineer...J C White
 Annual Parade Day of Department.....Feb 3d
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
 1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
 of officers, first Wednesday in July.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, (steam) organized
 December, 1850, admitted February 3,
 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
 in February.
 Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized
 February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
 Tuesday in February.
 China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
 February, 1879.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 re-organized September, 1857. Annual election
 of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelihi, Judd and
 Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
 and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
 streets.
- No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
 streets.
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
 and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and
 Richard streets.
- No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
 Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,
 Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9—Bounded by Water Front Punchbowl
 and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
 streets.
- No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
 Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyond Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....HIS MAJESTY THE KING
 Vice-President.....C R Bishop
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
 Auditor.....J S Walker
 Physicians.....R McKibbin, Jno Brodie
 Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,
 F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
 President.....A J Cartwright
 Vice-President.....
 Secretary and Treasurer.....C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.
 President.....J H Wodehouse
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
 Sec'y.....— | Treas.....A S Cleghorn

British Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two
 doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Gleghorn
 Sec'y.....G Brown | Treas.....J G Spencer
 Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, J H
 Paty, F M Swanzy.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres.....T R Lucas | Vice-Pres...J H Black
 Sec'y.....Wm Auld | Treas....J F Colburn
 Ex Com.....T. Sorrenson, Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....H W Schmidt
 Secretary.....John F Eckart
 Treasurer.....H Lose

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting, in June.

President.....Rev W B Oleson
 Vice-President.....Mrs B F Dillingham
 Recording Secretary.....H K Hyde
 Cor Secretary.....Mrs L B Coan
 Home Cor Secretary.....Miss H Hillebrand
 Elective Members...Mrs A S Hartwell and Mr J
 B Atherton.
 Treasurer.....F J Lowrey

Honolulu Arion.

Organized August 6, 1887.

President.....J Bartran
 Vice-President.....Th Boehme
 Secretary.....K Podeyn
 Treasurer.....J Asch

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....C R Bishop
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
 Ex Com.....S M Damon, J B Atherton

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
 President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
 Corresponding Secretary.....Rev O P Emerson
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
 Treasurer...W W Hall | Auditor....P C Jones

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs H Bingham
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Miss E B Knight
 Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Miss H S Judd
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
 Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

President.....	C B Damon
Vice-President.....	Miss J S Parke
Rec Secretary.....	Miss H S Chamberlain
Cor Secretary.....	Mrs M E Dillingham
Treasurer.....	Miss A Kinney
Directress.....	Miss H S Judd

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....	Mrs J M Whitney
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs C M Hyde, Mrs E G Beckwith, Mrs J M Damon, Mrs E W Jordan.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs Jay Greene
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs L McCully
Treasurer.....	Mrs L B Coan
Auditor.....	W A Bowen

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....	W W Hall
Vice-President.....	J E Bidwell
Secretary.....	R W Podmore
Treasurer.....	E O White
General Secretary.....	S D Fuller

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....	Mrs J M Damon
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.
Secretary.....	Mrs S M Damon
Treasurer.....	Mrs S E Bishop
Directress.....	Mrs S H Dowsett

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....	Mrs M Canavaro
Vice-President.....	Mrs E S Cunha
Secretary.....	Miss E L Gilliland
Treasurer.....	Mrs M A Gonsalves

Portuguese Mutual Benevolent Society of Hawaii.

Organized January, 1882.

President.....	P A Diaz
Vice-President.....	A F Medeiros
Secretary.....	J A M Ozorio
Treasurer.....	M A Gonsalves

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President.....	M J de Silva
Vice-President.....	M A Peixote
Secretary.....	M D Corrae
Treasurer.....	Cesar L Brito

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	M M Scott
Secretary.....	H A Parmelee
Treasurer.....	A L Smith
Directors.....	Dr C T Rodgers, S B Dole, W Foster, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde, W R Castle, J Emmeluth, H C Meyers, Wm F Allen.

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

President.....	Rev W C Merritt
Mental and Moral Science.	
Prof Chem and Nat Sci.....	A B Lyons, A M, M D
Greek, Pol Econ and Math.....	Miss H E Cushman
Latin, His and Eng Lit.....	Miss M E Spooner
Instrumental & Voc Mus.....	Rev A D Bissell, A B
French.....	History & Elocution..... Mrs L D Pinney

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal.....	Miss Malone
Teachers.....	Misses M Brewer, E B Snow and H S Chamberlain.

Hawaiian Rowing and Yachting Association.

Annual Election, first Monday in August.

President.....	His Majesty
Vice-Presidents.....	C P Iaukea, C B Wilson
Secretary and Treasurer.....	W M Giffard

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.

Annual election in January.

Commodore.....	J H Paty
Vice-Commodore.....	M P Robins
Secretary and Treasurer.....	E J Spalding
Captain.....	J H Wodehouse
Measurer.....	E B Giffard
Executive Committee.....	L J Levey, B Ordenstein, H M Whitney, Jr, and O Branch.

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual elections second Fridays in January and July.

President.....	Alex Robertson
Vice-President.....	W Chan Wilder
Secretary.....	T W Hobron
Treasurer.....	C T Wilder
Captain.....	J L Torbert
Trustees.....	A W Carter, W C Wilder, W E Rowell.

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President.....	Jno Brodie, M D
Vice-President.....	C W Ashford
Secretary and Treasurer.....	C H Nicholl

Hawaiian Jockey Club.

President.....	His Majesty
Vice-President.....	H A Widemann
Secretary.....	C O Berger
Treasurer.....	J G Spencer

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Océanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Océanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No. 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Océanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Océanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, I O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev E G Beckwith, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba, Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square, First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Revs Alex Mackintosh, H H Gowen and V H Kitcat. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning prayer, with sermon at 9:30 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening prayer, with sermon, 6 P M. Holy Communion at 9:30 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 11 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M and 5 P M.

Second Congregation, Rev George Wallace, B D, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer, with sermon, 11:15 A M; Evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 11:15 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, with address, every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Chinese Congregation, Rev H H Gowen in charge. Services on Sunday at 11:15 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahao. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays. H M Whitney, Manager.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). Dan. Logan, Managing Editor.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays). W. Hill, Editor and Proprietor.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawaiui, Publisher and Editor. Issues also a Daily.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Editor and Publisher.

The *Elele* (native), issued every Saturday.

Ka Makaainana, issued weekly.

O Luso Hawaiiano, (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. P. A. Diaz, Editor.

Aurora Hawaiiana (Portuguese), issued weekly. Prof. J. de Freitas, Editor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly.

Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....January 1
Accession of Kalakaua.....February 13
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....May 24
Decoration Day.....May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....June 11
American Independence.....July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King.....November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....Nov 28
Christmas.....December 25
Birthday of Queen Kapiolani.....December 31

HAWAIIAN

ALMANAC AND

ANNUAL

FOR

1890

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

On Interesting Matters Relating to the
Hawaiian Islands.

THOS. G. THURM, Compiler and Publisher.

Sixteenth Year.

HONOLULU, H. I.:
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY STEAM PRINT.
1889.

S. N. CASTLE.

W. A. BOWEN.

J. B. ATHERTON.

E. D. TENNEY.

G. P. CASTLE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Shipping & Commission Merchants

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G. F. Blake's Steam Pumps.

Kohala Sugar Co.,

Haiku Sugar Co.,

Paia Plantation.

Union, Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

Etna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford,

The New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Boston,

Weston's Patent Centrifugal Machines,

The New York and Honolulu Packet Line,

The Merchants' Line, Honolulu and San Francisco,

Dr. Jayne & Son's Celebrated Medicines.

WILCOX & GIBBS AND REMINGTON SEWING MACHINES.

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ALMANAC AND ANNUAL
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AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

Sixteenth Year of Publication.

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1890

Being the sixteenth year of the reign of KALAKAUA.

The 112th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The latter part of the 114th and the beginning of the 115th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5650-51 of the Jewish Era;

The year 1308 of the Mohammedan Era;

The year 2643 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year	Jan. 1	* Kamehameha Day	June 11
Chinese New Year	Jan. 20	American Anniversary	July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 12	* His Majesty's Birthday	Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	Thanksgiving Day—American	Nov. 27
Good Friday	April 4	* Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	pendence	Nov. 28
Decoration Day	May 30	* Christmas	Dec. 25

—Those prefixed thus * are recognized as National Holidays.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	E	Solar Cycle	23
Epact	9	Roman Indiction	3
Golden Number	10	Julian Period	6603

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	May 25
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 19	Trinity Sunday	June 1
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 23	Corpus Christi	June 5
Good Friday	April 4	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30
Easter Sunday	April 6	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day	May 15		

ECLIPSES IN 1890.

In the year 1889 there will be three Eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon, and a Lunar Appulse.

A Lunar Appulse, June 2, 1890, visible at Honolulu as follows, viz.:

Time of right ascension, 7.48 16 P.M. Time of nearest approach, 8.13.38 P.M.—Honolulu mean time. (Appulse, in this case, a close approach to the Earth's shadow.)

I. Annular eclipse of the Sun, June 16, not visible at these islands.

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 26, commencing at 0.44.3 A.M., Honolulu mean time. Enters shadow 2.53.9 A.M.; middle of eclipse 3.02.3 A.M.; leaves shadow 3.10.6 A.M.; leaves Penumbra 5.20.2 A.M. Magnitude of eclipse = 0.005 (Moon's diam. = 1).

III. Central eclipse of the Sun, Dec. 11, not visible at these islands, but visible throughout the South Seas, New Zealand, portions of Australia, Indian Ocean and Madagascar.

FIRST QUARTER, 1890.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
5	Full Moon.....	7 05.3	P. M.	4	Full Moon.....	2 42.0	P. M.	6	Full Moon.....	8 15.9	A. M.
13	Last Quarter....	8 01.2	P. M.	12	Last Quarter....	8 19.9	A. M.	13	Last Quarter....	5 33.2	P. M.
20	New Moon.....	1 17.5	P. M.	18	New Moon.....	11 56.2	P. M.	20	New Moon.....	10 29.9	A. M.
27	First Quarter....	9 44.9	A. M.	26	First Quarter....	3 34.9	A. M.	27	First Quarter....	11 01.1	P. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Wed....	6 41 9 5	25 9	1	Sat....	6 40 3 5	47 3	1	Sat....	6 23 4 6	01 6
2	Thurs....	6 42 0 5	26 7	2	SUN....	6 39 9 5	47 9	2	SUN....	6 22 6 6	02 0
3	Fri....	6 42 1 5	27 5	3	Mon....	6 39 5 5	48 5	3	Mon....	6 21 8 6	02 3
4	Sat....	6 42 2 5	28 3	4	Tues....	6 39 1 5	49 1	4	Tues....	6 21 0 6	02 7
5	SUN....	6 42 3 5	29 1	5	Wed....	6 38 7 5	49 7	5	Wed....	6 20 2 6	03 1
6	Mon....	6 42 4 5	29 9	6	Thurs....	6 38 3 5	50 3	6	Thurs....	6 19 4 6	03 4
7	Tues....	6 42 6 5	30 6	7	Fri....	6 37 8 5	50 9	7	Fri....	6 18 6 6	03 6
8	Wed....	6 42 8 5	31 1	8	Sat....	6 37 2 5	51 5	8	Sat....	6 17 9 6	03 9
9	Thurs....	6 43 0 5	31 6	9	SUN....	6 36 7 5	52 1	9	SUN....	6 17 2 6	03 7
10	Fri....	6 43 2 5	32 2	10	Mon....	6 36 1 5	52 6	10	Mon....	6 16 5 6	04 0
11	Sat....	6 43 5 5	32 8	11	Tues....	6 35 7 5	53 7	11	Tues....	6 15 8 6	04 2
12	SUN....	6 43 8 5	33 4	12	Wed....	6 35 1 5	53 8	12	Wed....	6 15 1 6	04 3
13	Mon....	6 44 0 5	34 0	13	Thurs....	6 34 4 5	54 4	13	Thurs....	6 14 6 6	04 4
14	Tues....	6 43 9 5	34 8	14	Fri....	6 33 9 5	53 9	14	Fri....	6 14 0 6	04 5
15	Wed....	6 43 8 5	35 6	15	Sat....	6 33 4 5	53 4	15	Sat....	6 13 4 6	04 5
16	Thurs....	6 43 6 5	36 4	16	SUN....	6 32 9 5	52 9	16	SUN....	6 12 8 6	04 5
17	Fri....	6 43 4 5	37 3	17	Mon....	6 32 4 5	52 4	17	Mon....	6 12 2 6	04 6
18	Sat....	6 43 2 5	38 2	18	Tues....	6 31 9 5	51 9	18	Tues....	6 11 6 6	04 6
19	SUN....	6 43 0 5	39 0	19	Wed....	6 31 4 5	51 4	19	Wed....	6 11 1 6	04 6
20	Mon....	6 42 9 5	39 6	20	Thurs....	6 30 9 5	50 9	20	Thurs....	6 10 6 6	04 6
21	Tues....	6 42 9 5	40 2	21	Fri....	6 30 1 5	52 3	21	Fri....	6 09 9 6	04 7
22	Wed....	6 42 8 5	40 8	22	Sat....	6 29 3 5	53 7	22	Sat....	6 09 1 6	04 8
23	Thurs....	6 42 7 5	41 4	23	SUN....	6 28 4 5	55 1	23	SUN....	6 08 4 6	04 9
24	Fri....	6 42 7 5	42 0	24	Mon....	6 27 6 5	56 5	24	Mon....	6 07 6 6	05 0
25	Sat....	6 42 6 5	42 6	25	Tues....	6 26 7 5	57 9	25	Tues....	6 06 9 6	05 1
26	SUN....	6 42 3 5	43 3	26	Wed....	6 25 8 5	59 4	26	Wed....	6 06 2 6	05 2
27	Mon....	6 42 0 5	44 0	27	Thurs....	6 24 9 6	00 9	27	Thurs....	6 05 4 6	05 4
28	Tues....	6 41 7 5	44 7	28	Fri....	6 24 2 6	01 3	28	Fri....	6 03 4 6	06 5
29	Wed....	6 41 3 5	45 3					29	Sat....	6 01 4 6	07 7
30	Thurs....	6 41 0 5	46 0					30	SUN....	5 59 4 6	08 9
31	Fri....	6 40 7 5	46 7					31	Mon....	5 57 4 6	10 1

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 2.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.

Circumference, 50,000 ft. or 9.47 miles.

Length, 19,500 ft. or 3.7 miles.

Width, 9,200 ft. or 1.74 miles.

SECOND QUARTER, 1890.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
4	Full Moon....	10.53.0	P. M.	4	Full Moon....	10.37.4	A. M.	2	Full Moon....	8.02.7	P. M.
11	Last Quarter....	11.21.7	P. M.	11	Last Quar.	5.50.1	A. M.	9	Last Quarter....	11.18.4	A. M.
18	New Moon.....	9.34.1	P. M.	18	New Moon.....	9.47.0	A. M.	16	New Moon.....	11.26.2	P. M.
26	First Quarter...	5.20.0	P. M.	26	First Quarter...	0.02.4	P. M.	25	First Quarter...	3.22.1	A. M.
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues....	5 55 3	6 11 3	1	Thurs...	5 33 0	6 21 0	1	SUN....	5 21 8	6 33 6
2	Wed...	5 54 7	6 11 6	2	Fri....	5 32 4	6 21 3	2	Mon....	5 21 6	6 34 0
3	Thurs...	5 54 1	6 11 8	3	Sat....	5 31 9	6 21 7	3	Tues....	5 21 5	6 34 4
4	Fri....	5 53 5	6 12 0	4	SUN....	5 31 3	6 22 0	4	Wed....	5 21 3	6 34 8
5	Sat....	5 52 9	6 12 2	5	Mon....	5 30 8	6 22 4	5	Thurs...	5 21 2	6 35 2
6	SUN....	5 52 4	6 12 4	6	Tues...	5 30 3	6 22 7	6	Fri....	5 21 2	6 35 5
7	Mon....	5 51 7	6 12 6	7	Wed....	5 29 8	6 23 0	7	Sat....	5 21 3	6 35 9
8	Tues...	5 50 9	6 12 8	8	Thurs...	5 29 3	6 23 3	8	SUN....	5 21 3	6 36 2
9	Wed....	5 50 1	6 13 0	9	Fri....	5 28 8	6 23 7	9	Mon....	5 21 4	6 36 6
10	Thurs...	5 49 3	6 13 3	10	Sat....	5 28 3	6 24 1	10	Tues....	5 21 4	6 36 9
11	Fri....	5 48 5	6 13 6	11	SUN....	5 27 8	6 24 5	11	Wed....	5 21 5	6 37 3
12	Sat....	5 47 7	6 13 9	12	Mon....	5 27 4	6 24 9	12	Thurs...	5 21 6	6 37 6
13	SUN....	5 46 9	6 14 2	13	Tues...	5 27 0	6 25 3	13	Fri....	5 21 8	6 37 8
14	Mon....	5 46 1	6 14 5	14	Wed....	5 26 6	6 25 7	14	Sat....	5 22 0	6 38 0
15	Tues...	5 45 3	6 14 8	15	Thurs...	5 26 2	6 26 1	15	SUN....	5 22 2	6 38 2
16	Wed....	5 44 7	6 15 1	16	Fri....	5 25 9	6 26 5	16	Mon....	5 22 4	6 38 4
17	Thurs...	5 43 5	6 15 5	17	Sat....	5 25 6	6 26 9	17	Tues....	5 22 6	6 38 6
18	Fri....	5 42 7	6 15 9	18	SUN....	5 25 3	6 27 2	18	Wed....	5 22 8	6 38 8
19	Sat....	5 41 9	6 16 3	19	Mon....	5 25 0	6 27 5	19	Thurs...	5 23 0	6 39 0
20	SUN....	5 41 1	6 16 6	20	Tues...	5 24 8	6 27 8	20	Fri....	5 23 2	6 39 2
21	Mon....	5 40 3	6 17 0	21	Wed....	5 24 6	6 28 1	21	Sat....	5 23 4	6 39 4
22	Tues...	5 39 5	6 17 3	22	Thurs...	5 24 4	6 28 4	22	SUN....	5 23 6	6 39 6
23	Wed....	5 38 8	6 17 7	23	Fri....	5 24 1	6 28 9	23	Mon....	5 23 8	6 39 8
24	Thurs...	5 38 1	6 18 1	24	Sat....	5 23 8	6 29 5	24	Tues...	5 24 0	6 40 0
25	Fri....	5 37 3	6 18 5	25	SUN....	5 23 5	6 30 0	25	Wed....	5 24 3	6 40 3
26	Sat....	5 36 6	6 18 9	26	Mon....	5 23 2	6 30 6	26	Thurs...	5 24 6	6 40 6
27	SUN....	5 35 8	6 19 3	27	Tues...	5 22 9	6 31 1	27	Fri....	5 24 8	6 40 8
28	Mon....	5 35 1	6 19 7	28	Wed....	5 22 6	6 31 7	28	Sat....	5 25 1	6 41 0
29	Tues...	5 34 3	6 20 1	29	Thurs...	5 22 2	6 32 2	29	SUN....	5 25 3	6 41 2
30	Wed....	5 33 6	6 20 5	30	Fri....	5 22 0	6 32 7	30	Mon....	5 25 6	6 41 4
				31	Sat....	5 21 9	6 33 1				

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

Area, 19 square miles or 12,160 acres.

Circumference, 105,600 ft. or 20 miles approximate.

Extreme Length, 39,500 ft. or 7.48 miles.

Extreme Width, 12,500 ft. or 2.37 miles.

Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.

Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.

Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,324 feet.

THIRD QUARTER, 1890.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
2	Full Moon.....	3.51.7	A.M.	7	Last Quarter....	3.47.2	A.M.	5	Last Quarter....	4.57.9	P.M.
8	Last Quarter....	5.11.6	P.M.	15	New Moon.....	5.48.1	A.M.	13	New Moon....	9.21.5	P.M.
16	New Moon.....	2.18.0	P.M.	23	First Quarter....	2.48.2	A.M.	21	First Quarter....	11.33.9	A.M.
24	First Quarter....	4.12.5	P.M.	29	Full Moon.....	6.03.5	P.M.	28	Full Moon.....	2.28.2	A.M.
31	Full Moon.....	10.53.0	A.M.								
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues....	5 25 9	6 41 6	1	Fri.....	5 37 4	6 34 6	1	Mon....	5 47 3	6 12 3
2	Wed....	5 26 3	6 41 8	2	Sat....	5 37 7	6 34 1	2	Tues....	5 47 5	6 11 5
3	Thurs....	5 26 7	6 41 9	3	SUN....	5 38 0	6 33 6	3	Wed....	5 47 8	6 10 6
4	Fri....	5 27 1	6 41 8	4	Mon....	5 38 3	6 33 1	4	Thurs....	5 48 0	6 09 7
5	Sat....	5 27 4	6 41 7	5	Tues....	5 38 7	6 32 7	5	Fri....	5 48 3	6 08 8
6	SUN....	5 27 7	6 41 6	6	Wed....	5 39 0	6 32 2	6	Sat....	5 48 5	6 07 9
7	Mon....	5 28 0	6 41 5	7	Thurs....	5 39 3	6 31 6	7	SUN....	5 48 7	6 07 0
8	Tues....	5 28 3	6 41 4	8	Fri....	5 39 6	6 31 1	8	Mon....	5 49 0	6 06 1
9	Wed....	5 28 7	6 41 3	9	Sat....	5 39 9	6 30 5	9	Tues....	5 49 2	6 05 2
10	Thurs....	5 29 1	6 41 1	10	SUN....	5 40 2	6 29 9	10	Wed....	5 49 5	6 04 3
11	Fri....	5 29 5	6 40 9	11	Mon....	5 40 5	6 29 3	11	Thurs....	5 49 7	6 03 4
12	Sat....	5 29 9	6 40 8	12	Tues....	5 40 8	6 28 8	12	Fri....	5 50 0	6 02 5
13	SUN....	5 30 3	6 40 7	13	Wed....	5 41 1	6 27 9	13	Sat....	5 50 2	6 01 6
14	Mon....	5 30 7	6 40 5	14	Thurs....	5 41 4	6 27 0	14	SUN....	5 50 4	6 00 7
15	Tues....	5 31 1	6 40 4	15	Fri....	5 42 3	6 26 1	15	Mon....	5 50 6	5 59 8
16	Wed....	5 31 5	6 40 1	16	Sat....	5 42 8	6 25 2	16	Tues....	5 50 8	5 58 8
17	Thurs....	5 31 9	6 39 9	17	SUN....	5 43 3	6 24 3	17	Wed....	5 51 1	5 57 9
18	Fri....	5 32 3	6 39 7	18	Mon....	5 43 8	6 23 4	18	Thurs....	5 51 3	5 57 0
19	Sat....	5 32 7	6 39 4	19	Tues....	5 44 4	6 22 4	19	Fri....	5 51 5	5 56 1
20	SUN....	5 33 0	6 39 1	20	Wed....	5 44 9	6 21 4	20	Sat....	5 51 7	5 55 2
21	Mon....	5 33 3	6 38 8	21	Thurs....	5 45 3	6 20 5	21	SUN....	5 51 9	5 54 3
22	Tues....	5 33 6	6 38 6	22	Fri....	5 45 8	6 19 5	22	Mon....	5 52 1	5 53 3
23	Wed....	5 33 9	6 38 4	23	Sat....	5 46 2	6 18 5	23	Tues....	5 52 3	5 52 3
24	Thurs....	5 34 2	6 38 2	24	SUN....	5 46 7	6 17 6	24	Wed....	5 52 6	5 51 2
25	Fri....	5 34 6	6 37 8	25	Mon....	5 47 1	6 16 6	25	Thurs....	5 53 0	5 50 2
26	Sat....	5 35 0	6 37 3	26	Tues....	5 47 6	6 15 6	26	Fri....	5 53 3	5 49 1
27	SUN....	5 35 4	6 36 9	27	Wed....	5 47 5	6 15 1	27	Sat....	5 53 7	5 48 0
28	Mon....	5 35 8	6 36 4	28	Thurs....	5 47 4	6 14 6	28	SUN....	5 54 1	5 46 9
29	Tues....	5 36 2	6 36 0	29	Fri....	5 47 3	6 14 1	29	Mon....	5 54 5	5 45 9
30	Wed....	5 36 6	6 35 5	30	Sat....	5 47 2	6 13 6	30	Tues....	5 54 6	5 44 9
31	Thurs....	5 37 1	6 35 1	31	SUN....	5 47 1	6 13 1				

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.

Width, 2 miles.

Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.

Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.

Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1890.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
5	Last Quarter....	9.51.8	A.M.	4	Last Quarter....	5.41.5	A.M.	4	Last Quarter....	2.55.1	A.M.
13	New Moon.....	0.33.5	P.M.	12	New Moon.....	3.06.1	A.M.	11	New Moon.....	4.39.4	P.M.
20	First Quarter....	7.05.0	P.M.	10	First Quarter....	2.13.1	A.M.	18	First Quarter....	10.04.8	A.M.
27	Full Moon.....	1.10.4	P.M.	26	Full Moon.....	2.51.3	A.M.	25	Full Moon.....	6.25.5	P.M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Wed....	5 54 7	5 44 3	1	Sat....	6 07 0	5 20 6	1	Mon....	6 24 8	5 13 7
2	Thurs....	5 54 8	5 43 7	2	SUN....	6 07 2	5 20 3	2	Tues....	6 25 5	5 13 8
3	Fri....	5 54 9	5 43 2	3	Mon....	6 07 5	5 20 0	3	Wed....	6 26 2	5 13 9
4	Sat....	5 54 9	5 42 6	4	Tues....	6 07 7	5 19 7	4	Thurs....	6 26 9	5 14 0
5	SUN....	5 54 8	5 42 0	5	Wed....	6 08 3	5 19 2	5	Fri....	6 27 6	5 14 1
6	Mon....	5 54 8	5 41 4	6	Thurs....	6 09 0	5 18 7	6	Sat....	6 28 3	5 14 3
7	Tues....	5 54 8	5 40 8	7	Fri....	6 09 6	5 18 2	7	SUN....	6 28 8	5 14 7
8	Wed....	5 55 2	5 39 3	8	Sat....	6 10 3	5 17 7	8	Mon....	6 29 4	5 15 0
9	Thurs....	5 55 6	5 37 7	9	SUN....	6 10 9	5 17 2	9	Tues....	6 30 0	5 15 3
10	Fri....	5 56 1	5 36 2	10	Mon....	6 11 5	5 16 7	10	Wed....	6 30 6	5 15 6
11	Sat....	5 56 6	5 34 6	11	Tues....	6 12 2	5 16 2	11	Thurs....	6 31 2	5 15 9
12	SUN....	5 57 0	5 33 1	12	Wed....	6 12 7	5 16 0	12	Fri....	6 31 8	5 16 1
13	Mon....	5 57 5	5 31 5	13	Thurs....	6 13 1	5 15 9	13	Sat....	6 32 4	5 16 4
14	Tues....	5 58 0	5 30 0	14	Fri....	6 13 6	5 15 7	14	SUN....	6 32 9	5 16 9
15	Wed....	5 58 5	5 25 6	15	Sat....	6 14 0	5 15 6	15	Mon....	6 33 4	5 17 4
16	Thurs....	5 59 0	5 29 2	16	SUN....	6 14 4	5 15 5	16	Tues....	6 33 9	5 17 9
17	Fri....	5 59 6	5 28 9	17	Mon....	6 14 9	5 15 4	17	Wed....	6 34 4	5 18 4
18	Sat....	6 00 1	5 28 6	18	Tues....	6 15 3	5 15 3	18	Thurs....	6 34 9	5 18 9
19	SUN....	6 00 6	5 28 3	19	Wed....	6 16 0	5 15 1	19	Fri....	6 35 2	5 18 4
20	Mon....	6 01 1	5 28 0	20	Thurs....	6 16 8	5 14 9	20	Sat....	6 35 9	5 19 9
21	Tues....	6 01 7	5 27 7	21	Fri....	6 17 5	5 14 6	21	SUN....	6 36 3	5 20 3
22	Wed....	6 02 3	5 26 9	22	Sat....	6 18 3	5 14 3	22	Mon....	6 36 8	5 20 8
23	Thurs....	6 02 9	5 26 0	23	SUN....	6 19 0	5 14 1	23	Tues....	6 37 3	5 21 3
24	Fri....	6 03 5	5 25 2	24	Mon....	6 19 8	5 14 0	24	Wed....	6 37 8	5 21 8
25	Sat....	6 04 1	5 24 4	25	Tues....	6 20 5	5 13 9	25	Thurs....	6 38 3	5 22 3
26	SUN....	6 04 7	5 23 5	26	Wed....	6 21 3	5 13 8	26	Fri....	6 38 8	5 22 8
27	Mon....	6 05 3	5 22 7	27	Thurs....	6 22 0	5 13 7	27	Sat....	6 39 3	5 23 3
28	Tues....	6 05 9	5 21 9	28	Fri....	6 22 8	5 13 6	28	SUN....	6 39 8	5 23 8
29	Wed....	6 06 2	5 21 5	29	Sat....	6 23 5	5 13 5	29	Mon....	6 40 3	5 24 3
30	Thurs....	6 06 4	5 21 2	30	SUN....	6 24 1	5 13 6	30	Tues....	6 40 8	5 24 8
31	Fri....	6 06 7	5 20 9					31	Wed....	6 41 3	5 25 3

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 ft. or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 ft. or 2.93 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 ft. or 1.95 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

[LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken December 27, 1884.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		MOLOKAI AND LANAI.....	
Hilo	7,988		2,614
Puna	944	OAHU.	
Kau	3,483	Honolulu	20,487
Kona, North	1,773	Ewa and Waianae	2,374
Kona, South	1,825	Waialua	1,265
Kohala, North	4,481	Koolauloa	1,321
Kohala, South	589	Koolaupoko	2,621
Hamakua	3,908		28,068
	24,991	KAUAI.	
MAUI.		Waimea and Niihau	1,762
Lahaina	2,269	Koloa	1,500
Wailuku	5,814	Kawaihau	1,882
Hana	2,814	Hanalei	1,807
Makawao	5,073	Lihue	1,984
	15,970		8,935

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives	40,014	Britons	1,282
Half-castes	4,218	Portuguese	9,377
Chinese	17,937	Germans	1,600
Americans	2,066	French	192
Hawaiian-born of foreign parentage	2,040	Other foreigners	416
Japanese	116	Polynesian	956
Norwegian	362		
		Total Population, 1884	80,578

THE CENSUS OF 1884 BY AGES.

ALL NATIONALITIES.		HAWAIIANS.	
Under 6 years, Males	5,130	Under 6 years, Males	2,450
" " Females	5,060	" " Females	2,488
Between 6 and 15 years, Males	6,574	Between 6 and 15 years, Males	3,742
" " Females	5,759	" " Females	3,490
Between 15 and 30 years, Males	16,823	Between 15 and 30 years, Males	5,552
" " Females	9,010	" " Females	5,123
Between 30 and 50 years, Males	18,683	Between 30 and 50 years, Males	6,860
" " Females	6,788	" " Females	5,387
Over 50 years, Males	4,329	Over 50 years, Males	2,900
" " Females	2,422	" " Females	2,022
Total	80,578	Total	40,014

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

The Leper population at the Molokai Settlement, October 29, 1889, was reported at 1,191, viz: 741 males and 450 females.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Compiled from the latest Census, 1884.

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Natives, males.....	4,693	1,450	806	1,310	408
“ females.....	4,310	1,271	705	1,112	272
Half-castes, males.....	857	157	86	132	32
“ females.....	993	174	92	114	30
Chinese, males.....	4,712	1,908	350	1,787	346
“ females.....	513	24	4	42	1
Hawn. b. foreign par. males....	457	47	18	134	19
“ “ females....	399	44	9	131	24
Americans, males.....	539	133	4	105	17
“ females.....	625	44	37	38	7
British, males.....	433	65	22	44	5
“ females.....	358	7	2	5	..
Germans, males.....	257	29	..	100	260
“ females.....	176	3	56	2	206
French, males.....	80	9	12	4	..
“ females.....	46	..	..	..	..
Portuguese, males.....	309	174	..	1,545	104
“ females.....	261	98	2	1,252	85
Japanese, males.....	33	20	..	4	6
“ females.....	15	..	2	..	..
Norwegians, males.....	84	53	2	14	14
“ females.....	22	14	..	7	10
Polynesians, males.....	76	34	2	77	80
“ females.....	39	20	2	8	45
Other Foreigners, males.....	141	36	11	20	11
“ females.....	49	..	2	1	2
Totals.....	20,487	5,814	2,269	7,988	1,984

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

DECREASE OF NATIVE AND INCREASE OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

1880.....	62,039	4,900	1,200	1,450	1,040	57,125	9,059
1872....	56,897	4,247	1,938	2,011	2,487	49,044	8,081
1878....	57,985	5,561	5,916	5,292	3,420	44,088	4,956
1884....	80,578	18,407	17,939	24,869	4,218	40,014	4,974

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Est. 1823.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.
Hawaii.....	85,000	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991
Maui.....	20,000	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,973
Oahu.....	20,000	29,755	27,800	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,063
Kauai.....	10,000	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,187	6,299	4,961	5,634	8,958
Molokai.....	3,500	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	2,726
Lanai.....	2,500	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214	
Niihau.....	1,000	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	
Kahoolawe.....	50	80	80						
Totals.....	142,050	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,408

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1836.

* This was the first Census where the complete division of Nationalities was noted.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT, AS OF AUGUST 31, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU.	HAWAIIAN.	FOREIGN.	TOTAL.
Foreign Office and including Military	69	10	79
Finance Department	21	15	36
Attorney General's Department	191	47	238
Interior Department	684	384	1068
Board of Education	135	114	249
Customs Bureau	14	22	36
Judiciary	34	15	49
Civil List	36	5	41
Grand Total.....	1184	612	1796

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Reports of the Board of Education

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888-86.

	SCHOOLS 1888.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1888.			IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1886.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	69	1,623	1,150	2,773	1,636	1,338	2,974
Maui and Lanai	33	1,020	818	1,818	1,069	725	1,794
Molokai	8	155	99	254	149	102	251
Oahu	62	1,629	1,354	2,903	1,613	1,359	2,972
Kauai and Niihau	17	559	443	869	593	432	1,025
Totals	189	4,976	3,864	8,770	5,060	3,956	9,016

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1888.

	GOVERNMENT NATIVE SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools...	No. of Teachers..	No. of Pupils....	No. of Schools...	No. of Teachers..	No. of Pupils....	No. of Schools...	No. of Teachers..	No. of Pupils....
Hawaii	29	30	554	26	43	1,638	14	30	581
Oahu	15	15	359	14	41	1,068	23	.....	1,476
Maui and Lanai	8	8	177	17	37	1,200	8	16	461
Kauai	6	6	183	9	20	709	2	4	110
Molokai	5	5	97	3	5	157	.....	.....	.....
Totals	63	64	1,370	69	146	4,772	47	.....	2,628

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

Hawaiians	5,320	Norwegians	40
Half-caste Hawaiians	1,247	Chinese	147
Americans	253	South Sea Islanders	16
English	163	Japanese	54
Germans	176	Other Foreigners	19
Portuguese	1,335		
Total			8,770

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1888.

	HAWAIIANS.	HALF-CASTE AMERICAN	BRITISH	GERMAN	TOTAL
Male.	62	19	24	15	122
Female.	17	23	30	1	88
Totals	79	42	54	3	210

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee.	Papers ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter. ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samples* ea. rate of 2 oz.
United States, Canada and Mexico...	5 cts.	2 cts	15 cts.	2 cts.	2 cents	2 cents
Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Manila and Straits Settlement and all other U. P. U. countries and Colonies.....	10 cts.	2 cts.	15 cts.	2 cts.	2 cents	2 cents

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8½ ounces.

†The Parcel Post Convention between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, permits packages not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight being forwarded by mail at the rate of 12 cents per lb. or fraction thereof.

✉ Mail matter to Asiatic Postal Union Countries sent via Australian mails at Union rates.

INTER-ISLAND AND COLONIAL POSTAL TABLE.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other Printed Matter
				Limit of each rate.	Postage each rate.	
Inter-Island.....	\$ 2 cts.	10	10 cts.	4 oz.	1 ct. †	1 c. pr oz.*
Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa via N. Z.— Direct mail.....	12 cts.	30	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. pr 4 oz.

§ Drop or city letters or printed circulars 1 cent.

* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce; Packages not to exceed 4 lbs.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. & Port.	Orders on Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5.....	25 cents	25 cents	
Over \$5, and not exceeding.....	10	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "	
Over \$10, and not exceeding.....	15	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "	
Over \$15, and not exceeding.....	20	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00	
Over \$20, and not exceeding.....	25	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30	
Over \$25, and not exceeding.....	30	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60	
Over \$30, and not exceeding.....	35				At ruling Bank rates.
Over \$35, and not exceeding.....	40				
Over \$40, and not exceeding.....	45				
Over \$45, and not exceeding.....	50				
Over \$50, and not exceeding.....	500 25c for ea. \$50.				

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below:

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahakua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paaui, Kukuiahae, Hookena, Kailua.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakua, Hana, Makawao and Paia.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaa, Hanalei, Kilauea.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waiāluā. On Molokai—Kaunakakai.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark, China and Hongkong.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above foreign countries.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bell Buoy	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Makapuu Point	17	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu	39
Mokapu	29	Waiālua Anchorage	50
Kahuku	51	Kahuku, N. pt. of Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lae o ka Laau, S.W. pt. of Molokai	35	Kawaihae	144
West point of Lanai	50	Kealakekua direct	157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement	50	Kealakekua via Kawaihae	186
Lahaina	72	S.W. pt. of Hawaii via Kawaihae	233
Kahului	90	Punaluu	250
Hana	125	Hilo direct	192
Maalaea	85	Hilo windward	207
Makena	90	Hilo via Kawaihae	230
Mahukona	134		

HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Koloa, Kauai	102	Waimea	120
Nawiliwili	98	Hanalei	125
Niihau	144		

LAHAINA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaluaaha	17	Maalaea	12
Lanai	9	Makena	18

KAWAIIHAE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mahukona	10	Hilo	85
Waipio	40	Lae o ka Mano	20
Honokaa	50	Kailua	34
Laupahoehoe	65	Kealakekua	44

HILO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
East point of Hawaii	20	Punaluu	70
Keauhou, Kau	50	Kaalualu	80
North point of Hawaii	70	South point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oahu and Molokai	23	Maui and Lanai	8
Diamond Head to S.W. point Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe	6
Molokai and Lanai	8	Hawaii and Maui	26
Molokai and Maui	8	Kauai and Oahu	61
		Niihau and Kauai	15

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco	2,100	Auckland	3,810
Portland	2,460	Sydney	4,484
Panama	4,620	Hongkong	4,803
Tahiti	2,380	Yokohama	3,440

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Prepared by J. M. LVDGATE.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaau	9½	Opihikao	29½
Makuu	15	Kaimu	37
Sand Hills Nanawale	18½	Kalapana	38
Pauala	21½	Panau	45
Kapoho	23	Volcano House	61
Pohoiki—Rycroft's	20½		

TO VOLCANO—HILO TO

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Edge of Woods	4½	Kanekoa upper Half-way House	16
Cocoanut Grove	7½	Upper Woods	24
Through Ki Swamp	9½	Volcano House	30½
Hawelu's Half-way House	14		

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	17.8
Paukaa Mill	2.9	Waikaumalo Bridge	18.8
Papaikou—Office	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge	21.0
Onomea Church	6.9	Maulua Gulch	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road	10.7	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	24.6
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Lydgate's house	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7
Umauma Bridge	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hind's .....	.7	Honokaia Church	20.5
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's house	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.0
Soper's	4.9	Waipanihua	24.3
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Bicknell's	25.8
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paauilo	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Kaumoali Bridge	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill	1.0
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	“ “ Paauhau Mill	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paauhau Church	16.3	Kukuihaele .....	.7
Mills' Store, Honokaa	18.0		

OVERLAND DISTANCES—Continued.

THROUGH KOHALA.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kawaihae to Waimea	11.0	Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi .....	.40
" Puako	5.0	Kohala Mill .....	.50
" Hind's, Kohala, (ap- proximate)	14.0	Kohala Mill Landing	1.50
Waimea to Kohala Plantation, (ap- proximate)	25.0	Native Church	1.00
FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:		Star Mill, R. R. Station	2.50
Edge of Pololu Guleh	4.00	Union Mill	2.25
Niulii Mill	2.80	Union Mill R. R. Station	3.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa	1.15	Honomakau	2.55
Halawa Mill	1.65	Hind's, Hawi	3.25
Hapuu Landing	2.15	Hawi R. R. Station	4.25
		Honoipu	7.25
		Mahukona	10.50
		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Waikiki Grove	3	Waimanalo	12
Diamond Head	4½	Kaneohe Plantation	9½
Koko Head	11	Kaalaea Rice Mill	15
Ewa Church	11	Kualoa Ranch	19½
Waialua Church	28½	Punaluu Rice Plantation	26
Waianae Church, Pokai	30	Laie Settlement	32
Nuuanu Pali	6	Kahuku	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

LIHUE TO:

KOLOA TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Wailua Falls	5	Hanapepe	7
Koloa	10	Waimea	15
Kalia	14		
Kilauea	22	Waimea to Mana Point	10
Hanalei	30	Nawiliwili to Mana Point	35

ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA TO:

KALEPOLEPO TO:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kaanapali	4	Makee's	10
Wailuku	20	Makawao, Anderson's	13½
KAHULUI TO		HAIKU LANDING TO	
Wailuku P. O.	3	Makawao	7
Makawao	11	MAKAWAO, ANDERSON'S STORE, TO	
Hana, through Hamakua	45	Summit of Haleakala	13
WAILUKU TO		MAKENA TO:	
Kalepolepo	10	Ulupalakua	3
Makee's Plantation	20	ULUPALAKUA TO:	
Makawao, Anderson's	14	Hana, via Kaupo	45

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.

OAHU PEAKS.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Kaala	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, Waianae M'ts.	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe.....	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua....	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia.....	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina....	498.5	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu.	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School Street.....	40
Nuuanu Road, second bridge.....	77
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street.....	137
Nuuanu Road, Cemetery gate.....	162
Nuuanu Road, Mausoleum gate.....	206
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate.....	238
Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's.....	358
Nuuanu Road, corner above Electric Light Works.....	429
Nuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate.....	848
Nuuanu Road, Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Haleakala.....	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary.....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	Paia, Makawao.....	930

HAWAII.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	4040	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahuo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	345
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road).....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1888.

IMPORTS.—HONOLULU.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1888.

IMPORTS.—COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY
FROM

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$583,264 52
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	10,781 89
Great Britain.....	576,887 19
Germany.....	170,249 10
Australia and New Zealand.....	60,278 05
China and Japan.....	173,762 58
France.....	5,892 38
Other countries.....	146 50

Total at all ports.....\$1,581,202 21

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL
CODE FROM

United States.....	\$212,955 35
Great Britain.....	32,487 73
Germany.....	10,535 57
Australia and New Zealand.....	48,889 01
China and Japan.....	1 600 00
British Columbia.....	20,882 10
Other Countries.....	7,940 24

Total at all ports.....\$335,380 00

VALUE OF GOODS AND SPIRITS
BONDED FROM

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$ 67,528 36
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	12,503 26
Great Britain.....	42,796 79
Germany.....	2,340 18
Australia and New Zealand.....	1,765 84
China and Japan.....	24,253 76
France.....	3,107 90
Islands in Pacific.....	2,321 60

Total at all ports.....\$156,617 69

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY TREATY
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

At Honolulu.....	\$2,185,567 78
At Kahului.....	165,293 17
At Hilo.....	104,940 91
At Mahukona.....	11,955 70

Total at all ports.....\$2,467,687 56

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Animals and Birds.....	\$ 3,032 68
Coal and Coke.....	75,797 89
Diplomatic Representatives (Sunds.).....	2,704 54
Fertilizer and Bone Meal.....	64,400 67
Foreign Navies.....	43,754 77
His Majesty (Sundries).....	15,118 28
Hawaiian Government.....	30,163 55
Iron, Steel, &c.....	4,505 04
Returned Cargoes.....	2,778 00
Sundries, by Permission and Stat.....	12,119 33

Sheathing Metal.....	\$ 4,894 28
Shooks, Pags and Containers.....	293 00
Stationery and Books.....	281 25
Sundry Personal and Household Effects.....	16,373 01

Total at Honolulu.....\$ 276,392 29

Kahului.....33,551 39

Hilo.....25,436 32

Total.....\$ 335,380 00

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$242,416 45
Import Duties Goods.....	167,248 44
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	24,164 90
Blanks.....	13,427 50
Fees.....	4,229 02
Wharfage.....	27,591 30
Registry.....	815 34
Kerosene Storage.....	2,643 38
Coasting License.....	2,869 23
M. H. Fund.....	2,356 02
Storage.....	11,307 77
Lights.....	1,003 57
Interest.....	4,564 29
Hospital Fund.....	6,546 00
Buoys.....	356 00
Passports.....	2,967 00

Fines and Forfeitures.....	\$ 1,339 94
Esplanade Storage.....	3,089 96
Towage.....	9,669 01
Opium Stamps.....	10,193 00
Taxes.....	602 00

Honolulu.....\$539,405 12

Kahului.....5,497 73

Hilo.....1,220 80

Mahukona.....18 98

Total 1888.....\$546,142 63

Total 1887.....595,002 64

Decrease 1888.....\$ 48,860 01

RESUME OF IMPORTS.

United States.....	\$3,454,660 94
Great Britain.....	652,171 71
Germany.....	183,124 85
Australia and New Zealand.....	110,932 90
China and Japan.....	199,706 34
France.....	9,281 53
British Columbia.....	20,882 10
Islands in the Pacific.....	10,127 09

Total.....\$4,540,887 46

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1888.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.—COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	PACIFIC PORTS, UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	ISLANDS IN PACIFIC.	CHINA AND JAPAN.	AUSTRIA AND N. ZEAL.	TOTAL.
Sugar, lbs.....	235,869,916	.....	8,430	.....	.....	235,888,346
Molasses, gals.....	47,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,965
Rice, lbs.....	12,865,100	.....	13,500	.....	.....	12,878,600
Coffee, lbs.....	5,980	700	450	.....	.....	7,130
Bananas, bnchs.....	71,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,335
Taro Flour, lbs.....	178	100	.....	40	1,000	1,318
Goatskins, pcs.....	17,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,589
Hides, pcs.....	24,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,494
Calfskins, pcs.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Tallow, lbs.....	186,643	.....	.....	18,100	.....	204,743
Wool, lbs.....	562,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	562,289
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	356
Sheepskins, pcs.....	5,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,629
Awa, lbs.....	9,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,209
Cattle, heads.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	174

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1888.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar..... pounds	235,888,346	\$ 10,818,883 69
Rice..... pounds	12,878,600	577,583 24
Hides..... pieces	24,494	85,853 69
Bananas..... bunches	71,335	69,208 75
Wool..... pounds	562,289	41,084 30
Goat Skins..... pieces	17,589	8,876 75
Tallow..... pounds	204,743	7,506 60
Molasses..... gallons	47,965	5,900 40
Cattle..... heads	174	2,610 00
Betel Leaves..... boxes	356	1,791 00
Coffee..... pounds	7,130	1,697 77
Sheep Skins..... pieces	5,629	1,005 70
Awa..... pounds	9,209	971 38
Taro Flour..... pounds	1,318	118 20
Calf Skins..... pieces	52	34 65
Sundries.....	.....	8,309 36
Total Value.....	.....	\$ 11,631,434 88

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS.

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$9,581,025 03
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	1,522,933 06
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	482,353 77
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Mahukona.....	42,513 02
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kawaihae.....	2,610 00
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	74,100 00
Furnished as Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	121,700 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	76,163 88
Specie.....	\$28,520 00

Total Value.....\$ 11,903,398 76

CUSTOM HOUSE EXHIBIT OF EXPORT TRADE.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1888 AND 1887.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR NINE MONTHS OF 1889,
COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1888.QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR
THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

ARTICLES.	HONOLULU.		HILO & KAHULUI.		TOTAL AT ALL PORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, lbs.....	27,833,191	\$1,874,029 95	3,915,765	\$264,180 84	31,748,956	\$2,138,210 79
Rice, lbs.....	3,064,796	144,826 22	.....	.....	3,064,796	144,826 22
Hides, pcs.....	7,319	17,428 83	50	354 50	7,369	17,783 33
Bananas, bnchs.....	27,719	33,571 50	.....	.....	27,719	33,571 50
Goat Skins, pcs.....	4,231	1,892 10	.....	.....	4,231	1,892 10
Sheep Skins, pcs.....	1,700	217 00	.....	.....	1,700	217 00
Molasses, gals.....	14,615	1,606 00	.....	.....	14,615	1,606 00
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	76	385 00	.....	.....	76	385 00
Coffee, lbs.....	850	169 15	.....	.....	850	169 15
Taro Flour, lbs.....	1,400	39 00	.....	.....	1,400	39 00
Sundries.....	.....	2,578 00	.....	108 00	.....	2,686 00
Total Value.....	.....	\$2,076,736 75	.....	\$264,643 34	.....	\$2,341,380 09

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM		TO.	
	Adults.	Children	Adults.	Children
San Francisco.....	1261	134	1441	398
Australia and New Zealand.....	84	14	111	4
Oregon and Washington Territory....	3	.....	9	6
China and Japan.....	16	2	25	3
Islands and Ports in the Pacific.....	15	3	24	7
Other Ports.....	1	.....	4	.....
Total.....	1380	153	1614	418
Total departures for the year.....				2,032
Total arrivals for the year.....				1,533
Excess of Departures				499

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.

From San Francisco to Australia and New Zealand.....	836
From Australia and New Zealand to San Francisco.....	991
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	801
From China and Japan to San Francisco.....	627
From Oregon and Washington Territory to China.....	207
From San Francisco to Ports in South Pacific.....	3
From Ports in South Pacific to San Francisco.....	1
Total in Transit.....	3,466

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia	2489 19	John S Walker
258	Stmr	Australia	2489 19	John S Walker
259	Bark	Lady Lampson	424 35	C Brewer & Co
271	Bark	Jas A King	610 04	S G Wilder
274	Bark	W B Godfrey	618 72	Foster, Hopper, Peterson
277	Schr	Phebe Chapman	45 78	N F Burgess (probably lost)
281	Stmr	San Mateo	2291 66	M E M Makalua
282	Brig	Geo H Douglas	251 53	John S Walker
283	Bark	Andrew Welch	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey	980 73	C Brewer & Co

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

COASTERS—SAILING.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1860-1888.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS MOLASSES	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW.	LBS. GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1860	1,144,271	108,613	.....	.....	48,966	19,964	84,957	37,298	70,524	649,204	178,794	884	.....	\$ 349,926.54
1861	2,562,458	128,259	.....	.....	45,366	7,463	233,100	21,945	119,927	530,835	278,330	702	.....	404,172.74
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	121	532,949.87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	16,366	282,640	43,646	33,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213.54
1864	10,414,441	340,436	139,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,266	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211.82
1866	17,729,161	551,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621.61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,349,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,927	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,690	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,086	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730	6,494	1,555,355.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	130,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,995	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,087	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,438	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	322,757	12,740	22,364	180	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,368	137,001	2,571	50	12,309	3,665,503.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,432	263,587	7,662,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	328,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,868	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,105,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,395	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375.17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,916	9,435,204.00
1888	235,888,346	47,995	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	20,743	17,589	562,289	.....	.....	.....	71,335	11,631,434.88

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1881.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	*1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
United States.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Treaty. " " Civil Code	\$476,275 81 118,177 94 2,646,577 12	\$629,604 77 140,352 82 2,788,974 63	\$722,828 81 156,242 28 3,169,415 70	\$422,641 70 133,343 17 2,279,137 29	\$424,941 92 124,321 05 2,391,574 03	\$670,592 41 \$ 107,470 61 2,946,932 65	704,942 17 88,242 51 2,865,962 12	\$593,986 41 79,031 62 2,407,667 56 212,955 35 576,887 19 42,796 79 32,487 73 170,249 10 2,340 18 10,535 57
Great Britain.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	726,631 23 145,223 52	730,389 16 68,374 30	822,001 01 117,593 73	610,150 72 105,381 84	409,407 72 47,588 43	494,769 13 56,941 55	596,940 04 21,765 56	576,887 19 42,796 79 32,487 73 170,249 10 2,340 18 10,535 57
Germany.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	105,268 94 28,444 29	166,357 52 18,832 05	191,793 03 24,538 85	184,017 07 13,328 98	141,825 38 14,067 96	132,988 19 12,219 67	163,315 64 19,027 69	170,249 10 2,340 18 10,535 57
British Columbia.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	28 37	Dutiable.	12,567 76	Dutiable.	Dutiable.	Dutiable.	Dutiable.	10,535 57
Australia and New Zealand.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	44,163 32 6,365 46	30,004 99 3,204 05	32,266 93	18,806 91 10,568 41	11,416 56 5,586 09	21,443 07 7,908 53	71,804 23 37,803 64	20,882 10 60,278 05 1,765 84
China and Japan.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	58,753 79 18,320 00	112,527 95 26,309 32	59,455 50 19,696 64	141,333 03 37,828 72	96,936 89 21,927 26	211,582 82 46,330 44	191,936 41 66,149 58	48,889 01 173,762 58 24,253 76 1,600 00
France.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	18,081 71 6,179 41	15,789 06 2,453 24	23,603 34 7,131 01	12,097 86 9,682 73	10,211 60 4,172 07	8,770 48 2,174 99	8,347 33 3,257 63	5,802 38 3,107 00 1,600 00
Italy.....	Dutiable. Bonded. Free by Civil Code	2,593 56 1,668 66	1,787 26 510 56	668 05 230 00	987 25	1,038 00 915 00	3,888 02 3,800 00	3,562 65 6,997 23	146 50 2,321 60 7,058 99

*For prior years, from 1875, see Annual for 1885.

GENERAL TABLE OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

LOTS.	ARRIVALS.			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			RETURNED TO JAPAN.			REMAINING WITHOUT CONTRACTS.			REMAINING UNDER CONTRACTS.	TOTAL IN ISLANDS.
	Men.....	Women...	Children..	Total....	Boys.....	Girls.....	Total....	Men.....	Women...	Children..	Total....	Men.....	Women...	Children..	Total....		
1st Lot....	676	159	108	943	23	29	52	58	339	58	11	390	311	97	139	547	547
2nd "....	939	35	14	988	8	4	12	82	74	21	8	313	581	16	605	605	605
3rd "....	690	230	4	924	27	18	45	6	969	56	3	239	464	168	41	673	677
4th "....	1152	276	7	1435	12	19	31	57	180	5	3	239	4	263	35	312	1403
5th "....	866	198	.....	1064	7	7	14	25	59	.....	.....	2	28	193	14	235	1051
6th "....	878	203	.....	1081	3	5	8	14	2	.....	.....	1	5	202	8	859	1074
7th "....	927	199	.....	1126	2	1	3	14	2	.....	.....	2	1	197	3	201	1113
8th "....	820	128	.....	948	2	2	4	9	.....	.....	.....	1	127	2	130	811	941
9th "....	801	199	1	1001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1000	1001
Totals.....	7749	1627	134	9510	84	83	167	382	318	135	22	951	1405	1225	259	2919	8408

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, SINCE 1879.

Nation.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	177	99,102	179	99,614	181	102,308	179	103,591	195	117,952	101	135,618	184	131,011	220	128,224	177	120,108	164	113,069
Hawaiian.....	22	5,950	18	5,373	20	5,765	19	5,613	23	7,867	29	41,398	18	6,982	30	40,242	43	61,988	43	65,115
British.....	28	37,358	26	31,200	32	35,302	44	50,025	46	53,300	11	3,672	30	38,749	38	39,435	18	19,869	24	28,715
German.....	8	6,138	3	2,138	10	7,709	11	5,716	6	4,882	4	2,959	5	2,377	8	5,531	6	4,058	8	6,385
French.....	3	981	.....	.....	1	515	1	244	.....	.....	4	3,225	2	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	13	2,044	15	3,590	14	7,731	4	1,430	1	1,365	2	954	4	3,817	7	6,206	8	6,486	8	6,592
Totals.....	951	151,576	239	141,916	258	159,341	258	172,691	467	185,316	241	187,826	243	183,656	302	219,688	252	212,129	247	222,216

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE AND PERIOD OF PRINCIPAL
DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY QUARTERS FOR THE YEARS 1887,
1888 AND 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Value First Quarter	\$ 2,930,358 69	\$ 3,935,773 22	\$ 4,709,835 74
Value Second Quarter	4,146,349 36	4,557,733 35	5,773,239 93
Value Third Quarter	1,604 404 28	1,428,031 31	2,341,380 09
Value Fourth Quarter	754,091 79	1,709,897 00	.....
Total	\$ 9,435,204 12	\$ 11,631,434 88	.....

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CORPORATIONS.

Prepared by J. S. Walker, Esq., for the Planter's Monthly.

NOTE.—*Chinese owners; †Portuguese; ‡Chilian; §Norwegian.

PLANTATIONS NOT INCORPORATED.

NOTE.—*Indicates Norwegian owners.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU,
FROM 1882 TO 1888.

	INTR-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882*.....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883.....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884.....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885.....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,504
1886.....	†476,631	254,177	132,895	136,535
1887.....	618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

†These figures include city drop letters, and foreign letters from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FOR YEARS 1881 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	OAHU.		MAUI.		HAWAII.		KAUAI.		TOTAL.
	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	
1881	\$ 6,471,868	\$11,444,557	\$ 2,917,424	\$ 2,294,478	\$ 3,503,565	\$ 1,809,224	\$ 1,156,075	\$ 1,612,146	\$ 31,209,337
1882	6,648,433	10,437,076	2,498,268	2,562,374	4,604,736	2,861,151	1,229,110	1,660,474	32,501,622
1883	7,985,378	7,442,595	2,916,629	4,061,521	4,113,072	4,202,781	1,314,607	2,215,433	34,251,926
1884	8,099,585	8,609,814	2,853,983	3,809,716	3,622,172	3,948,213	1,158,824	2,134,389	34,236,666
1885	8,188,523	8,315,009	2,434,684	3,764,877	3,516,973	4,187,070	1,272,729	2,197,007	33,871,872
1886	8,156,902	8,821,149	3,227,050	3,193,842	2,983,107	5,228,127	1,235,625	2,109,245	34,955,047
1887	8,491,403	7,829,359	2,542,558	2,951,506	2,922,262	4,323,489	1,053,453	2,013,630	31,927,500
1888	8,229,546	6,290,794	2,690,260	2,793,262	3,372,343	4,444,521	1,243,759	2,017,714	31,082,199

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, MARCH 31, 1888.

Compiled from Legislative Report of Minister of Finance.

	12 Per Cent. School Bonds	9 Per Cent. Bonds	7 Per Cent. Bonds	6 Per Cent. Bonds	New 6 Per Cent. Bonds	Totals	Debt Falling Due and Payable During the Present Fiscal Period
Stock A.	15,000	.....	\$ 4,000	\$ 57,000	Issued in Honolulu,	Stock A. \$ 76,000	Stock A. \$21,000
" E.	500	2,000	3,500	20,500		" E.. 26,500	" E. 4,500
" I.	400	.....	3,800	.....	Issued to London Subscribers,	" I.. 4,200	" I. 3,800
" O.	200	600	1,800	5,400		" O.. 8,000	" O. 2,700
" U.	30,000	10,000	.....	30,000	£200,000 @ \$4.90	" U.. 70,000	" U. 5,000
						New Loan. 1,751,800	
	46,100	12,600	\$ 13,100	\$ 112,900		\$ 1,936,500	Total. * \$37,000

* Amount of Bonds payable during this period \$23,700 has been paid, leaving a balance yet to fall due by March 31, 1890, of \$13,300.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1888.

REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES.	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862—\$ 17,063	\$ 12,090	\$32,965	\$ 52,842	\$2,691	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441			\$133,236*
1864— 18,877	12,669	32,591	52,326	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872			131,729*
1866— 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557			150,661*
1868— 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,823	12,054	2,125	10,212			277,756
1870— 23,532	22,888	28,830	60,027	5,109	15,430	2,400	8,268	54,260	58,096	275,618
1872— 52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	51,740	55,414	323,115
1874— 53,892	42,707	27,620	50,088	6,073	20,236	3,490	3,296	51,156	53,756	312,312
1876— 58,645	47,088	27,372	49,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056	59,852	54,004	318,791
1878— 94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	68,016	62,336	420,007
1880— 143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	Insurance.	15,172	5,780	815	64,940	82,426	547,576
1882— 187,923	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,865	7,125	642	90,941	100,762	728,470
1884— 223,100	254,286	52,964	22,975	.....	73,924	8,750	402	103,054	118,842	797,297
1886— 227,195	262,307	61,745	.....	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,168
1888— 252,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,144	885,566

* Not inclusive of Road and School Tax. † Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected,.....	\$162,880.	Tax per capita*.....	\$2.84	1883, Taxes Collected.....	\$417,794.	Tax per capita*.....	\$5.16
1877, " "	319,628.	" "	3.86	1884, " "	409,000.	" "	5.07
1878, " "	245,387.	" "	4.23	1885, " "	432,656.	" "	5.09
1879, " "	290,380.	" "	4.58	1886, " "	417,103.	" "	4.67
1880, " "	317,872.	" "	4.76	1887, " "	467,719.	" "	5.41
1881, " "	367,004.	" "	5.18	1888, " "	421,194.	" "	4.86
1882, " "	379,071.	" "	5.29				

* Omitting fractions.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT,
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS 1876-78 TO 1888-90.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU, VARIOUS PERIODS.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast:

- 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
 1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.
 1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckels, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
 1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1886—Am. barkentine Amelia, 11 days from Honolulu to Port Townsend.
 1887—Am. brig Lurline, 10 days from San Francisco to Hilo.
 1888—Am. brig Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Honolulu.

QUICK PASSAGES OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d.	h.	m.
Liverpool to New York.....	3,350.	Oregon.....	Oct. 1883.....	7	8	33
Philadelphia to Queenstown.....	3,010.	Illinois.....	Dec., 1876.....	8	16	3
.....	1,225.	City of Vera Cruz.....	Aug., 1876.....	4	0	43
.....	1,225.	City of New York.....	May, 1875.....	3	10	7
.....	3,154.	La Bourgoise.....	June, 1886.....	7	5	8
.....	2,300.	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6	14	..
.....	2,300.	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6	5	30
.....	4,764.	City of Peking.....	.....	15	9	..
.....	4,764.	San Pablo.....	July, 1887.....	14	23	..
.....	4,764.	Oceanic.....	1876.....	14	13	..
.....	2,950.	Etruria.....	Aug., 1885.....	6	9	10
.....	2,950.	City of Paris.....	July, 1889.....	5	23	38*
.....	2,950.	City of Paris.....	Aug., 1889.....	5	19	18*
.....	2,950.	City of Paris.....	July, 1889.....	5	23	10*
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950.	Etruria.....	Sept., 1888.....	6	1	50
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950.	Umbria.....	June, 1887.....	6	4	12
Shanghai to London.....	.....	Sterling Castle.....	May, 1882.....	29	22	15†
Amoy to New York.....	.....	Glenavon.....	June, 1882.....	44	14	..
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney.....	.....	Austral.....	May, 1882.....	32	12	..
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	4,764.	Arabic.....	Oct., 1882.....	13	21	43
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	4,764.	Gaelic.....	Sept., 1886.....	13	22	30
Honolulu to Tutuila.....	2,279.	Mariposa.....	Jan., 1886.....	6	7	45*
Honolulu to Auckland.....	3,810.	Zealandia.....	April, 1882.....	11	23	..
Auckland to Honolulu.....	3,810.	Mariposa.....	June, 1887.....	11	10	35*
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100.	City of Sydney.....	1880.....	6	14	..
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100.	Zealandia.....	April, 1882.....	6	13	25
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100.	Mariposa.....	July, 1883.....	5	20	..
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100.	Australia.....	June, 1882.....	6	16	..
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100.	Zealandia.....	Aug., 1881.....	6	23	30*
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100.	Zealandia.....	Oct., 1882.....	6	10	45*
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100.	Mariposa.....	Aug., 1883.....	6	18	..
Auckland to Sydney.....	1,286.	Mariposa.....	Jan., 1886.....	3	11	50*

*Best on record.

†Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages.

§Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu—F. Wundenburg, P. M. G.; D. Manaku, Assistant P.M.G.; A. B. Scrimgeour, Book-keeper and Cashier; Henry F. Poor, Savings Bank Department; Z. K. Meyers, Money Order Department; O. C. Swain, General Delivery and Stamp Department; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; E. Wodehouse, Parcels Post and Dead Letter Departments; Henry Kaia, J. H. Nui and J. Haalou, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa.....	L. K. Halualani	Laie.....	Wm. King
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Punaluu.....	J. Hale
Waialua.....	A. S. Mahaulu	Waiahole.....	S. E. K. Papaai
Kaneohe.....			A. Ku

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A.M. Steamers Waimanalo and C. R. Bishop also take a mail for Waianae and Waialua twice each week.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
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POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....	Jesse Moorehead
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POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	R. C. Spaulding	Hanalei.....	C. Koelling
Kilauea.....	R. A. Macfie	Lihue.....	O. Scholz
Kekaha.....	C. Borchgrevink	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard		

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....		Kipahulu.....	W. von Uffel
Wailuku.....	W. A. McKay	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Paia.....	G. Heinemann
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Haiku.....	} C. H. Dickey
Hamoa.....	D. Center	Hamakuapoko.....	
Spreckelsville.....	Hugh Morrison	Huelo.....	W. Turner
Ulupalakua.....	C. W. Wilcox	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Honokohau.....			L. K. Kalama

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Honokaa.....	J. R. Mills
Kawaihae.....	J. Hookuami	Ookala.....	J. N. Wright
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Keauhou.....	J. G. Hoapili
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Kealakekua.....	H. N. Greenwell
Kohala, Halawa.....	} W. L. Eaton	Napoopoo.....	S. W. Kino
Kohala, Puehuchu.....		Hoopuloa.....	J. W. Maele
Paaui.....	J. R. Renton	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Hookena.....	J. K. R. Amalu	Hilea and Honuapo.....	G. S. Patten
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every ten days, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamer Kinau from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, every Tuesday and Friday.

From Paia to Haiku, every Tuesday and Friday.

From Paia to Hana, via Huelo, every Wednesday.

From Paia to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, every Wednesday.

From Makawao to Paia, every Tuesday and Friday.

From Haiku to Paia, every Tuesday.

From Hana, via Huelo, to Paia, every Wednesday.

If the steamer Likelike leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail to Hana sent by the Kinau or W. G. Hall on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

MAIL ROUTES ON HAWAII.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

From Hilo to Waiohinu.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Monday or Thursday in every ten days, arriving at Waiohinu on Wednesday or Saturday. On returning leaves Waiohinu on Thursday or Sunday, arriving at Hilo on Sunday or Wednesday.

From Waiohinu to Kealahou.—Leaves Waiohinu P. O. on Sunday or Thursday, arriving at Kealahou on Tuesday or Saturday. On returning leaves Kealahou on Wednesday or Saturday, arriving at Waiohinu on Thursday or Sunday.

From Mahukona to Honokaa.—Leaves Mahukona P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday.

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Waimea.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Kekaha in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Waimea on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Kapaa in the forenoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kapaa about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

EARLY VISITORS TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The object of the following article is to throw some light on a comparatively obscure period of Hawaiian history, viz., the few years immediately preceding the arrival of Capt. Vancouver. Such was the impression made on the civilized world by the tragical death of Capt. Cook, that no foreign vessel touched at the Islands for more than seven years. During this interval the island of Hawaii was rent into three independent, petty kingdoms, while all the other islands were brought under the sway of Kahekili and his brother Kaeo.

THE FUR TRADE OF THE NORTH-WEST COAST.

The narrative of Capt. Cook's last voyage drew public attention to the profits that might be made by purchasing furs from the Indians on the North-west coast of America with pieces of iron, beads, blankets, etc., and selling them for cash in the Canton market. Accordingly several expeditions were immediately fitted out in different parts of the world to engage in this lucrative trade. The pioneer in this trade was Capt. James Hanna, who sailed from Canton in April, 1785, in a brig of only 60 tons, to Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island (which was for a long time the general rendezvous of the fur traders), being the second European who had been seen in those parts since Capt. Cook's visit. Having obtained a large quantity of sea otter skins from the Indians, he sailed along the coast to the northward, where he discovered and named several sounds, islands and harbors, and safely returned to China, where he sold his furs for \$20,000.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S FIRST VISIT.

In the same year, 1785, certain merchants of London formed a company under the title of the "King George's Sound Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade from the western coast of America to China, and engaged to bring home cargoes of tea from Canton for the East India Company. Accordingly they purchased and fitted out two ships, the *King George*, of 320 tons, and the *Queen Charlotte*, of 200 tons, giving command of the larger vessel to Capt. Portlock, and that of the smaller to Capt. Dixon, both of whom had served under Capt. Cook in his last voyage. They left England in the month of September, 1785. After a voyage of six months their supply of water running short, and the scurvy having broken out in both ships, they first made for the supposed group of "Los Monjes,"

laid down on the old Spanish chart. Not finding this group, (which was no doubt the Hawaiian Islands, placed ten or fifteen degrees east of their true position), they ran down before the trade wind to Hawaii. They arrived off the coast of Kau, May 24th, 1786, rounded the South Point, and stood to the northward, trading with the natives for hogs, vegetables and fishing lines. They noticed at night a great number of fires lighted along the shore, probably to alarm the country, and on anchoring in Kealakekua Bay, the ships were surrounded by vast multitudes of natives. As they became insolent and troublesome, and as no chief appeared with sufficient authority to keep them in order, Capt. Portlock determined to leave as soon as possible. He had learned from the people that Kalanio-puu, the late king, was dead, and that Kamehameha reigned in his stead. Capt. Dixon states that all their chiefs were absent, engaged in war with those of Maui, probably in the campaign in which the Hawaii troops were expelled from East Maui. In order to get room for his men to work in unmooring the ship, Capt. Portlock was obliged to scare them away by firing off six four-pounders and six swivels, with blank charges; at the same time *tabuing* the ship by hoisting a white flag at the main-top-gallant-mast head. This had the desired effect, and enabled them to unmoor and get under way for Oahu without molestation.

On the first of June, 1786, they anchored in Waialae Bay, between Koko Point and Diamond Head, which Capt. Portlock named King George's Bay. Here they remained four days, buying fresh water by the calabash full, at the rate of a sixpenny nail for a two-gallon calabash full, and in this way obtained over thirty tons of water. Kahekili, the King, who was then residing at Waikiki, sent them presents, but did not come on board. Capt. Portlock noticed that nearly all of the iron daggers sold by Capt. Cook at Hawaii in his former voyage, were now in the possession of Kahekili's warriors, which proved that they had defeated the Hawaii people in war, perhaps in the reconquest of Hana, Maui. He had the good sense this time to forbid the sale or manufacture of them. Diamond Head was christened Point Rose, and Barber's Point was named Point Banks in honor of Sir Joseph Banks; while the bay between them was named Queen Charlotte's Bay. On their way to the North-west Coast they visited Niihau, where they remained about a week. Here they procured about 18 tons of yams besides a liberal supply of pork and vegetables, part of which was sent over from Waimea by

Kaeo, king of Kauai, in return for presents. Capt. Dixon's naive remarks show that the morality of his crew was no higher than that of Capt. Cook's men. In Hawaiian tradition these ships are known by the name of "Lo," and are said to have brought the first beads.

LA PEROUSE'S VISIT.

While Portlock and Dixon were slowly cruising along the western coast of Hawaii, the celebrated French navigator, La Perouse, with the two frigates, *La Boussole* and *L'Astrolabe*, touched at Honuaula, East Maui, May 28th, 1786. He had closely followed on their track, sailing over the supposed position of Los Monjes, and running due west for 20° until he sighted East Maui. He then coasted along Kipahulu and Kaupo, and anchored off Keoneoio, Honuaula, where he remained one day. During this short stay his men purchased 100 hogs and a large quantity of vegetables, besides several feather cloaks and helmets. La Perouse landed and visited several villages, accompanied by a few officers and a squad of marines. He praises the peaceable and orderly conduct of the natives, by way of contrast with that of the Easter islanders. As the wind blew fresh, and both ships dragged their anchors, they sailed for Alaska, passing to the west of Lanai.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S SECOND VISIT.

Captains Portlock and Dixon, after cruising along the North American coast from Cook's Inlet to Nootka Sound with indifferent success, left that inhospitable shore and sailed again for Hawaii, which they saw Nov. 15th, 1786. The next day they cruised along the coast of Kohala, trading with the natives, and purchasing supplies in great abundance and variety, including mountain geese, a ton and a half of salt, etc. Afterwards while passing the island of Maui, a canoe with four men, nearly exhausted, was picked up by the *King George*. They were treated with great kindness, and sent ashore the next day loaded with presents. They then proceeded to their old anchorage in "King George's Bay," Oahu, where they found everything tabued until Kahekili, the king, had paid them a visit of state, in a very large canoe, attended by a number of high chiefs. Trade was then resumed, and in a short time they laid in over 5,000 gallons of water and six months' supply of firewood in exchange for nails and buttons. Capt. Portlock says of Kahekili, "He frequently ate with us, but I never could persuade him to touch either wine or spirits, nor did he ever use *awa*, but always drank

water." On the contrary, "the old priest," he says, "was almost constantly on board, and drank vast quantities of *awa*, which kept him in a most wretched condition; he seemed quite debilitated, and his body was entirely covered with a kind of leprous scurf. The old man had generally two attendants on board to chew the *awa* root for him, and when their jaws gave out, he would hire others to chew it for him at a bead for a mouthful." This old priest accused Kahekili of plotting to cut off both vessels, which was either a false report or else its execution was prevented by vigilance and a display of the effects of fire arms. Meanwhile Capt. Portlock sent a party to make the first survey of Waikiki Bay. On the twentieth of December, they sailed for Kauai, taking Peapea, a nephew of the king, and an attendant as passengers, and anchored in Waimea Bay, Dec. 22, 1786. Here they were received in the most friendly manner, especially by Kaiana, who afterwards played so prominent a part in Hawaiian history. This Kaiana was originally a Maui chief, but had been implicated in the conspiracy of Oahu chiefs against Kahekili, and had fled to Kauai in 1785, where the queen, Kamakahalei, protected him. Opunui, or "Abbenooee," as Portlock calls him, and Kaeo, also visited the ships and brought generous presents. An old warrior chief was treated by the ship's surgeon for some wounds which he had received, and to show his gratitude brought off a large double-canoe load of hogs as a present to the surgeon and captain. The two ships remained partly at Waimea and partly at Niihau until March 2, 1787, when they sailed again for the north-west coast.

CAPT. MEARES' FIRST VISIT.

Meanwhile another company had been formed in Bengal, India, and two vessels were fitted out for the fur trade, viz., the *Nootka*, a snow of 200 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Meares, and the *Sea Otter*, a sloop of 150 tons, under Capt. Tipping. They sailed from Calcutta March 2, 1786, and Capt. Meares arrived at the Fox Islands off Alaska in the following August. Having had poor success in buying furs, as the Russians had preceded him, and having failed to meet his consort, the *Sea Otter*, which had sailed for China in September, he unwisely decided to spend the winter in Prince William's Sound. During the winter he and his crew suffered greatly from the intense cold and from the scurvy, of which twenty-three died, including the surgeon and the carpenter. At last, in May 1787, they were found and relieved by Portlock and Dixon, who had returned to

the Coast after their second visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Capt. Portlock had his carpenter calk and repair the *Nootka* and her long-boat, furnished Capt. Meares with provisions, such as flour, sugar, etc., and allowed two able-bodied seamen to ship on the *Nootka* for China. In return he received a large quantity of rice and liquors, besides iron and beads for trade, and compelled Capt. Meares to sign a bond for £1,000 that he would immediately leave the Coast and not trade for any more furs, and to give an order on a Canton firm for the work done by the carpenter.

Capt. Meares spent the following August, 1787, at the Islands—mostly at Kauai—where he was most hospitably treated. He says, "They received us with joy, and saw us depart with tears." From Portlock and Dixon's accounts, however, they seem to have quarrelled with Kaeo and Opunui's party, and to have fired on them. Kai-ana, who was evidently not on good terms with Kaeo, took passage with Capt. Meares September 2, 1787, for Canton. The vessel was run ashore October 20, 1787, in a typhoon at Typa, near the mouth of the Canton river, but all hands and the cargo were saved. The furs were sold for upwards of \$15,000. Her consort, the *Sea Otter*, foundered at sea on the return voyage from Alaska. Kaiana remained several months at Canton, and was very kindly treated by the foreign residents, with whom he was a great favorite. "When he first saw the ships at Whampoa his astonishment baffled description, and he called them the 'islands of Britannee.'" His portrait was painted at this time, in which he is represented as wearing a feather cloak and helmet, and holding a spear. An engraving from it appears in Meares' Narrative. Capt. Meares says, "Tianna was about 32 years of age; he was nearly 6 feet 5 inches in stature, and the muscular form of his limbs was of an Herculean appearance. His carriage was replete with dignity. * * He wore the dress of Europe with the habitual ease of its inhabitants; and he not only learned the use and arrangement of its various articles, but applied his knowledge to the uniform and most minute practice of personal cleanliness and decorum. * * He could not be taught to understand the value of our current coin, and as iron was the most valuable metal in his eyes, he naturally supposed it to be the medium of barter among other nations." Portlock says "Tyana, though no professed Papist, would frequently go to the places of divine worship at Macao, and always observed the manner, motions and attitudes of the congregation, standing or kneeling as they did, * * ap-

pearing very studious to imitate them by an exact conformity to all their actions, gestures and behavior." He relates several anecdotes to illustrate Kaiana's kind and generous disposition. It does not appear that he received any religious instruction whatever, and he returned to the Islands as much of a heathen as ever. The Chinese he regarded with the utmost aversion and contempt.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S THIRD VISIT.

Meanwhile the *King George* and *Queen Charlotte*, after relieving Capt. Meares in May 1787, separated from each other, the *Queen Charlotte* proceeding down the American coast to Queen Charlotte's Island, which was named after the ship. Here, in August 1787, Capt. Dixon met two small vessels fitted out by their company in London, viz., the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Colnett, and the *Princess Royal*, Capt. Duncan, a sloop of only 50 tons burden, which had left England in September 1786, and had been on the coast about a month. They also heard of a ship called the *Imperial Eagle*, Capt. Barclay, from London, which had left England in November 1786 and arrived on the northwest coast a month before the *Prince of Wales*. Capt. Barclay discovered the Straits of Juan de Fuca and sailed for China, touching at the Islands on his way. He was accompanied by his wife, who took a Hawaiian girl called "Wynee" (wahine?) with her to Canton in 1787. The other two vessels just mentioned visited the Islands the next year. Capt. Dixon then steered for the Hawaiian Islands, arriving off the coast of Hawaii September 5, 1787. After coasting along Kohala and Hamakua, and trading for pigs and sweet potatoes with small pieces of iron, he ran down to their old station off Waialae, Oahu. The next day Kahekili and the old priest visited them and exchanged presents, after which the people were allowed to trade, and soon supplied the ship with fresh water, wood, etc., and also brought off great quantities of ripe *ohias*. Kahekili spent much time on board, and took passage in the ship to Waikiki, where he landed. Capt. Dixon then sailed for Wai-mea, Kauai, arriving there September 16th, about twenty days after Capt. Meares in the *Nootka* had left. He was received in the most cordial manner, and was visited by King Kaeo in a double canoe, as well as by other chiefs, who vied with each other in supplying the wants of their visitors. He was thus enabled to complete his supplies and sail for China after a stay of only two days, arriving in Macao November 9, 1787.

The *King George*, Capt. Portlock, remained considerable time in the vicinity of Prince William's Sound. After exploring the coast nearly to Cape Edgcombe he sailed for the Hawaiian Islands, arriving off Hawaii September 28th, three weeks later than the *Queen Charlotte*. After lying off and on all day near the Hamakua coast, driving a brisk trade for pigs, fowls, breadfruit, fishing lines, etc., he proceeded directly to Waimea, Kauai, arriving there October 3rd, and from thence to Niihau, where the King was on a visit. The chief Opunui sent a messenger in a canoe to Waimea for a letter which Capt. Dixon had left for Capt. Portlock, and delivered it to him in about thirty-six hours. He also delivered letters left by David Ross, mate of the *Nootka*, and others. Capt. Portlock writes feelingly of the extreme oppression of the common people by the chiefs, of which he was a witness. He left Niihau October 7th and arrived at Macao November 21st. After disposing of their furs for \$50,000, both ships sailed for England with cargoes of tea belonging to the East India Company.

CAPT. MEARES' SECOND VOYAGE.

In January, 1788, Capt. Meares and others in Canton purchased and fitted out two vessels named the *Felice* and the *Iphigenia*, the former of 230 tons, commanded by Meares himself, and the latter of 200 tons commanded by Capt. Douglas. The crews consisted of Europeans and Chinamen in about equal proportions. Mr. Henry Cox and other merchants of Canton who were interested in Kaiana put on board of each ship six cows and three bulls, four calves, besides a number of goats, turkeys, pigeons, &c. Several lime, orange and other trees were also purchased and put on board, together with a large assortment of useful articles for Kaiana. Besides Kaiana, Capt. Douglas took as passengers on the *Iphigenia* a man and boy from Maui, and poor "Wynee," who was far gone in consumption, and died at sea. The two ships sailed January 22, 1788. Unfortunately, they did not sail directly to the Islands, but first made a long trading voyage to the North-west Coast, during which all the live stock died or were slaughtered for meat.

A pathetic account is given by Meares of the death of the unfortunate "Wynee," whose remains were committed to the deep with the burial service of the Church of England, February 5th. The *Iphigenia* arrived off the coast of Alaska in June, and followed the coast from Kodiak Island as far as Nootka Sound, the appointed

rendezvous. The *Felice*, however, sailed directly to Nootka Sound, where a party was left on shore to build a sloop of 50 tons. Capt. Meares then followed the coast to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where his men had a severe fight with the Indians, after which he returned to Nootka Sound. Here they met the little brig, the *Princess Royal*, in August 1788, which soon afterwards sailed to China with a cargo of furs, touching at the Hawaiian Islands on the way. Capt. Duncan reported in China that Kao and Opunui had made an attempt to poison his crew. His consort, the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Colnett, returned to China about the same time, also touching at the Islands, arriving at Macao in December 1788, after which the ship was despatched to England with a load of tea. The *Iphigenia* arrived in Nootka Sound from the north August 27th, to the great joy of both crews. Since the vessels had separated another Hawaiian, "Kane," had died on board of the *Iphigenia*. Kaiana was intensely interested in the building of the new vessel, and spent most of his time with the carpenters, assisting them and learning all he could of their trade. On the twentieth of September the schooner was launched with the usual ceremonies, and christened the *North-west America*. As Meares relates, "Tianna, who was on board of the vessel at the time of her being launched, not only saw, but may be said to have felt, the operation as if it had been the work of enchantment; and could only express his astonishment by capering about, clapping his hands, and exclaiming 'myty, myty!'" As soon as the new vessel was equipped and manned, it was left with the *Iphigenia*, under Capt. Douglas' orders, to trade along the coast while Capt. Meares in the *Felice* sailed for China via the Islands September 24th.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FUR TRADERS.

About this time, September 17, 1788, the first American ships made their appearance in Nootka Sound, viz., the *Columbia*, a ship of 300 tons, under Capt. John Kendrick, and the *Lady Washington*, a sloop of 100 tons, under Capt. Gray. These two vessels had been fitted out in Boston in August, 1787, and for several years were engaged in the fur trade between the North-west Coast and China, touching at the Hawaiian Islands. In 1789 the *Washington* entered the Straits of Juan de Fuca and explored them for fifty or sixty miles.

CAPT. MEARES' SECOND VISIT.

The *Felice*, Capt. Meares, arrived off Hawaii October 18, 1788, and lay off and on near Kawaihae, trading for hogs, of which more

than 400 were purchased in a few hours, besides fowls and vegetables. A high chief came off in a double canoe, who exchanged presents with Capt. Meares, and gave him the latest political news. Meares informed him that Kaiana would soon return to the Islands in another ship like the *Felice*, and that he had sent a present by him to King Kamehameha. This present was formally delivered to the chief before a multitude of natives, and also publicly tabued for the King. It was faithfully delivered and produced the effect which Capt. Meares intended. He then sailed for Waimea, Kauai, where he found that all communication with his ship was forbidden. Two of Kaiana's friends, however, secretly came off and informed him that Kaeo was entirely under the influence of Kaiana's deadly enemy, Opunui, that Kaiana was threatened with death if he should land, and that his brother, Namakeha, was in danger of his life. By these men Capt. Meares sent a message and presents to Kaiana's wife and brother. After waiting two days off Waimea in vain he sailed to Niihau, where he was cordially received, especially by a petty chief, who had received the *sobriquet* of "Friday." This honest fellow procured them several tons of yams, and took charge of a letter for the *Iphigenia*, which he faithfully delivered. Capt. Meares sailed for China October 27th, and arrived at Macao December 5, 1788.

FIRST VISIT OF CAPT. DOUGLAS AND RETURN OF KAIANA.

The *Iphigenia* remained in Nootka Sound till October 27, 1788, when, in company with the new schooner, the *North-west America*, they sailed for the Islands. Kaiana had now been absent from home for about fifteen months, and was universally popular with the seamen on both ships. As he approached his native land, however, he became grave and anxious about the reception which he should receive. They sighted land on the sixth of December, and approached the district of Hana, Maui, where great numbers of canoes came off with hogs, bananas and yams. A brother-in-law of Kaiana, named "Harwallenee," came off to see him with great demonstrations of affection. They then proceeded to Kealakekua Bay, where Kamehameha came off in state with a fleet of twelve large double canoes, beautifully adorned with feathers, and was honored with a salute of seven guns. "After crying over Tianna for a considerable time, the King presented Capt. Douglas with a most beautiful fan and two long feather cloaks." He professed the warmest friendship, and exchanged names with him. When Kaiana explained to him the time

and manner in which the *North-west America* had been built, he entreated that a carpenter might be left with him to assist Kaiana in building another vessel like it. The next day the captains of both vessels accompanied Kamehameha and Kaiana on shore. As Meares states, "They were met on the beach by three priests, who chanted a kind of song, and presented a small hog and cocoanut; the former of which was given by the king to Capt. Douglas. This ceremony continued about ten minutes, after which they were introduced into a large house spread with mats and a kind of part-colored cloth, when, after the repetition of these ceremonies and the priest had chanted a third song, two baked hogs were brought in, of which the two English gentlemen alone partook, and then proceeded to take a walk, in which they were not interrupted by a single person, as all the natives were *tabooed* on the occasion and confined to their houses." This looks as if they were still regarded as supernatural beings. The chiefs of all ranks were forbidden at this season to eat pork, as it was the time of the "Makahiki" festival. "In the evening," says Meares, "the king and queen returned with Capt. Douglas on board of the *Iphigenia*, as they considered it to be a luxury of no common description to sleep in his cot."

A week was spent in killing and salting hogs, when it was found that the cable of the bower anchor had parted under very suspicious circumstances. Kaiana was sent to inform the king of it, and soon returned with a party of divers, who found it after several trials. Two of them took down a three-and-a-half inch cable and bent it in twenty fathoms of water as well as if they had been on shore, so that the anchor was recovered.

Kaiana had now decided to enter the service of Kamehameha, who gave him a large tract of land, where he could live secure from his enemies on Kauai. Accordingly, his treasures were brought on deck, consisting of saws, hatchets, gimlets, adzes, knives, cloth of various kinds, carpets, China-ware, and ten bars of iron (which constituted immense wealth in the opinion of the natives), and sent ashore in five canoes. Capt. Douglas declares that Kamehameha "took no common pains to persuade" him that "Kalanioopuu was poisoned for having incited the natives to the murder of Capt. Cook," which of course was false. "Kamehameha," he says, "appeared to be rather an object of fear than of love among his subjects. Some of the chiefs proposing, on seeing Capt. Douglas shave himself, that the king should undergo the same operation, his Majesty thought

proper to kick them all, one after the other, not only without fear, but without mercy." The *Iphigenia* then proceeded to cruise off Maui and Oahu, and anchored off Waikiki January 1, 1789. Kahekili visited the ship and received a salute of five guns, besides a present of adzes, choppers and knives, upon which he took off the tabu. He paid the vessel several visits with presents of hogs, fish and turtles, and entertained Capt. Douglas hospitably on shore. A few days after the vessels lost both their anchors, "which Kahekili contrived, though it blew a gale of wind, to heave up and get ashore, together with their cables." The king did not attempt to hide the theft; and the anchors were returned on Capt. Douglas' presenting the king "with a pistol, musket and some ammunition, with the threat that if he did not restore the anchors his town would be laid in ashes."

On the twenty-fifth of January both vessels sailed for Waimea, Kauai, where they found everything tabued at first, from fear of Kai-ana, but when it was understood that he had been left at Hawaii messengers were sent to Kaeo, who returned after three days and took off the tabu. Capt. Douglas complains bitterly of the pernicious influence exerted by one Sam Hitchcock, a runaway sailor from the *Prince of Wales*, who had ingratiated himself with the king, the first of his class. Capt. Douglas then took on board Kaiana's wife and child, and his brother Namakeha, with ten of his relations and retainers, and returned to Hawaii, touching at Waikiki on the way. Kaiana boarded the *Iphigenia* off Kawaihae and piloted the ship into Kailua harbor, where they were visited by Kamehameha, who seemed overjoyed at their return. The next day he and Kaiana explained the political situation of the Islands to Capt. Douglas, and persuaded him to present the King with a swivel gun, which was mounted on a large double canoe, besides some smaller firearms and ammunition. In return the King sent on board upwards of eighty hogs and other articles, including a dozen mountain geese. Turkeys had already been left on the Islands by some other vessel and were multiplying. On the ninth of March, 1789, the two vessels again got under way for the North-west Coast, touching at Oahu for firewood and at Kauai and Niihau for yams, and leaving at the last two islands two mutineers who seem to have been desperate characters.

CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH TRADERS BY THE SPANIARDS.

The *Iphigenia* and her consort arrived in Nootka Sound towards

the end of April, 1789, and found there the two American vessels, the *Columbia* and *Lady Washington*, which had spent the winter on the coast. The tender *North-west America* was sent north to trade. On the sixth of May, a Spanish frigate called the *Princessa*, mounting 26 guns, from San Blas, Mexico, arrived, and it was joined on the 13th by the *San Carlos*, carrying 16 guns. On the fourteenth of May, the Spanish Commodore, Don Martinez, seized the *Iphigenia*, and took possession of the adjoining country in the name of the king of Spain. On the return of the *North-west America*, June 9th, she was also boarded and seized by boats from the Spanish frigate. As has already been mentioned (on page 44) the *Prince of Wales* and the *Princess Royal* had arrived at Canton in December, 1788. The *Prince of Wales* then left for England with a cargo of tea, while the *Argonaut* was purchased and fitted out under Capt. Colnett, to take her place. The *Princess Royal* and the *Argonaut* sailed for the North-west Coast in April and May, 1789, with 70 Chinese colonists on board, who were to settle on the American coast in the service of the company. On the arrival at Nootka Sound in July, 1789, they were also seized by the Spaniards, and their cargoes confiscated. The Chinamen were compelled to enter the Spanish service in building forts, digging in the mines, etc. The *Argonaut* and *Princess Royal* were sent as prizes of war to San Blas, July 15th. Capt. Colnett in consequence of his treatment became temporarily insane. The crew of the *North-west America* were put on board of the *Columbia*, Capt. Kendrick, together with the furs which had been collected up to that time, and sent to China. They visited the Islands on their way, and arrived at Macao November 2nd, 1789. The *Washington* remained on the Coast, and was entirely unmolested by the Spaniards.

To return to the *Iphigenia*, as we have seen, she was seized May 14th, the officers imprisoned, and the crew put in irons on board of the Spanish ships. By dint of much persuasion Capt. Douglas and Mr. Viana, his mate, were induced to sign an obligation in triplicate, on the part of the owners, "to pay on demand the valuation of said vessel, if the Viceroy of New Spain should adjudge her to be a lawful prize." Having signed this bond he was permitted to sail June 2nd on the understanding that he would proceed directly to China. England and Spain were at peace at this time, and Mr. Meares laid a Memorial before the British Parliament April 30th, 1790, for redress, estimating the losses of his company at \$500,000.

CAPT. DOUGLAS' SECOND VISIT.

Capt. Douglas sailed north along the coast, trading for furs as far as the north end of Queen Charlotte's Island, and then bore away for the Islands, arriving at Kealakekua Bay July 20th, 1789. Here a plot was formed by the leading chiefs to massacre him and his crew, and to rob and destroy the ship. The treacherous chiefs had already introduced themselves into the ship, one holding a pistol, and others with daggers in their hands. The king's elder brother, Kalaimamahu, was to kill Capt. Douglas, and his younger brother, Keliimaikai, was to do the same for the boatswain, while "Paree-onow" was to stab Mr. Adamson, the first officer, etc. When Capt. Douglas noticed that the chiefs were armed, and that the queen had been secretly conveyed away from the ship, he suspected some treachery. Under various pretences he managed to get the pistol from one chief, and a dagger from another, and the moment that Kaiana arrived, took him alone into the cabin, and demanded an explanation. Kaiana with tears and lamentation unfolded the plot, and laid the chief blame of it on the king. He said that he had sent his servant on board to warn Capt. Douglas, but that he had been so closely watched by the chiefs that he had not found an opportunity to do so. Capt. Douglas immediately rushed on deck with a loaded pistol in each hand, "which had such an effect on the chiefs that they quitted the ship in an instant and pulled for the shore." Kamehameha afterwards made humble apologies, laying all the blame on his chiefs, and expressing the deepest regret for what had occurred. Friendly intercourse was then resumed, and abundant supplies of pork and vegetables procured. It is certain that Meares and Douglas were grossly mistaken in their estimate of Kaiana's character, and from what we know of his recent career it is not unlikely that he was at least an accomplice in this plot. On the 27th of August Capt. Douglas went to sea, touching at Kauai and Niihau for water and yams, and arrived at Macao October 4th, 1789.

CAPT. METCALF'S VISIT.

An American trader by the name of Metcalf, was treacherously supplied by Mr. Jaques, mate of the *Princess Royal*, with copies of his own and Capt. Hudson's charts and journals, in the spring of 1789, in China. He sailed from Macao for the North-west Coast in the snow *Eleanor*, mounting ten guns, with a crew of ten Americans and forty-five Chinese. He was accompanied by a small

schooner of twenty-six tons, the *Fair American*, commanded by his son, a youth of eighteen years of age. He returned from the Northwest Coast in the autumn, and was trading off the coast of Hawaii towards the end of the year 1789, the *Fair American* having been detained by the Spaniards at Nootka. Kaiana and other chiefs had formed a plot to take the ship, when the crew were off their guard, but were prevented by Kamehameha, who went on board and ordered them all ashore. Kameeiamoku, chief of the Kohala district, having gone on board of the *Eleanor*, was beaten with a rope's end by the elder Metcalf for some petty offence. Smarting under the indignity, he vowed to avenge himself on the first foreign vessel that should come within his power.

In February, 1790, the *Eleanor* crossed the channel to Maui and anchored off Honuaula. As Kamakau states, Kalola, the aged widow of Kalaniopuu, with her new husband, Kaopuiki, was then residing at Olowalu, in West Maui. Kaopuiki, having gone to Honuaula to barter hogs, etc., for fire-arms, noticed that the ship's boat was left towing astern during the night, and formed a plot for capturing it. The following night his men cut the boat adrift, murdered the seaman who was sleeping in it and towed it ashore. It was then broken up for the sake of its iron fastenings, after which Kaopuiki and his retainers returned to Olowalu. In the morning when Capt. Metcalf discovered that the boat and man were missing, he is said to have fired on the people on shore, and to have taken two prisoners, from whom he learned that the guilty persons had come from Olowalu. In a day or two he proceeded thither in the *Eleanor*, and resumed trade with the natives. A multitude of unsuspecting people came in their canoes from other parts of the island, and eagerly crowded the ship to trade. Meanwhile Capt. Metcalf ordered all the ship's guns and the muskets to be loaded, the former with grape shot and nails, and tabued the canoes to remain off either the bow or stern of the ship. When all were collected within easy range of his guns, he gave the order to open the ports and fire upon the fleet of canoes. The slaughter was dreadful. John Young, who was then boatswain of the *Eleanor*, estimated that over a hundred natives were killed, and many more severely wounded. But this cruel massacre did not long remain unavenged. The little schooner, *Fair American*, arrived off the coast of Hawaii March 16th, 1790. Her crew consisted of only five men besides the captain. On her arrival Kameeiamoku went off with a fleet of canoes as if to trade, and

boarded the schooner near Point Mano, in Kona. While young Metcalf's attention was occupied with receiving presents, and hearing news about his father's ship, he was suddenly thrown overboard and drowned, and all the crew were killed except Isaac Davis, the mate, "whose life was spared by a sudden impulse of compassion." The vessel was hauled up on shore, and stripped of its guns and ammunition, etc., while Davis was nursed and kindly treated by Alapai, brother of Keeaumoku. Ever since the Olowalu massacre, the *Eleanor* had been in the neighborhood of Kealakekua Bay, apparently on the most friendly terms with the Hawaii chiefs and people.

On the seventeenth of March, John Young the boatswain, who had permission to be on shore, found himself detained, and all canoes *tabued* by Kamehameha's orders, lest Capt. Metcalf should hear of the capture of the tender. The *Eleanor* lay off and on for two days, firing signal guns in vain, and finally sailed for China, never to return. On the twenty-second Kamehameha went to Kaulapulehu, accompanied by Mr. Young, where he sharply reprimanded Kameeiamoku, and took possession of the schooner and her guns. John Young and Isaac Davis were taken to his residence, where they were treated with the greatest kindness, raised to the rank of chiefs, presented with valuable lands, and became his most trusted counsellors. By their bravery and skill in gunnery they often turned the tide of battle in his favor, while by their good sense and integrity they exerted a powerful influence on the side of justice and humanity in all his dealings either with natives or foreigners.

RELEASE OF ENGLISH TRADERS BY THE SPANIARDS.

It appears from Capt. Colnett's statement that the *Argonaut* was released by the Spanish Viceroy at San Blas, and permitted to return to China, but was strictly forbidden to trade on the coast of America. Capt. Colnett touched at the Islands on his way, in April, 1791, and wrote to Young and Davis, offering them a passage to China on his vessel. Upon this they made a determined effort to escape to the *Argonaut*, but were prevented by a crowd of natives, and would have been killed, if it had not been for Kamehameha's personal exertions. Capt. Colnett left a ewe and ram at Kauai on this trip. The *Princess Royal* also visited the Islands from San Blas, as it seems, under Spanish colors, in March, 1791. As Vancouver states: "Ever since *Tianna* had been settled on Owyhee with

the arms and ammunition he had brought from China, his mind had constantly been directed to the seizure of every small vessel that had arrived amongst them; whilst the plans he had repeatedly concerted for such enterprizes had been uniformly opposed and overruled by *Tamaamaah* and his chief councilors." On this occasion Kaiana with his brother and other chiefs, formed a plot for the capture of the *Princess Royal*, which was only prevented by the timely interference of Kamehameha. The argument was used that the "Spaniards had taken the vessel from the English, and therefore there could be no harm in taking her from the Spaniards." She was released by the Spaniards on her return to Nootka Sound. The outrages committed by the Spaniards on the North-west Coast nearly led to war between England and Spain, and "one of the noblest fleets that Great Britain ever saw," was fitted out in the year 1790, which was not without its effect on the court of Madrid. For in the Convention of October 28th, 1790, the Spanish Government agreed to restore "the buildings and districts or parcels of land, at Nootka Sound and Port Cox, which were occupied by British subjects in April, 1789," and to acknowledge an equal right for English subjects with Spaniards to carry on all branches of commerce in those seas. One of the chief objects for which Capt. Vancouver's expedition was sent out was to receive a formal cession of this territory from a representative of the Spanish Government, as well as to make a complete survey of the North-west Coast.

LATER VISITORS.

Capt. Kendrick, of the *Columbia*, after arriving at Macao, November 2, 1789, fitted out a brig called the *Hope* under Mr. Ingraham, who had been his mate, and made another voyage to the North-west Coast. He was at the Islands again on his way to China in October 1791, and left three of his men at Kauai under pay to collect sandal-wood and pearls against his return from Boston the following year. This was the beginning of the sandal-wood trade. He afterwards made several trading voyages to the North-west Coast in the *Lady Washington*, and met Vancouver at the Islands in 1794. He was accidentally killed on the fourteenth of December, 1794, in Honolulu harbor, by a wad from a cannon fired in a salute by the English ship *Jackal*, Capt. Brown. Capt. Ingraham in 1791 took an intelligent young native from Hawaii, named Jack Kalehua, to Boston and back, who afterwards made one voyage with Capt. Vancouver, and was highly spoken of by him.

The *Jenny*, Capt. Baker, of Bristol, England, touched at Niihau in the summer of 1792 and kidnapped two young women, who were carried off to the North-west Coast. Capt. Baker had enough humanity, however, to send them back to their native country by Capt. Vancouver, who was so much pleased by their good conduct on board that he procured lands for them at Waimea, and left them under the protection of Kaeo. He met the *Jenny* again at the Islands in 1794, under Capt. Adamson, formerly first officer of the *Iphigenia*. Capt. Brown of the London Company had three vessels under his charge, viz., the ship *Butterworth*, the sloop *Prince Le Boo*, and the schooner *Jackal*. He complained to Capt. Vancouver of the conduct of a set of renegade foreigners on Oahu and Kauai, who had formed a plot to cut off an American brig, the *Hancock*, Capt. Crowell, at Kauai, by scuttling her under water, which well nigh succeeded. Capt. Brown afterwards discovered Honolulu harbor, where he was massacred, together with Capt. Gardner and the greater part of the crews of the *Jackal* and *Prince Le Boo*, January 1, 1795, by Kalanikupule and the Oahu chiefs.

In regard to the character of these early traders, Capt. Vancouver says: "The natives had too just cause to complain of the treatment they had received from their visitors. In many cases *no compensation whatever* had been given by these *civilized* visitors, after having been fully supplied, on promise of making an ample return, with the several refreshments of the best quality that the country afforded. At other times, they had imposed upon these people by paying them in commodities of no service or value. This was particularly the case in those articles which they were most eager to obtain, viz., arms and ammunition, which chiefly composed the merchandise of the North-west American adventurers. Muskets and pistols were thus exchanged that burst on being discharged the first time, though with a common charge of powder. To increase the quantity of gunpowder which was sold, it was mixed with an equal, if not a larger, proportion of pounded sea-coal or charcoal. Many serious accidents had happened by the bursting of these firearms." Too many of them seem to have acted on the Buccaneers' motto that there was "no God this side of Cape Horn."

W. D. ALEXANDER.

A TRIP TO THE SUMMIT OF MAUNA KEA.

Mauna Kea, so seldom visited by any one, yet claiming universal admiration, as it looms up grandly and beautifully decked in its shroud of snow is truly named the "White Mountain." What wonders there were to be seen thereon, amongst its numerous cones, which looked like so many mole hills from the distance, could only be ascertained by actual ascent. Thus, with expectations rife to aid the arduous duties of an advance surveying party—consisting of six—we left Hilo at eight o'clock A.M. of August 6th, 1889. We followed the Hitchcock road to near Bougainville—a distance of about four and one-half miles—where the road enters the woods. They call it a mile and three-quarters by measure through the woods. We believed the distance correctly measured; but some of the party thought it the longest mile and three-quarters ever traveled. We sympathized, however, with them and wondered if it could be possible for the chain to have stretched. Evidently the road through the woods had not been used very lately. The *oi* bushes and ferns had interlocked across the road, hiding from view the numerous mud holes. Our animals were not very fond of mud, or of pushing through the *oi* and fern jungle—though some of them came from Hilo. But for all that they plunged bravely through the *oi*, only to land in a "slough of Despond;" into one of such places one of our pack mules became so firmly imbedded that we had to unload him, and pull him out by main force. Many quizzes about this time came from down along the line, "Was there any end to the woods?" "Were we ever going to get out?" But the woods suddenly ended, and what a contrast! As we emerged from those beautiful Hilo woods, where the *ieie* and *iiwi* vines vie with each other in their attempt to wreath the trees with beautiful garlands. Before us lay a bleak waste. We were at the end of the 1855 flow, at a point where the 1881 flow had overlapped it a little. To our left, the 1881 flow stretched out like a huge glossy black monster. To our right, thinly covered with stunted *ohia*, ferns and numerous *ohelo* bushes, stretched the great 1855 flow. After refreshing ourselves on some boiled eggs, which one of the party had considerably brought, and resting the animals a little, we proceeded on our trail over this older flow. For about half a mile it was very narrow; from thence it had banked up fully between 200 and 300 feet above the surrounding country, and spread out over two miles in width. One could only imagine what

consternation this great flow, directly above and only seven miles from Hilo, must have caused its residents as month after month it banked itself up here, extending even to the Wailuku river; then broke out near the center of the embankment with a sudden rush, and made directly for Hilo, but only to reach a distance of about a half mile, where it ended its mad career.

Our advance over the flow was slow and tedious. The trail, marked every few hundred yards by piles of stones, being very rough and hardly visible in places. Bleaching bones of many poor animals lay strewn all along the trail. Night overtook us before we reached a suitable camping place, but as it was moonlight we pressed on to the *aa* part of the flow, some twenty miles from Hilo. The flow at this point is not more than a mile in width. Our trail then turns to the right and enters the woods again, where a short distance brings us, about eight o'clock P.M., to Halealoha, our camp for the night. Our barometer gave this point an elevation of 4,050 feet, being nearly the same elevation as the Volcano House. The next morning two of the party started on ahead with the rifles. The trail leaves the woods about two miles from Halealoha, thence skirts along over *pahoehoe*, mostly near the edge of the woods. Many sheep paths cross and recross this section of the trail, making it very difficult at times to keep the right trail. We are now nearing the main base of Mauna Kea, which looms up in its full majesty before us. A sudden turn in the trail to the right carries us off from the Mauna Loa lavas through a narrow belt of woods to Hitchcock's camp, Kipukahina, about five miles from Halealoha. We are now on the slopes of Mauna Kea. The whole character of the surrounding country has changed. Instead of a bleak waste of lava there are open fields of fine pasture land. A short way below Kipukahina two wild young bulls were shot, which gave us plenty of meat for several days. Leaving Kipukahina we strayed off on a sheep trail, but headed for Puu Oo, where we found the trail leading around the mountain towards Waimea, which we followed, reaching Puakala—Hitchcock's mountain house—at five o'clock P.M. This house is sixteen and a half miles in a direct line from Hilo, but about thirty-five by the trail. The Hitchcocks had kindly invited us to make this point our headquarters. What a surprise it was to find, at this distance, such a large comfortable house, built of solid *koa*, all of which had been sawed out by hand! It was surely mountain luxury to lay off in

comfortable rocking chairs before the large, open, old-fashioned fireplace. The elevation at this point is 6,325 feet.

The rest of the week was spent getting out poles for the Aahuwela trigonometrical point. A fire had evidently passed through the woods some time ago, killing all the *ohia*, so that we had to go about a mile below Puakala for suitable poles. These we dragged up the hill with our mules, setting up a large tripod signal which was clearly seen from Hilo later. We lived high and well at Puakala; neither did our six cooks spoil the broth: but a specialty from each one helped to swell the bill of fare each meal. One made such fine biscuit, another such soup, another veal pies, another oyster fritters, and another still hit the climax by making *akala* (wild raspberry) pies.

Monday was set as the day for making the ascent of the mountain. We all rose before daylight, but found some of the horses gone, which were not found until noon. This necessitated our giving up the trip for that day.

Tuesday, after an early breakfast, four of the party made the start for the summit. Two of the party were rather overcome by too high living, and did not feel well enough to make the ascent. There is no regular trail to the top. Numerous cattle trails traverse up the flanks of the mountain. We followed some of these main trails up to two sand cones called Kaupaloihale. To this point the ascent is very gradual, passing mostly through a scattering grove of *mamane* trees, which, with the exception of a few *koa* trees, seems to be the only tree that grows above the regular forest line. Numerous small gulches cut the sides of the mountain. The soil is very sandy, the sides of the mountain being made up mostly of disintegrated *aa* flows and sand cones, the latter being especially numerous. Leaving Kaupaloihale the cattle trails soon terminate and vegetation grows very scarce, the tree limit ending at the foot of Kaupaloihale. We now had to pick our way over loose blocks of scoria, which were more or less rounded, and in many places the blocks had been packed in smooth even layers by the action of the snow. Over such places the animals easily picked their way. On reaching the top plateau, the ascent became much more gradual. About three miles from the top one of our mules gave out; so left him behind, securely tied to a large rock, with a feed of oats near by. We headed for a group of cones, which seemed to be near the center of the plateau. The last part of the climb, up between two of these cones, was very steep and rough. The texture of the scoria is somewhat different

here, being of a light bluish gray color; rings when struck and splits in regular smooth layers; the feldspars being present in large quantities. Looking toward the space between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, a grand sight presented itself to our view; this space was filled in with immense banks of spotless white clouds, which we looked down upon from our elevated point of view.

Passing the cones we pressed on some two miles further west, in hope of finding the lake Waiau. Camp was pitched in a sand hollow while two of the party further looked for the lake, which was found quite a distance above us, among the central cones. Our camp was fully 13,000 feet in elevation, and distant from Puakala about ten miles. The air at this elevation becomes very rare, and any over-exertion is liable to tell on one not used to it, to which two of the party can well testify. The wood for our use we packed up in bags from Puakala. The animals were very uneasy during the night, clawing up large holes in the sand, chewing off and breaking their ropes. One mule persisted in hanging around the tent all night, barking all of our wood and tearing up a horse blanket and enamel cloth. Shortly after daylight we struck camp and started back, visiting the lake on the way, which we found to be about 200 feet long by 150 wide. It occupies a small crater between two sand cones, about half a mile directly west from the central cone. The shores of the lake are composed of sand and rock, the sand being very compact. The water was muddy and very stagnant. Selecting the cone which looked the highest we made the ascent, packing the four-inch transit and a flag pole up on horseback. The transit level showed this cone to overtop all the others considerably. This cone is fully 800 or 900 feet higher than the main plateau, and composed of sand and cinders, with here and there masses of loose slag cropping out. The view from this elevation of 13,805 feet above the sea level was grand beyond description. Mauna Loa's smooth outline was only broken by the view into its crater; its side towards Mauna Kea, blackened and streaked by the numerous eruptions, was desolate in the extreme; the later flows could be easily traced down the mountain side by their shining surfaces, and through the woods toward Hilo. These flows are very narrow on the steeper slopes of the mountain, where the lava has run with great speed. On reaching the plateau between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa the flows have turned, some to the right toward Hilo, and others to the left toward South Kohala. The speed of the flows being re-

tarded they have spread out in width, in many places covering immense tracts of country.

The central group of cones consists of four; about three miles further to the north another group of several very prominent cones stands on the northeastern edge of the main plateau; also, at the same distance south towards Kalaieha there are a large number of sand cones. With the exception of a few the cones had small craters at their summits, having the appearance of being cut off on top and being very regular in shape. Their state of regular preservation is owing to the loose character of the cinder and lapilli that form them, which slide and roll, quickly filling up any crevices which may be formed in their sides. The top plateau slants gradually in all directions from the central cones; its greatest width, about eight miles, extends in a north-east to south-west direction. It has a very desolate appearance, and with the exception of a very few clumps of a hardy grass there is nothing growing. The whole formation and texture of the mass of Mauna Kea is very aged, there being no signs of any late volcanic action.

Our descent was slow and tedious. We found our played-out mule gone. Fog set in thicker and thicker as we descended; only a short distance was visible around us. We pressed steadily on down, crossing our Puakala trail several times without recognizing it. Night set in, but the fog did not lift; it became intensely dark, and we almost despaired of finding the house, when all of a sudden our headway was stopped by a fence. Recognizing it as the inclosure of the Laumaia pasture, and that we were on the lower side of it, we followed the fence back—about a mile—to the road, and trusted the rest of the guidance to our animals, who carried us safely back to the house, which we reached at eight o'clock P.M.

A trip to the top of the mountain can not be said to be one of very great pleasure. The rarity of the atmosphere takes away one's energies in a most surprising manner, but the after effects of the trip are very exhilarating. As you descend from the summit life seems to come back again, slowly at first, but at about 10,000 feet elevation you feel almost like a new man, and as hungry as a bear.

The intention of the party was to make a rapid topographical survey of the summit plateau with the stadia. This was given up for the present; but it is hoped that such a survey can be made in the near future with the assistance of photography.

E. D. BALDWIN.

ANCIENT IDOLATROUS CUSTOMS AND KAPUS OF THE
HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

[From a Thanksgiving Address of John Ii, delivered in Hawaiian at Kawaiahao Church, Jan. 1. 1841.]

We have assembled to-day to give thanks together for God's goodness. His goodness has been very great to us and our nation. It cannot be enumerated. To perceive this we have only to look back to our day of ignorance and sin. Let me tell you some things I myself have witnessed. When I was a child, I saw the idolatrous practices in the reign of Kamehameha I. There were two kinds of heiau's or sacred enclosures that I recollect; the one called the house of Lono, the other the Louhi. The house of Lono was made of ti leaf, and included three separate houses, besides another small house. These were the names of those houses: the Hale-umu, the Maua, the Waiea, and the Hale-pahu, and besides these was the Anuu, or handsomely wrought high wooden fence in front, and the idols made with hands. The lama was the only timber allowed in all this sacred enclosure, except the idols which were made of ohia. This was the temple of Lono exclusively, and Lono's order of priests, together with the king, only could officiate in it. In consecrating this heiau, one day was sacred, like our present Sabbath, and if the prayer of the king and priests in Waiea prevailed, or was uninterrupted by any noise of man or beast, then the next morning there was a Kauila, or the sitting in rows, rising, manoeuvring, singing songs, with the sacrifice of many hogs, for the god, the priest, the people, and the king. Those to the god were laid upon an altar on the ground, and also on a scaffold up high. This was a time of most rigid kapu. Males and females dared not even converse together. If a man touched a woman the penalty was death! So also if a woman touched a man. I saw one man killed for entering a private house in the night, during this kapu. Behold how much we ignorantly suffered in those times of idolatry, and we might be still afflicted by these dreadful burdens of no profit.

The temple Louhi was the temple proper. It was larger than the other, and built of stone like that near Diamond Hill. [Long since demolished.—ED.] It included five houses, the Hale-luhi, the Hale-umu, the Maua, the Waiea, and Hale-pahu, beside the Anuu, and the idols made with hands. The god of this temple was called Ku. Ten days were employed in consecrating this temple, and there were distinct services each day, and many priests were en-

gaged. They were a distinct order from those of Lono, and were called Kauahi, or the order of Ku. Of this order was Hewahewa, the great high priest of this group of Islands.

According to the number and offices of the priests so was the number of the deadly kapus, by which men were killed. In a time of this kapu, I saw three men (Keahi, Kekuanui, and Kane) sacrificed in the temple called Kikiau, at Kealakekua, Kona, Hawaii; one for putting on the chief's maro, another for eating what was sacred, and the third for going out of a kapu house and enter one that was not kapu. This was about the year 1818.

There were four great gods, of which I have heard, whose names were Ku, Lono, Kane and Kanaloa. These were male gods; but there were also female gods, such as Papa, Hoohoku, Walinuu, Haumea, Kalaniainuu, or Kihawahine. These were female gods; but besides these were very many little gods, which our people worshipped. Those above were only the great deities. I myself was guardian of one of the female deities, called Kihawahine. Very many articles of food were at different times kapu'd by them, so that neither chiefs nor their attendants could eat them. Nevertheless, both chiefs and people placed much reliance in these false gods, because it was said, salvation belonged to the pious alone, and to pray to the gods was the only way to triumph in sickness, in battle, and the pains of death. But the only salvation I used to hear of, was to live from childhood to extreme old age, when one can no longer walk.

If a chief was taken sick, a boy was offered in sacrifice, to propitiate the male god, who was angry, about something, during the first night. It was the duty of the priest and the kahu akua to present the offering before the feather idol in the heiau. But if no relief was obtained, then a malo was presented to a female god, and if the dream was propitious, of running water, of a well of water, or even bitter water, then the priest and favorite of the god came and prophesied, saying, "Your god has answered, you have no sickness."

Kamehameha I had great regard for his god, because he thought it was his piety that secured him the victory of all the kingdom of Hawaii. I also then thought that this idolatry of Hawaiians was true, because I had heard from my infancy these things, and my mind was fixed that they were right.

When Liholiho began to break up the kapus, and men and women

began to eat together, I had great abhorrence of his conduct, and even wept aloud in his presence, saying to him, "we must forsake this work at once, or the god will be angry at us." But I have since seen that I was much mistaken, for behold, that idolatry was all false and foolish. I and others were greatly oppressed with the multitude of wicked kapus, one of the most inconvenient of which was the prohibiting males and females to eat together. They lived separately, the women eating in their house and the men in theirs. This occasioned great additional labor, and created much misery. The women could neither eat pork, cocoanuts, nor bananas, and some other things; dogs and certain fish they could not eat. The praying classes did eat pork at all times; it was only during certain kapus, and at other times they would eat fish.

Here is another sort of kapu that I have seen, viz., high chiefs, and especially the king. They were called gods by some, because their houses were sacred and everything that pertained to their persons. Many, very many were the deadly kapus connected with the persons and property of the chiefs which I have seen. In the day time these kapus are peculiarly rigid; they were less so in the night, because the eyes of the common people could not look upon them. When I was about to take hold of anything belonging to the king, his kapa, his spit-box, or his kahili, I prepared first my own person, by throwing off everything except the malo; I could wear no kapa whatever; it was strictly forbidden; then I took hold. I dare not attend to any concern of my own while waiting on the king. When traveling, I must not walk straight behind his back, this was kapu; neither dare I approach his shadow in the forenoon or afternoon, not even the shadow of the house in which he lived. No common man could approach that place with their kapas on. If anything was carried to or from the chief, the carrier cried out aloud to all, to fall prostrate, which all did, throwing off their kapas and whatever they were carrying. If they had something they could not get rid of at once, the only way was to fall prostrate. It would have been death to have stood up. So you see, our chiefs used to be gods.

Numerous indeed were the oppressive laws and customs of those times. They were hard times, dangerous times; but we then thought these things were all right. Alas for us, how dark hearted we were. Chiefs who reigned before the days of Kamehameha I were despised, because they killed their people without foundation, as I have heard. But the reign of Kamehameha was greatly admired, because unlike

former chiefs, he protected and favored the common people, even children, old women and old men. He placed strong kapus upon agriculture and fishing of the common people. His acts were really good; he was a man of deep and strong consideration, but some of his laws were very bad. If any one should say that his course was excellent, and excelled the regulations of the present time, I cannot think he is correct. We have many improvements at the present day. * * * I see great reason to bless God for his love to us and our nation. He has taken away our false gods and our distressing kapus. This was once a land of war; we were a fighting people, but we are all at peace now; we have also now many good laws; the burdens of the poor are made lighter; old people are not taxed, nor do they go to chiefs' work. Husbands and wives live together as they do in enlightened lands; our chiefs are no longer gods to destroy us. Therefore, call to mind these happy changes that have taken place, as well as all the blessings which have been graciously conferred upon us from time to time, for we have received many during the year now at a close. * * *

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP, the daughter of Pahi, one of the Oahu Hawaiian chiefs, and Konia, a granddaughter of Kamehameha I. by his son Kaoleioku, was born December 19th, 1831, and married, January 4th, 1850, to Hon. C. R. Bishop. For many years their home was the center of quiet and elegant hospitality. Travel in foreign lands and constant intercourse with the brightest and best society at home and abroad gave added grace to Mrs. Bishop's native dignity and worth. On Wednesday afternoon, October 16th, 1884, the sad tidings spread through the streets of Honolulu that Mrs. Bernice Pauhi Bishop had entered "the narrow path that shows no backward footstep," as the Hawaiians expressively phrase the passing of a soul into the eternity beyond. Quickly all the places of business were closed, and as acquaintances met on the street, each and all made allusion to the loss which they felt had befallen the whole community in the death of the beloved lady, whose mere presence brought with it the benediction of her gentle, benignant spirit. When the pageantry of the solemn funeral rites had passed, her name was upon every lip again with tender expressions of honorable regard; for it soon be-

came known that by the terms of her will the bulk of her property was left as a sacred trust to perpetuate in the Kamehameha Schools the memory of the Christian benefactress, whose last thought was for her people, whose supreme desire was to help upward all Hawaiian boys or girls that had any desire "to make good and industrious men and women." The property had come to Mrs. Bishop as the inheritor of the Kamehameha family estates; and the schools appropriately are to perpetuate that name, so illustrious in the history of the Hawaiian nation.

The five Trustees named in the will, Messrs. Bishop, Damon, Hyde, Cook, Smith, first met April 9th, 1885, though their formal organization was not completed till December 9th, 1885. The settlement of the estate, while in charge of the executors, was so successfully administered, that the Trustees were put in possession January 23rd, 1886, of the property devised by the will, then estimated at a total valuation of \$474,000, with an annual income of \$36,000. No time was lost in perfecting plans for the establishment of the Boys' School. Negotiations were begun to secure for Principal Rev. W. B. Oleson, whose proved ability in the management of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School had marked him as the capable and suitable person for the head of such an institution as it was proposed to establish. July 1st, 1886, Mr. Oleson began his connection with the School, and after presenting plans for the building it was proposed first to erect, was granted six months' leave of absence to visit similar schools in the United States and secure a corps of teachers. The teachers now constituting the faculty are: Rev. W. B. Oleson, Principal; H. S. Townsend, W. Thompson, C. Davis, T. Richards, Levi Lyman, Miss I. E. Hight.

In their prospectus the Trustees gave public notice that "in accordance with the terms of the will the Boys' School will be established first. The Boys' School will be on the western limits of the suburb of Palama; the Girls' School, near Lunalilo Home, at Makiki. They expect to put up the buildings for the Boys' School without trenching largely on the invested funds, though they are authorized by the will to expend one-half of the estate in the erection of the necessary buildings." This expectation, largely through the generosity of Hon. C. R. Bishop, has not been disappointed. The grounds were fenced, roads laid out, an artesian well dug, tanks built. The Principal's house, two dormitories, a dining hall, and the necessary smaller buildings were pushed forward to completion, so that

forty-five applicants were examined, and the work of the school begun October 3rd, 1887. A third dormitory was opened in 1888, and a fourth in 1889, and there are now about a hundred attending school. Twenty-one have already left school, most of them readily finding remunerative employment.

The course of study is planned for four years, and aims to give a good training in colloquial and written English, mathematics, vocal music, geography, book-keeping, history, hygiene, with special lessons in practical morality. A neat uniform of cadet gray with black trimmings helps keep up the physical and moral tone of the boys, who present a very pleasing appearance as they march into town in military order to attend worship at Kawaiahao or Kaumakapili. Carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, printing, sewing, cooking, laundry work, stone-cutting, wood-turning furnish the manual training which supplements and helps the ordinary work of the school-room. The charge for board and tuition for the school-year of forty weeks is only forty dollars; and that low rate of expense means that the work in the dining hall and kitchen is part of the manual labor the boys are expected to do. The dietary is simple but substantial, including bread, milk, coffee, potatoes, poi, salmon, beef, bananas, oranges. The charms of the location delight the eye with the rare combination of valley, mountain, plain, and sea, all standing out clear in the tropical atmosphere with its varied and glowing tints.

Visitors are welcomed at the school at any time. The morning is the time for work in the shops; the afternoon, for study and recitations in the class room. Entering at the lower or Ewa gate, the first building is the blacksmith's shop. Next in order comes the sewing room and the printing office. Back of these are the turning shop and the carpentry shop and the pump room, where the water is forced through a four inch pipe, 1250 feet long, into the tanks at an elevation of one hundred feet above the well. On the other side of the road is the lower dormitory; above it the dining hall; above which are two more dormitories. Back of these are the laundry, and the fourth dormitory. The Principal's house overlooks all the buildings. Beyond this is the Museum, erected by Mr. Bishop at his own expense. It is built of stone quarried on the premises. This is a costly building, a fine specimen of modern architecture, and is specially designed for the large collection of Hawaiian antiquities left by Mrs. Bishop and by Queen Emma. Back of the Museum is the Gymnasium; beyond it is now in process of erection the Assembly Hall, the main building

with recitation rooms for the various classes. Mr. Bishop defrays the entire cost of this building also, so that the whole revenue of the estate is available for the maintenance of the school. The Teachers' Cottage and the other buildings put up by the Trustees have all been erected and furnished, and the current expenses paid by the annual income of the estate.

Through Mr. Bishop's liberality also, another building has been erected and was opened September, 1888, for a Preparatory School, which will accommodate sixty boys under twelve years of age. There are four teachers now in charge of forty little boys, and it is a delight to witness the joyous looks of the lads, perfectly satisfied with the pleasant home and careful teaching they have under Miss C. A. Reamer, as Principal, and her assistants Misses Bishop, Lyman, and Henry. It is the design to fit the boys in this Preparatory School for the higher grade required for admission to the Kamehameha Industrial School.

The Board of Education has provided for scholarships for boys, qualified to enter the Industrial School, who have not the means to pay the cost of board and tuition. It is not the intention of the Trustees that any worthy applicant shall be denied the privileges of the School. They are required by the will "to devote a portion of each year's income to the support and education of orphans and others in indigent circumstances, giving the preference to Hawaiians of pure or part aboriginal blood." With every added year the value of such an institution to the Hawaiian people, and to the whole community, is destined to grow more real and more inestimable. Among those whom the recording angel will write high on the roll of those who have loved their own people, and done nobly for mankind, will stand forever the name of BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP.

C. M. HYDE.

The ancient Hawaiian method of determining the dividing line between hillside and valley property was, as illustrated in the testimony before the Land Commission, in 1848, to affix the boundary between Kewalo and Kaimuohena, viz.:—"The dividing line between them is where a stone would stop when rolled down the ridge. * * Kewalo is any place above where a stone running down would stop; below where the stone would stop is Kaimuohena. This is a general rule for the division of lands in the same position."

HAWAIIAN MARITIME HISTORY.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF NOTED VESSELS AND COMMANDERS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTING SERVICE OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS.

With the loss, toward the close of 1888, of the schooner *Manuokawai* there passed away the last of the "old register" vessels of these islands—the connecting link with the past—the record of which fact recalls reminiscences of not a few celebrated vessels and their notable captains, or owners, in the Annals of Hawaii. Apart from the connection of many of them with the historic events in the growth of Hawaiian civilization and commerce, the facts gathered furnish an interesting companion chapter to our article in the last ANNUAL on the "History of the Steam Coasting Service of the Islands."

It is not proposed to give as full an account of the sailing vessels as was done with the steamers in the article referred to. Nor can it be so concise; as, from the longer period and disconnected character of much of the information obtainable at this date relative to the service, many breaks occur to mar its completeness; hence, we confine ourselves at present to those vessels and captains of the coasting fleet that have earned for themselves a name, trusting it may lead to a more complete history of the service at some future time.

We are indebted to history and early voyagers for facts obtained relative to the early efforts of this people in marine ventures, since the "newspaper" was unknown here till 1836. This will account for the meager points obtained in the dawning period of our maritime history.

In early days all vessels belonged to the King and the principal chiefs; and such was their ambition and anxiety to possess foreign vessels that fabulous prices, in several instances, were paid by them for vessels suited to their purpose for inter-island traffic. Until the Bill of Rights, granted by Kamehameha III, in 1840, His Majesty's common subjects dare not presume to own anything so coveted by their superiors.

INITIAL EFFORTS.

The first vessel for inter-island service, according to tradition and history, was for the King and his uses, which in the first instance was decidedly warlike, since the *Beretane*, the first vessel built at

these islands, on Hawaii in 1793, through the aid of Vancouver's mechanics, was, shortly after launching, employed in the naval combat with Kahekili's war canoes off the Kohala coast. Encouraged by the success attending this vessel, doubtless others were built between this period and the opening of the present century, for we find in Cleveland's Voyages that Mr. Shaler exchanged the damaged and leaking *Lelia Byrd*, in 1804, for a small schooner of Kamehameha's,* the *Tamana* (probably the Kaahumanu), of thirty or forty tons, in which to convey so much as it would carry of his cargo of trade to the missions along the coast of California.† The *Lelia Byrd*—subsequently known as "Lily Bird"—was repaired for the King by a Mr. George McClay, who hove her down and repaired her in Honolulu harbor, putting in a new keel, replanking her, etc. She was then put in the sandal-wood trade to China, under command of John Harbottle,‡ making two or three voyages and finally ending her days by sinking at Whampoa. The *Tamana* (Kaahumanu) subsequently returned to the islands and was resold, but shortly afterwards was wrecked.

CAPTAINS SUMNER AND ADAMS.

The vigorous prosecution of the sandal-wood trade doubtless had the effect of encouraging the King and chiefs in foreign ventures with several of the vessels at their command, as is instanced in the records of the late Capt. Alexander Adams, and Capt. William Sumner. In the ANNUAL for 1880 an account is given of the voyage of the brig *Forrester* to China, under command of Alex. Adams, claiming to be the first time the Hawaiian flag was seen in foreign waters. We find that Wm. Sumner was mate of the vessel on that voyage, though previously he was in command of the schooner *Albatross*, sailing between the islands, and a small schooner of Kalaimoku's previous to that. Returning from China in the *Forrester* he was in charge of various government vessels in the coasting service till 1821, when, in July, he took charge of the brig *Thaddeus* for Kamschatka with a load of salt, returning in October. Up to 1824 he was again constantly employed in the coasting service of the government. March 2, 1824, by order of Kalaimoku, sanctioned

* N. T. E.—Archibald Campbell in his visit here in 1809, referring to the vessels of Kamehameha, says: "I counted more than thirty vessels; they are kept with the utmost care, having sheds built over them, their spars laid alongside, and their rigging and cables preserved in stores. They are chiefly sloops and schooners, under forty tons burden, and have all been built by his own carpenters, principally natives, under the direction of an Englishman of the name of Boyd."

† Narrative of Voyages, etc., by R. J. Cleveland, Cambridge, 1843, vol. I, pp. 246-7.

‡ Harbottle arrived at the islands as mate of the Jackall, in 1794.

by the King, he was given charge of the brig *Ainoa* for a sealing voyage, returning in October with 5,845 fur skins, a quantity of elephant oil and fish. On this and a similar voyage in the brig *Tamorolana* (Kamahalolani) in 1826, in which he obtained 3,160 seal skins, he reported that much better success would have resulted had they been properly provisioned. Sumner returned from this cruise January 24, 1827, and up to 1829 was again commanding government vessels voyaging between the islands. May 24, 1829, Governor Boki gave Sumner charge of the brig *Niu* for Tahiti, to endeavor to recover a cargo of goods sent there by a chief named Kamonohu, which cargo, at that time, was supposed to be lost. Arriving at Tahiti he found the cargo had been sold and the proceeds were being squandered. After much remonstrance and persuasion he was enabled to buy a cargo of cocoanut oil and wood for furniture with the money saved from Kamonohu's drunkenness and profligacy. This oil was brought to Oahu in bamboos, having neither casks, or cooper, reaching port September 23, 1829. He was again in the inter-island service up to December 25, 1831, then took charge of the brig *Waverly* for California, returning again in May of 1832.

THE FLEET OF 1820-24.

We retrace our narrative at this point to note several vessels referred to in Liholiho's time, 1820-24, the most prominent of which are the brig *Becket*, yacht *Cleopatra's Barge*, *Kamahalolani*, *Boston*, and the *Niu* and *Ainoa*, already referred to, and the gun boat *Prince Regent*.

The first mentioned was owned by Kaumualii of Kauai, and with the *Kamahalolani* and other vessels was willed at his death to Kalaimoku—with other property—on condition that he would see that all his (Kaumualii's) debts were paid. The *Becket* also figured in *Boki's* disastrous sandal-wood expedition in 1832, being the only one returned, with but twenty of the 179 souls she took away, to tell the tale of disappointment and loss, while her companion, the *Kamehameha*, with Boki and 300 souls was never afterwards heard from.

The *Cleopatra's Barge*, named "*Haaheo o Hawaii*" (Pride of Hawaii) was termed His Majesty's flagship. This vessel was built in Salem, Mass., for a pleasure yacht for the Mediterranean, and was brought out here and sold by Capt. Suter to Liholiho the latter part of 1820, for \$90,000. A writer of that period states that she cost about one-third that sum. Her exploits in Hawaiian waters were

short lived as she was stranded by a drunken Captain at Hanalei, Kauai, in July 1824. Bingham* narrates the attempt to save the vessel by drawing her on shore as furnishing one of the best specimens of physical force of the people ever witnessed, but to no purpose; for the vessel in response to the combined tug of the immense muscular power, simply rolled over and lodged against the reef, while the team of humanity, nothing daunted, marched inland with the mainmast which they had broken off at the deck and around which they had fastened their hand-made cable of hibiscus bark.

The brig *Neo* or *Niu* was brought out to the islands from Boston by Wm. French in 1819, and shortly afterwards was purchased by Liholiho's government for \$51,750, payable in sandal wood at \$10.00 per picul of 133½ pounds. She plied between the islands many years, making occasional foreign voyages, as already shown.

In 1822 there was presented to Liholiho from the British government the *Prince Regent*, a schooner of about 70 tons, and mounting six brass guns. She was run ashore by Kalaimoku at Koolau, Oahu, about the same time as the royal yacht was cast away at Kauai. She is reported to have been recovered, and afterward sank in Honolulu harbor with all her armament, etc., on board; her keel having been fished up not long since.

Among the early vessels of note, frequent mention is made of the bark *Don Quixote* in the movements of shipping, both in the inter-island and foreign service, principally the latter, though for a period in 1837 she was doing naval duty as the following extract will show.

THE KING'S FLEET.

† "The Royal Standard of the Hawaiian Islands was unfurled for the first time on board H. H. M. S. *Kai* (formerly the *Don Quixote*) April 12, 1837, on the occasion of her departure for Lahaina, with the remains of Princess Nahienaena (sister of Kamehameha III. and wife of Leleiohoku). The *Kai* was under command of the King with Wm. Harbottle as 1st Lieutenant, and was accompanied by the brig *Harieta* (Becket) and numerous other vessels."

The fleet of Hawaiian vessels at this period, besides the above, consisted of the schooners *Palua* ‡ (York), *Iolani* (Thetis), *Puahulali* (Boston), *Pikolia* (Victoria), *Hooikaika* (Astor), *Kuala* (Minerva), *Keola* and *Wailele*, designated as "the king's fleet," and the *Kama-*

* Bingham's Sandwich Islands, Hartford, 1848, page 221-223.

† Sandwich Island Gazette, April 15, 1837,

‡ Island vessels seem to have carried both their native and foreign names at this time.

nele (Honduras) and *Kaniu* (Clarion) and *Santa Barbara*. The following foreign vessels were also doing inter-island service, with occasional trips foreign, viz., the Tahitian schooner *True Blue*, American schooners *Missionary Packet* and *Flibberty Gibbett*, and British brigantine *Clementine*. Both John and Henry Paty are credited at times, with the command of the *Kaniu* during this period—1836–37—Captain J. Paty (father of J. H. Paty, Esq., of the Bank of Bishop & Co. of this city) subsequently identifying himself with the San Francisco and Honolulu packet service, and whose history in connection therewith would of itself form a chapter of no small dimensions.

In June 1837, the *Flibberty Gibbett* seems to have changed her nationality and Captain, for we find her a British schooner under command of J. Dudoit, bound to Valparaíso, put back through stress of weather and illness of the Captain. She sailed again a few days later under command of H. Rhodes, with J. R. von Pfister and B. Melchior as passengers. On her return she resumed the coasting service, and under native command, some years later, came to grief on the Kona coast of Hawaii, by running her bowsprit into a cave while all hands were fast asleep.

THE HOOIKAIKA.

Of the King's fleet above referred to, the *Hooikaika*, of but 71 tons deserves more than passing notice, since her history is interwoven with that of the country itself. This vessel was framed in New York, where she was called the *Jacob Astor*, then taken down and shipped out to these islands. She was put together at this port and sold to the Hawaiian Government and was doing inter-island service when Lord George Paulet arrived here in February, 1843. In consequence of his pressing demands on the Government, the *Hooikaika* was dispatched to Lahaina for the King, arriving back February 17th. In the troubles which followed, the *Hooikaika* was selected, of the Government vessels seized, to convey Alex. Simpson, Esq., the British Consul as bearer of dispatches, sending her to Mazatlan, March 11th, with her name changed to the *Albert*. It is matter of history that, unknown to Lord George Paulet and his bearer of dispatches, at the time, the same vessel carried counter dispatches to the United States and British Governments relative to the same difficulties, and the bearer, General J. F. B. Marshall (at present here on a visit to these islands), so faithfully executed his important mission that Hawaii's version of her wrongs reached its

destination first. Lord Paulet also sent the Hawaiian schooner *Victoria* to Valparaiso, March 17th, with dispatches to Admiral Thomas. The *Albert* returned May 28, 1843, and on the settlement of difficulties through the intervention of Admiral Thomas in July of the same year, she resumed her service and name. In March, 1847, after having been some fifteen years among the islands under the Hawaiian flag, she was sold to J. J. Jarves, A. P. Everett and others for the California trade, and sailed from here under the name of *General Kearney*, registered at Monterey and made several trips between coast ports under American colors. She returned here June 3rd and was again put under the Hawaiian flag, registering as the *Louisa*, and sailing June 17th for the N. W. coast of America. Returning she re-entered the coasting trade and for years did faithful service till, worn out, she was, we believe, broken up in Honolulu harbor.

In 1840, the schooner *Paalua* underwent extensive repairs as the yacht of Kamehameha III. then sailed September 29th for Lahaina with the King and suite, accompanied by the *Kinau*. This yacht passed out of royal favor a few years later, and was subsequently capsized in a squall off Anahola, Kauai, in April 1845, whereby many lives were lost.

HAWAIIAN SHIPPING IN 1841.

In September, 1841, we find the following list of shipping owned at Honolulu,* viz.: By citizens of the United States,

Bark Don Quixote	260 tons, valued at	\$10,000
Brig Lama.....	144 " "	8,500
Brig Maryland	100 " "	6,500
Brig Bolivar.....	212 " "	5,000
Schooner Hawaii (late Swallow)	37 " "	2,200
Schooner Pilot.....	20 " "	1,200

and owned by British subjects,

Bark Honolulu.....	160 tons, valued at	\$9,000
Brig Clementine.....	100 " "	4,000

besides seven small schooners owned by natives. Probably these latter were owned by private parties; for, besides the *Paalua* and *Kinau*, above referred to, there was the *Kekauluohi* (late *Ann Howard*) which had been purchased at auction by Governor Kekuanaoa for a government vessel for \$3,700, the early part of the same year, though she was lost that fall.

Passing over a period of about five years we come to a change in

* See Polynesian September —, 1841.

the policy of the government relative to owning vessels, for in the Report of the Minister of Finance, Dr. G. P. Judd, to the Legislature, 1847, he says:

"Among the government realizations you will find the proceeds of a brig and three schooners sold. You will find among the disbursements the purchase of a fine schooner of 120 tons, built in Baltimore, which has been fitted up as a yacht for the use of the King. The experiment of chartering or freighting vessels of private parties for the service of Government, is too recently commenced to allow of a correct judgment upon its success, but as yet it answers well."

YACHT KAMEHAMEHA III.

The yacht here referred to was the *Kamehameha III*, which arrived at this port March 8, 1846, under command of Fisher A. Newell, after a passage of 116 days from Boston. She was described as a fine specimen of a Baltimore clipper, built the year before and fitted up expressly for royal use. She was purchased by the King for \$10,000, and when not in royal service was employed, generally, as a regular weekly packet to Lahaina, under command of Capt. Antonio, J. Piikoi, agent, leaving Honolulu Mondays, and Lahaina Thursdays. *During the French troubles at this port in 1849, she was seized by Rear Admiral de Tromelin, and on the fourth of September she sailed away under the French flag for Tahiti. She is reported to have been seen once since in Hawaiian waters, but vastly altered.

The Polynesian of January 1, 1848, gives a list of 67 Hawaiian vessels, embracing one bark, two brigs, sixty-one schooners and three sloops, of about 2,160 tons, estimated value \$110,000. This was a gain for the year 1847 of thirty-eight schooners and one sloop. The Custom House Register for this period shows the advent of quite a "mosquito fleet," for of these additions in 1847, thirteen of them were built at Lahaina in the latter half of that year, ranging from five to fifteen and one-half tons.

EARLY OWNERS.

Among the registered owners in the list referred to, Wm. Paty is entered for the bark *Don Quixote*, brig *Keoni Ana*, and schooners *Swallow* and *Haalilio*. H. S. Swinton, D. P. Penhallow, Thomas King, P. H. Treadway, Wm. Jarrett, R. Boyd and Torbert &

* Sheldon's Reminiscences of Honolulu.

Macy also figure as owners and are familiar names to the coasting trade. Of the chiefs owning vessels at that time there were Kekuanaoa, Kanaina, Keliiahonui and Queen Kalama; the latter owning the *Hakaleleponi*, her namesake, of about twenty-five tons; and from its odd and long, yet easy name, has been well remembered as a regular coasting packet. The schooner *Hope*, of 38 tons (entered in the list to a Chinese named Ahsing), arrived at Honolulu October 8, 1844, and was built on an island in Lat. 26.01 N. and Long. 174.51 W. (then known as Drake's Island), from the wreck of the American whaleship *Holder Borden*, Capt. Pell, which left this port April 3rd, 1844, and went ashore April 12th. Thomas King and Frank Molteno were owners at the time of sale to Ahsing, January 20, 1847 for the sum of \$1,900, and is the earliest mention we find of these two names that have since become so identified with the service.

NOTED COASTERS.

The schooner "S. S." of 87 tons, is entered in the list referred to as Thomas King's, and was one of the noted and favorite vessels of her day. She was formerly named the *Mary*, built in Java, coming here, we believe, from China and for quite a period did foreign service between Honolulu, Tahiti and San Francisco under Molteno's command. Captain King in his command of her in the coasting trade became very popular with the traveling public. H. S. Swinton, John Neddles, Rye & Chadwick, George Charman and others figure as successive owners of the "S. S." during her coasting experience. She was finally lost at Waialua, Oahu, about 1857.

The *Haalilio*, of 75 tons, was another noted vessel of her time. She was formerly the British schooner *Chinchilla*, and was sold to the government by Wm. Wond, in May, 1845. Her time of arrival, or whence she came, has not been learned, but she did faithful service as a windward packet for many years, ending her days, we believe, in this port about 1860. In her palmy days the *Haalilio* was commanded by "Admiral John Hall," a native. This title was conferred or assumed from his having charge of the largest coaster. "For cause" he had been deposed from government service. An early resident writing of him says: "It must have been as good as a circus to see him in uniform epaulets, Kamehameha buttons and gold lace, boarding a foreign man-of-war on its arrival, and saying: "Me Admiral John Hall. See my ship?" pointing to the *Kamehameha III.*, "suppose you want clothes wash, my wife do it." It was

a treat to hear him tell of his trial by court-martial, the stripping off of his epaulets, etc., and how he expected to be hung.

There seems to have been a desire to perpetuate the memory of early high chiefs, or favorites, among names given the coasting vessels, for we find certain ones continually cropping up or re-appearing on a craft of different rig or dimensions. This has caused us no little care to guard against confusion or error, as for instance, reference has already been made to the brig *Keoni Ana*, William Paty owner. In the Custom House register a schooner of this name, of 106 tons, stands No. 1, with the same party as owner; doubtless the same vessel with change of rig. No. 206 is a schooner of 78½ tons, of the same name, formerly the American schooner *James Franklin*, built at Baltimore, and sold by M. and A. Kinkead to C. A. Taner. This vessel changes later to the Mexican flag and trade, with name changed to *La Union*, but returns here and takes the name of *Esquimaux* in December 1853. Some years later she went foreign again, and in June, 1862 her register was returned from San Francisco. No. 245, the name *Keoni Ana* appears again for a 25 tons schooner of which Reuben Taber is registered owner in October 1854, formerly the American schooner *Young Ely*. This vessel changed to native hands and ran for a long period on the Kauai route, and was finally lost off Mahinauli, Kauai, by sinking in deep water.

THE BASILISK.

We must retrace our narrative again to note the arrival of H. B. M. ketch *Basilisk*, Captain Hunt, in the latter part of 1843, from Valparaiso. She made a trip to San Blas and back, then left for Pitcairn's Island. She returned to this port August 24, 1844, and was condemned and sold. Jas. Robinson & Co bought and rebuilt her, and in 1847 sold her to H. Sea, who registers her as the herm. brig *Wilhelmine*, of 156 tons. Captain Jas. Makee purchased her in January 1848, and in December of the following year sold her to Theo. Metcalf and Thos. King for \$6,500. Other vessels of Captain Thos. King's interest were the schooners *Rialto*, of 79 tons, built at Essex, Maine, which arrived here in 1849 and did good service on various inter-island routes, occasionally taking a coast trip, till in February, 1857, she was lost at Koloa, Kauai, while loading for San Francisco; also the *Privateer*, a small vessel of 63 tons, with painted ports, brought here from Hongkong in July, 1849, but built at Nativino, East Indies, in 1840. In 1850 we find the schooner *Juno* of 129½ tons registered in the names of Thos. King and Theo. Met-

calf, a vessel originally built at Dighton, Mass., in 1830 and rebuilt at Sippican in 1847. Captain King subsequently owned the schooners *Maria* and *Odd Fellow*, and held interests in others.

CAPTAIN HOBRON AND HIS VESSELS.

During the California "gold fever" period, 1849-50, there was a thriving trade carried on between San Francisco and both Honolulu and Lahaina for island produce, and the best of the coasters were put in this service. It is at this time that we first find reference to the schooner *Maria* and her Captain, the late T. H. Hobron, by her arrival at Lahaina, from San Francisco, June 7, 1850. She made several trips back and forth, still under American colors, occasionally making pop visits to Honolulu, till January 14, 1851, she registered as a Hawaiian vessel. She was Baltimore built, of 93½ tons, and with her Captain became a great favorite with the traveling public in her career as a regular Lahaina packet. Sometime after the arrival of Capt. Hobron's new schooner *Ka Moi* (Sovereign) the *Maria* sailed foreign again under the American flag, G. W. Macy being named as owner. In 1855 she is back again under the ownership of King and Louzada. Shortly afterwards Captain King becomes the sole owner. This vessel was subsequently lost at Ebon in February, 1863, at which time J. C. King, F. Molteno and S. Savidge were the registered owners. From her wreck a small schooner of 27 tons was built, which arrived and registered here under the same name, with Hoffschlaeger and Stapenhorst, owners, but she was short lived. A smaller schooner of the same name, of but 10 tons is of record in 1846, and another again in 1868, which we will deal with later.

Captain Hobron, from his experience with the *Maria*, had the schooner *Sovereign*, of 126 tons, built at New London, Conn., expressly for the island trade in 1853. She arrived out here April 10, 1854, under command of Captain Godbee, 120 days passage. She was immediately put into the Maui trade under her native name *Ka Moi*, and with her companion, the *Moi Keiki*, two years later (formerly the American pilot boat *Favorite* of San Francisco), of 38½ tons, served as regular packets between Honolulu and Lahaina and Kahu-lui for many years.

While the *Ka Moi* and *Moi Keiki* were establishing themselves in the Maui trade, Captain Hobron bought the American schooner *Excel*, of 81½ tons, built at Stonington, Conn., and put her in the Kauai trade under the name of *Moi Wahine*, though we find her oc-

casionaly in service to windward. Captain Hobron sold or exchanged the *Moi Wahine* with L. Haalelea, for the Grove Ranch property, on Maui, of some 2,500 acres. ' R. B. Armstrong and L. Severance were subsequent owners, and they in turn were succeeded by John Meek, S. C. Allen and O. Harris & J. Dawson. She was finally lost at sea in 1868, en route for Wake's Island. Shortly after the *Ka Moi's* arrival, in 1854, Captain Hobron took about 40 shipwrecked passengers to San Francisco, making the passage in 13 days. Returning here she was continued in the coasting trade on the route as already stated until her loss at Kaunakakai, Molokai, under charge of Captain West in 1873, and in the wrecking of her a few months later, the *Moi Keiki* shared the same fate. Of Captain Hobron's other marine ventures we will treat later.

THE WARWICKS AND THEIR FATE.

In July, 1850, we find the schooner *Warwick* of 18½ tons registered to N. F. Sayre & J. G. Harzard. This little vessel was imported in the ship *Eliza Warwick** the month previous. Captain Hobron bought her in 1851 and employed her in the Maui and Molokai trade. She was sold in 1856 to J. F. Colburn, then to J. H. Cole, E. Jones, Minister of Interior and J. I. Dowsett, successively till 1867, when on September 7th. she went ashore on S. W. point of Kauai. Another schooner took her name and Molokai route immediately, for in 1868 the following account of a trip of the *Warwick* is given: "Left Honolulu for Molokai with Rev. A. O. Forbes as the only foreign passenger on board; neared the bluff of Kapaliokaholo the same day; here the wind died away and during the night the vessel drifted out of sight of land. Drifted thus for three days, food and water getting low, when we fell in with the bark *Mauna Loa*, with lumber for this port, who aided us and directed us on our course." An almost similar experience befell the same vessel the following year, leaving this port February 6th, and returning "from sea" on the 11th. A namesake was built by Messrs. D. & T. R. Foster shortly after this for Captain Jacob Brown of the *Pele*, who continued her as the regular Molokai packet till, leaving Honolulu in January, 1882 for her regular port of Kalaupapa, she was never afterward heard from.

THE NAHIENAENA'S

In February of 1851 was registered the schooner *Nahienaena*, of

*The same vessel also brought the sloop Sarah of Kaluaaha, of 7½ tons, S. G. Dwight, owner.

42½ tons, to Wm. Ellis. This vessel was built at Pittwater, Van Dieman's Land in 1840, and arrived here under the name of *Victoria*. Her coasting experience was brief, for she was lost at Kauai the same year. Shortly afterward, October, 1851, the American schooner *Dart*, of 148 tons, is registered as the *Harriet Nahienaena*, to Kamehameha III. Under command of Captain A. P. Brickwood she was fitted as a royal yacht, of topsail schooner rig, and mounted several guns. She is referred to as a fine model and presenting a commendable appearance. She was sent to Sydney via Tahiti for sale, October 2, 1852, in charge of M. M. Webster, who returned her charter May 17, 1853. Webster on his return opened and for several years conducted the Commercial Livery Stables. In 1864, the name of Nahienaena again appears, when Kamehameha V. bought the Oldenburg brigantine *Hans*, of 197 tons, and registered her under the Hawaiian flag. She was termed the King's yacht, and is not remembered for handsomeness of model, or elegance of fittings; still, she served as a royal plaything under the command of "Admiral" Abe Russell for a short time. F. S. Pratt, and the late T. R. Foster were successive owners, her name being changed to the *Blossom*. She was subsequently broken up in this port.

THE KINOOLE AND HER OWNERS.

November 22, 1850, there arrived from San Francisco the Auckland, N. Z. built topsail schooner *Post Boy*, of 44 tons. Before the close of the month she was sold to a native known as Philip Nation who registered and ran her for a time under her foreign name. In the following year B. Pitman becomes the owner and changes the name to *Kinoole*. She plied as a windward packet on various routes, with occasional trips to Kauai, and for her years in service could boast of more owners than generally falls to the average craft; for besides the two above mentioned, there was R. Robinson & J. A. Simmons in 1852, Jas. Dawson and Paniani in 1853, D. Fredison and T. E. Cook & P. H. Treadway in 1856, A. K. Clark & O. H. Gulick in 1858, and later to E. W. Clark & S. L. Austin. She was finally wrecked on Niihau, August 24, 1860.

THE PAUAHI'S AND ILL-FATED KAMAMALU.

May 6, 1850, the British schooner *Wanderer*, of 42 tons, arrived here from Tahiti, and was purchased by M. Kekuanaoa who registered her under the name of *Pauahi*. This also was a New Zealand built vessel. March 31, 1851, her name is changed to the *W. P.*

Leleiohoku, but on the 4th of October of the same year she was lost in the channel between Oahu and Kauai. January, 1851, Kekuanaoa registers another *Pauahi*, formerly the British schooner *Chas. Wilson* of 63 tons, built at Whampoa, China. In the summer of 1854 she was hauled up by Messrs. Emmes & Johnson, shipwrights, and repaired and enlarged to 74 tons. On launching she was named by John Ii the *Kamamalu*, and under his agency served as a regular windward packet till her loss in 1857. She left this port under native command for Hilo, March 13, touching at Lahaina, having a full cargo and some 70 souls on board. She arrived at Lahaina all right and discharged some, and took in other freight and passengers and proceeded on her course, but after passing out into the Hawaii channel she was never more seen, nor any fragment of her wreck. She is supposed to have capsized in a squall and sunk probably with all hands below.

THE LIHOLIHO.

Early in the "fifties" the schooner *Liholiho* was the crack Hilo packet, touching regularly at Lahaina en route, as in fact did all the windward packets in those days. This vessel was formerly the American schooner *B. F. Allen*, then changed to the British schooner *Matchless*. S. H. Halsey originally entered her for the coasting trade, but sold her in February 1856 to T. H. Hobron; he to C. C. Harris & Warren Goodale in April of the same year. In 1858 C. C. Harris becomes sole owner. November 1859, Ahyoung obtains an interest, and January 5, 1861, they close out to A. M. Goddard. The *Liholiho* was the largest coaster of the fleet, being of 149 tons, and proved a profitable carrier in the palmy days when "pulu" was king, in the hands of L. Swain, Abel Harris and J. C. King.

March 7, 1857, she was chartered by C. H. Judd, agent of the American Guano Co., and under command of Capt. John Paty made a trip to Jarvis and Baker's Islands, bringing back the first sample lot of guano from those islands which, a few years later was the scene of attraction to so many famous clippers. The *Liholiho* resumed her inter-island service and continued thereat for some years. In the "sixties" she left again on some foreign search for guano under command of Capt. J. M. Bush, and was never more heard from.

THE MANUOKAWAI.

On November 19, 1850, the schooner *Manuokawai*, of 51½ tons, was registered in the name of William Beckley. The history of her

earlier days is not at hand, but her Hawaiian experience has been a varied one; for her coasting routes, if summed up, would doubtless take in all the ports of the group. She is remembered also as having sailed on two or more voyages of discovery, once under command of her owner, Capt. Wm. Beckley, and later under Capt. John Paty's command. In February 1865, S. M. Carter was her owner: At the close of 1868 he sold his interest to the late T. R. Foster, who, a few years later, disposed of her to the Inter-Island S. N. Co. Of late she had been used as a regular Koolau packet, and ended her days at Punaluu, Oahu, December 30, 1888.

There are a number of other vessels, doubtless, as fully entitled to mention as some of the above within the period here dealt with, but at present writing the references are too fragmentary for use. The next ANNUAL will continue the subject from the advent of the *Nettie Merrill* and *Emma Rooke*, whose arrivals marked an era in the coasting trade of these islands. Naturally we will have to deal again with some of the parties here mentioned, from their identification with our inter-island commerce, and may be led thereby to rescue from oblivion other vessels or personages entitled to a place here.

HAWAIIAN VARIETIES OF BANANAS.

[From information kindly furnished by Mr. William Auld and Hon. A. Jaeger.]

The varieties of Bananas recognized as indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands are about twenty in number, with one or two having two varieties. The best known comprises the *Maoli*, *Kaualau*, *Mahai-ula*, *Puhi*, *Koae*, *Oa*, *Moa*, *Popoulu*, *Lahi*, *Lele*, *Iholena*, *Hilahila*, *Nou*, *Kapua*, *Liko*, *Poni*, *Maia Hua-alua* and *Maia Hapai*; while the imported or introduced kinds embrace the Chinese, Brazilian, Scented, Manila and Rose varieties.

Foreign residents generally speak of bananas as of but two kinds, which they distinguish as the "cooking banana," or those whose qualities and flavor are best when cooked; and the "eating banana," or those whose flavor is lost or perceptibly diminished by the process of cooking. Of this latter kind the Chinese banana is the commonest and best known, and is the only kind extensively cultivated either for export or the home market. This is due mainly to the fact of its producing larger bunches of compact fruit, per tree, than does the others, and

in its manner of ripening it has been proved to be less susceptible to injury in handling for export.

In a former issue,* Walter Hill, Esq., from his experience said that "the China banana required better soil and more attention than other varieties, but with suitable soil and proper cultivation it was capable of improvement, both in delicacy of flavor and largeness of yield. An acre of deep, rich, alluvial soil, if thoroughly worked to a depth of two or three feet, and kept constantly moist, would produce 1,200 bunches of an average weight of sixty pounds each."

Of the indigenous bananas the *Iholena* (sometimes called *Puapua-nui*) and the *Lele* may be considered the choicest varieties either for eating or cooking. They are very much alike in kind and flavor and are three-cornered in their round, but the *Lele* is more pointed at the end, and its tree is the taller of the two. The *Hilahila* resembles the *Iholena* both in fruit and plant. The *Maia Hua-alua*, or double bunch banana, also resembles this last named variety in taste and appearance, but differs in its producing two bunches of fruit at a time with more regularity than to warrant its being termed a freak of nature.

The *Popoulu* and the *Nou* varieties are alike, the fruit being short and round at the end. The *Lahi* is similar in appearance to the *Popoulu*, but its fruit has a very thin soft skin. The *Moa* is perhaps one of the oddest varieties known here, its fruiting never resulting in more than four bananas; the general rule being but two. *Liko* is the same as the Tahitian *Feii*, or plantain, its peculiarity in bearing being that its fruit stalk usually bears upward, while other varieties of bananas in bearing the fruit hangs over and downward to one side. The fruit is of a decided red color when ripe. The plantain is seldom eaten raw; a hot oven being essential for its highest improvement.

The *Koae* and *Oa* are striped varieties and are said to have first been brought to Honolulu from Kona, Hawaii. The former, both in fruit and leaf, is distinctly striped a dark and very pale green, almost white, while the *Oa* is striped red and green. The fruit is of a good average size, about five inches in length, and round in form.

The *Maoli*, *Kaualau*, *Mahai-ula*, *Puhi* and *Poni* are alike in kind but differ in length and are the largest growers of the native kinds, both in fruit and tree. By many they are deemed the choicest of the cooking varieties at certain stages of ripeness. The kinds here

* "Something about Bananas"—See Annual of 1883.

named are the heaviest Hawaiian varieties, but as a rule they do not produce as large bunches nor so many bananas to each layer as the China variety. Of the *Poni* there are said to be two varieties, the trunks of which are black and furnish a fiber largely used by Hawaiians in making braid for hats.

The *Maia Hapai* is a variety of banana recently reported at Kona, Hawaii, the fruit of which grows and matures within the trunk of the tree; and the only way to distinguish when it is ripe and fit for use is from the insects and flies then observed to gather around it.

In the recent effort of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Co. to preserve bananas for export, the *Iholena* and *Maoli*—having more of the mealy qualities—were found to be the best for this purpose, while the China banana seemed to have no drying qualities at all, but usually melted away to a pulp. The Brazilian would, no doubt, prove an excellent preserving variety, as it has qualities very similar to the *Maoli* just referred to.

The Manila banana has little, if any, value as a fruit; its claim to the right of cultivation being the fiber of its trunk which furnishes the material for the manila rope of commerce. The fruit is impregnated with little hard black seeds, and gives a person biting into it for the first time the impression of having taken a mouthful of gravel.

The Scented banana was described in Mr. Hill's article already referred to. The Rose variety is a new name, and may possibly be a confusion with the other.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN HAWAII.

AS SHOWN IN THE CABINET'S REPLY TO THE PETITION OF A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF HONOLULU, OCTOBER 14, 1889.

During the months of August and September a number of public meetings were held in Honolulu for the consideration of the Chinese question, which resulted in a petition to the Cabinet on the subject, requesting that an extra session of the Legislature be called for the passage of a constitutional amendment whereby we might be enabled to cope with a danger that already has obtained such serious proportions as to threaten the autonomy of the country.

After mature deliberation the Ministry, in an exhaustive reply, showed by the action of the Legislature on this question at its last

session that so little difference could be looked for in an extra session that the Cabinet did not feel justified in calling the same body together to again consider it. Nevertheless, they realized the importance of the situation and were in hearty sympathy with the petitioners in seeking relief from the threatening danger. The Cabinet reviewed the question as set forth in history in its workings in California, Canada, the Australian Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Java, Manila, Samoa and Tahiti, and in conclusion, after much search and enquiry, the following deductions were presented of its workings in our own country, Hawaii nei, as follows:

Having thus referred to the status of the question in other countries, attention is directed to a few facts in Hawaii.

The first separate reference to Chinese in the census table is in 1866. From 1866 to 1884, the date of the last census, the returns show the following facts:

TOTAL POPULATION.	CHINESE.	PER CENT. CHINESE.
1866—62,059	1,206	1.94
1872—56,896	1,938	3.41
1878—57,985	5,916	10.20
1884—80,578	17,939	22.27
1889—91,050 *	19,217	20.88

* (Estimated.)

The estimate for 1889 is compiled from Custom House Statistics, and such records of births and deaths as are available. The Customs statistics also show that during the period since 1885 the arrivals and departures of Chinese have been as follows:

Number of Chinese as per census of 1884.....	17,937
Excess of Chinese arrivals over departures, 1885.....	1,556
Excess of Chinese arrivals over departures, 1886.....	195
Excess of Chinese arrivals over departures, 1887.....	52
	19,740
Excess of departures over arrivals, 1888.....	3
Excess of departures over arrivals (nine months 1889).....	520
	523
Estimated Chinese population September 30, 1889.....	19,217

The foregoing figures show that in the twenty-three years from 1866 to 1889 the Chinese have increased within a fraction of sixteen times the number that were here in the former year, and that they now constitute over one-fifth of our entire population. If we deduct the present number of Japanese from the present total population it will make the Chinese 23.25 per cent., or nearly one-fourth of all the remainder. A large portion of the Japanese can be counted upon as a temporary population only, a large percentage of those whose labor contracts have expired having already returned home.

Reference is made secondly to the principal licensed employments, the following being a compilation from the license records in the Interior Office from September 1866 to September 1889.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL LICENSED EMPLOYMENTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF CHINESE THEREIN.

	DRIVERS.			DRAYS.			BEEF BUTCHER.			WHOLE-SALE MDSE.			HACKS.			HORSE HIRING.		
	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.
1866.....	0	0	0.	0	0	0.	9	1	11.1	33	4	12.1	0	0	0.	55	0	0.
1869.....	0	0	0.	0	0	0.	15	2	13.3	32	2	6.2	0	0	0.	65	2	0.
1873.....	0	0	0.	0	0	0.	17	2	11.8	23	2	8.6	0	0	0.	52	2	3.8
1877.....	0	0	0.	0	0	0.	35	2	5.7	24	3	12.5	0	0	0.	105	3	2.8
1881.....	0	0	0.	41	2	4.9	41	7	17.	37	5	13.5	193	47	24.2	303	50	24.6
1885.....	392	40	10.2	33	7	13.2	72	12	16.6	49	13	26.5	144	29	20.1	135	31	22.9
1889.....	513	56	10.9	55	10	18.2	97	20	20.6	51	12	23.5	129	36	27.9	34	13	38.2

	WHOLESALE SPIRIT.			RETAIL MDSE.			VICTUAL-ING.			PORK BUTCHER.			CAKE PEDDLING.		
	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.	Total No.	Chinese.	Per cent. Chinese.
1866.....	5	0	0.	196	54	27.5	33	19	57.5	0	0	0.	0	0	0.
1869.....	5	0	0.	251	87	34.6	20	11	55.	0	0	0.	0	0	0.
1873.....	5	0	0.	243	98	40.3	32	24	75.	0	0	0.	0	0	0.
1877.....	4	0	0.	268	143	53.3	42	32	76.2	0	0	0.	15	15	100.
1881.....	4	0	0.	468	281	60.	125	100	80.	31	27	87.1	26	26	100.
1885.....	11	5	45.4	643	378	58.8	166	116	69.8	44	35	81.8	24	24	100.
1889.....	7	4	57.	626	393	62.7	138	117	84.7	49	45	91.8	29	29	100.

The license employment statistics show that in the twenty-three years from 1866 to 1889, the Chinese have increased at such a rate from almost nothing that they now hold 10.9 per cent. of the drivers' licenses; 18.2 per cent. of the dray licenses; 20.6 per cent. of the butcher licenses; 23.5 per cent. of the wholesale merchandise licenses; 27.9 per cent. of the hack licenses; 38.2 per cent. of the horse hiring licenses; 57 per cent. of the wholesale spirit licenses; 62 per cent. of the retail merchandise licenses; 84.7 per cent. of the victualing licenses; 91.8 per cent. of the pork butcher licenses; 100 per cent. or all of the cake peddling.

An endeavor has been made to ascertain the number and nationality of those engaged in mechanical employments in the country. As the census returns do not give this information, recourse has been

had to the Registry of Voters for 1887, and to circulars addressed to the principal employers of labor in Honolulu.

The results obtained are not sufficiently exact to be taken as perfectly reliable, but they are sufficiently certain to warrant the statement that there are now in Honolulu about 700 Hawaiian and foreign mechanics and skilled laborers, other than Chinese, and about 600 Chinese engaged in the same employments.

In the light of history, with the experience of what has happened and is now happening in other countries, the Ministers feel justified in saying that unless adequate measures are adopted, Oriental civilization will extinguish, and be substituted for, the Anglo-Saxon civilization of this country.

The second proposition above stated is, that "the perpetuation of Anglo-Saxon civilization is essential to the continuance of a free government and of the political independence of this Kingdom." To a great extent, the commercial prosperity of the country also depends upon the same condition. Our present prosperous condition is due very largely to our existing treaty relations with the United States. We are now trying to extend and strengthen those relations. With the strong feeling which has been manifested on the Chinese question in the United States, and especially on the Pacific Coast, it is doubtful whether or not that country will willingly enlarge or even continue these treaty relations if it is understood that Hawaii is going to lapse into a Chinese colony without making a struggle to prevent it. We have no such geographical vantage ground as that held by Singapore, and the loss of the special treaty advantages with the United States would cause a commercial collapse in this Kingdom from which recovery would be slow.

The corollary of the above proposition is that Anglo-Saxon civilization can be perpetuated in this Kingdom "only by retaining a population who have been educated therein and who comprehend the workings and the benefits of popular representative government." It is a self-evident proposition that there can be no representative popular government where the population is composed of a few rich men and a large number of alien, ignorant, non-voters.

An oligarchy is the inevitable government of such a population, with a strong probability that the islands would pass under the control of some foreign nation. An intelligent middle class is essential to every country which proposes to have free government. In spite of the competition which the figures stated above show the middle class in this country is subject to, there is still a large class in this country both Hawaiian and foreign by birth. Several arguments are made by those opposed to restriction and regulation of the Chinese. One of these is that "competition is the life of trade;" that "the people get the benefit of competition," etc. The answer to this is that there can be no "competition" between a Chinese and a white mechanic. It is simply a process of "substitution" of the former for the latter. A Chinese mechanic can, and does, live in his Oriental

style on wages upon which a person with the requirements of Anglo-Saxon civilization cannot live, much less support and educate a family in a Christian manner. The result in this country, more especially in the towns and in Honolulu, has been that by a gradual process of substitution Chinese have taken the places and are doing the work which, but for their presence, would be filled and performed by whites and natives. It is true that the number of white and native mechanics has decreased but little, but the increase of Chinese has taken up all and more than the increase of business. And but for the 600 Chinese mechanics in Honolulu there would be at least 400 to 500 white and native mechanics. Unless protective measures are taken, this process will continue in increasing ratio. We are on the highway which the footsteps of Singapore have trodden, and a like policy will produce like results, so far as Chinese ascendancy is concerned.

It is unquestionably true that, provided our treaty relations remain unchanged, commercial prosperity will continue and even increase at the Islands without restrictive measures being taken. It has done so at Singapore. But it will be at the price which Singapore has paid—the substitution of Chinese for other population. Another argument against further measures being taken is that “present legislation is sufficient to meet the emergency.”

It is claimed that, from the fact of a decrease in the Chinese population during the last nine months, the point of danger is past, and that with the present restriction law in force the evil will cure itself. The present restriction law is better than nothing, and if it could be continued in effect until all or a large proportion of the Chinese now here had died or moved away, it would accomplish the object claimed for it; but meanwhile all or a large proportion of the other population of the Islands would also have died or moved away, and although a policy that will insure the relief of our posterity is laudable and proper it is not the whole of the relief now sought or necessary.

The present restriction act is insufficient for two reasons: First, because there are already enough Chinese here to fill all or a large proportion of the occupations necessary for the support of the class of citizens whom it is desired to retain in the country. Second, because there is a necessity for laborers on both sugar and rice plantations which must be met if the prosperity of the country is to continue. For the immediate present the sugar plantations are able to obtain laborers of other nationalities, but should those other sources fail there would immediately be brought to bear a tremendous pressure to allow the introduction of more Chinese. Such a pressure is even now foreshadowed, and there are those among our citizens who look upon it as a grievance that they are not allowed to have more Chinese laborers even though there is a sufficient supply of labor of other nationalities. It is obvious that a gradual diminution of the Chinese population under the restriction act will be of no avail if we are at any time to have the work of a year's restriction undone by

the introduction of a single shipload of Chinese with no legislation to prevent the new arrivals from engaging in any and every employment.

For the reasons above stated the Cabinet, believing that the preservation of Anglo-Saxon civilization in this country requires such action, advocate such legislation, whether by way of Constitutional Amendment or otherwise, as will accomplish the following objects, viz: First, That no Chinese other than teachers and officials shall be allowed to come to this country except in the capacity of laborers. Second, That no Chinese be admitted as laborers unless the agricultural necessities of the country require it, nor until the legislation hereunder indicated be secured. Third, That Chinese not now engaged in trade or the mechanical occupations be prohibited from hereafter engaging therein. We believe that the legislation hereby indicated is necessary and justifiable on the ground of self defense and self preservation, and is fully sustained in principle by the precedents cited above.

History tells of many invasions of one country by inhabitants of another, in which the invaded people were conquered and blotted out as a nation. In those times the invaders came with fire and sword, and meeting with a like resistance, they did not reap the benefits of the conquered land without the risk and danger of battle and loss of lives. The invaded people fought in their own defense, and no doctrinaire, even in this age, maintains that they were not morally as well as legally justified in resisting the enemy by every means in their power.

The Chinese have, for the last twenty years, been carrying on an invasion of this country which is no less effectual because it has been peaceful, than the old invasions by force. They are now gaining all the advantages of a successful war without any of its dangers. Silently, but surely, year after year and step by step, they are invading and taking possession of almost every means of livelihood in the country, and supplanting native Hawaiians and others of the Western civilization.

With these facts before us, there is but one safe and honorable course. To sit still and do nothing is both cowardly and suicidal. We must then meet this peaceful invasion by means as peaceful, but sufficient to reach and cure the evil. The opponents of restrictive and protective legislation concerning Chinese are divided into two classes: First, those who look at the question from a purely material point of view and need cheap labor. Second, those who consider the question from a moral standpoint, and contend that "a man is a man;" that a Chinaman has as much right in the country as anyone else, and that it is unjust to discriminate against a man on account of his nationality.

To those who urge the material view we would say that the Cabinet fully recognizes that sugar and rice are the staples of the country, and that under ordinary circumstances cheap labor is necessary to

raise these products in competition with other countries producing the same articles with the cheapest labor in the world. It is not the object of the Cabinet, and we know of no one who proposes to interfere with the necessary labor supply to carry on the plantations. On the contrary, it is the desire that the Chinese should remain on the plantations, and not engage in those other employments which must be the means of support of those of Anglo-Saxon civilization if any such are to remain here. Moreover, the statistics of Chinese labor on the plantations show that the unregulated influx of Chinese has been of little, if any, benefit to the plantations.

The following facts are compiled from the Reports of the Board of Immigration, the census table and Custom House statistics:

The number of laborers and of Chinese on the plantations is obtained by actual census.

CHINESE POPULATION.	CHINESE ON PLANTATIONS.	TOTAL LABORERS ON PLANTATIONS.
1878— 5,916	.....	.....
1880—*11,065	.....	.....
1882—*14,545	5,037	10,243
1884— 17,937	.....	.....
1886—*19,688	5,605	14,518
1888—*19,737	5,727	15,578
1889—*19,217	.....	16,375

* (Estimated.)

The number of laborers on the plantations increased from 15,578 in January, 1888, to 16,375 in January, 1889, a total increase of 797. But during this period Japanese and Portuguese came into the country and went to work on the plantations to the number of 4,877; so that during that period there were 4,080 of the men at work in January, 1888, who had left the plantations before January, 1889. This decrease has been largely of Chinese and Portuguese. In what proportions the figures are not at hand to show, but no less than 1,000 Chinese have left and probably more. This would give a rough estimate of 4,700 Chinese now on the plantations.

The effect of these figures is to show that the coming of Chinese to the country without restriction as to the employments in which they can engage is of little or no benefit to the planters, for in 1882 with 14,500 Chinese in the country they had 5,000 Chinese on the plantations, while in 1889 with 19,000 Chinese in the country there are less than 5,000 on the plantations. So long as other employments are open to them the Chinese will not work on the plantations, or will simply make such work a stepping stone to some other employment.

From the mere material point of view, therefore, if the labor necessities of the plantations should require additional labor which could be supplied from no other source than China, it would be of no avail to bring them here unless they were debarred from other employments. Shipping Chinese has almost entirely ceased, and cannot

be resorted to without other precautions. The difficulties of identification and the facility with which they can desert service have demonstrated this to the financial damage of numerous planters.

In answer to those who urge the moral argument we would submit that no such principle as that put forward by them has been or is recognized by any nation in existence. For instance, Hawaii discriminates in favor of America against England and Germany and all other nationalities by allowing American goods to enter the ports of this country without paying duties, while those of other nations are compelled to pay heavy duties. This is not because of love for the American or dislike of the Englishman, but because it is for our advantage to do so; and the right of any nation to secure advantages to itself by reciprocal treaties, even to the manifest disadvantage of other nations, is so well recognized and established that we see England acquiescing in this discrimination against her workmen and manufacturers. A few examples will show that this principle is recognized and acted upon by other nations to a far greater degree than in Hawaii. By law of the American Congress no foreigner can own land in the District of Columbia, and several of the States have similar laws. They do this because they consider it for their advantage so to do; and nobody claims that it is unfair or unjust, or that because "a man is a man," he should have this privilege. Within the last few years we have seen both Germany and Russia expelling from their territory all the citizens of certain nationalities whom they considered inimical to the interests of the country in which they were residing. Again, Hawaii discriminates in favor of her own citizens against the world in several lines of business. No one but a Hawaiian citizen is allowed to own a Hawaiian vessel, and none but Hawaiian vessels are allowed to engage in the inter-island trade. But the Constitution of 1887 exhibits the most striking illustration of this principle. By that instrument Chinese are prohibited under any and all circumstances and conditions from voting for members of the Legislature, so that by reason of their nationality Chinese are discriminated against in this, one of the highest privileges that a man can possess. We have yet to hear of the man possessed of intelligence and a knowledge of the situation, who has bestowed thought on the subject, who questions the rightfulness or the necessity of this clause in the Constitution. A man may be a man, but that alone does not give him all the rights in Hawaii, or any other country, that other men may have, unless by treaty with the nation to which he belongs such rights are secured to the subjects of such nation, or by sufferance, we allow him to have such privileges without reciprocal privileges from his nation.

When we come to examine the question of what reciprocal privileges Hawaiian subjects are allowed in China, we find that there is not one right or privilege known to civilized men that is accorded by China to Hawaiian subjects. There is no necessity of going into the subject of the various employments which are debarred to

Hawaiians in China, because the fundamental elementary right of existence in this country is denied.

The only foreign powers whose citizens are allowed any privileges in China are those having treaty agreement with her, and even the privileges of such persons are confined to residence and trade in a few seaport towns.

The fact that we have heretofore suffered Chinese citizens in this country to enjoy privileges for which our citizens received no reciprocal privileges in China gives the Chinese no title to now claim those privileges by prescriptive title as a matter of right.

It may or may not have been for our advantages to allow these privileges to Chinese heretofore. There can be no question of our right to restrict certain privileges and employments to our own citizens and to citizens of nations according to like privileges, if our interests require it, any more than that there is no question that a man who may allow a neighbor the free use of a piece of land for a period of years has the right to resume the possession and use of it at any time.

Another point requiring grave consideration in connection with this subject, and entirely unconnected with the labor question, is the danger to the community by reason of the Chinese secret society organizations; their wanton disregard for human life; their concealment and assistance of criminals, and their reckless perjury in courts of justice.

Taken singly or in small numbers, many of the Chinese make good citizens. But the dangers above mentioned have shown themselves in every community where the Chinese have become numerous. Without going abroad, take this Kingdom for example. One of the strong arguments heretofore used and still used in favor of the Chinese is his "peaceful, inoffensive" ways. While the Chinese population was small and scattered, this was true. But within the last few years their numbers and wealth have so increased that they feel their strength, and what are the results?

Within the past two years there have been three murders by Chinese secret society members on the island of Hawaii, in which large numbers of the members were concerned. In addition to the known murders, several persons suspected of having given information to the police have suddenly disappeared, leaving no trace behind. With few exceptions, even when unimpeachable evidence was obtained, those concerned in the murders have been concealed by the societies and smuggled out of the country. Again, at the last session of the Legislature it was proved that the Chinese, including some of the wealthy merchants, raised a large sum of money for the express purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to vote against a certain measure. Five members either admitted having received the money or it was proved against them, and there was strong evidence against other members.

And further, the late insurrection would not have occurred but for

the assistance of the Chinese. The evidence is overwhelming that no progress was made in the plans of the conspirators until the necessary "means" were provided by the Chinese. The Chinese supplied the rifles, muskets and ammunition which were used, or the money with which to buy them, besides money for other purposes. They supplied the uniforms worn by the insurrectionists on the thirtieth of July, and the provisions for their use on that day. It is also shown that although only one took up arms, others, and among them men of wealth and standing, participated in the meetings and encouraged the conspirators. These facts have dangerous similarity to experiences with the Chinese in Sarawak and other countries where the Chinese have gone in large numbers.

It is unnecessary to advert to the many points urged in favor of the Chinese—their industry, their economy, their patience and perseverance. These virtues are well known and admitted in every country to which they have gone; but these do not change or refute one of the arguments used above in favor of restriction or regulation.

CONCERNING HAWAIIAN FISHES.

[Prepared expressly for the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.]

THE fishes mentioned in this article are only a small part of those found at and around the Hawaiian Islands. It includes also a few from the neighboring regions.

Albert Gunther, M.D., F.R.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department of the British Museum, says: "The ichthyological boundaries of what is called 'Tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean' is that part of the tropical zone which may be approximately given at 30° N. and S. latitude; it includes the Sandwich Islands and all the islands of the South Sea, but not the American Coast."

In said region we find examples of two of the four sub-classes into which fishes are divided:

SUB-CLASS I.—Palaichthyes.

ORDER I.

Chondropterygii.

A.—Selachoides (Sharks).

Family 1.—Carchariidae.

CARCHARIAS, Vulgare. Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Length, 20 feet.
Native name, *Mano*, vel. *Manoô*.

ZYGÆNA, Malleus. Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Hammer-head Shark. Native name, *Mano Pahaha*. There are many species of shark, besides some other kinds of fish, which Hawaiians call by the general name of *Mano*, as the *Niuhu* and the *Ahi*. They were all *kapu* to women to eat under penalty of death.

B.—Batoidei (Rays).

Family 4.—*Raiidæ*.

RAIA. Habitat, Hawaiian Archipelago. Native name, *Hihimanu*; vel., *Lupe*. It was forbidden to women to eat it under penalty of death.

SUB-CLASS II.—*Teleostei*.

ORDER I.

Acanthopterygii.

DIVISION I.—*Acanthopterygii Perciformes*.

Family 1.—*Percidæ*.

LABRAX. Habitat, Loo Choo Sea.

SERRANUS. Habitat, Asia Island.

Family 2.—*Squamipinnes (Coral Fishes)*.

CHÆTODON, Miliaris. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Common. Native name, *Aalaihau*.

Ornatissimus. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Kapuhili*.

Frembeii. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Kapuhili*.

Lunula. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Kapuhili*.

..... Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Kikakapu*.

We have another *Kapuhili* which natives say has a "*naau awaawa*."

HOLACANTHUS. A small fish. Native name, *Aloiloi*. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Found on beach after a severe gale; very rare. The *Chætodons* and *Holacanthus* abound chiefly in the neighborhood of coral reefs.

Family 3.—*Mullidæ*.

UPENEUS. Habitat, Hilo Bay; native name, *Kumuu*; color, red. Women were forbidden to eat them by the ancient *kapus*. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Weka*.

Family 4.—Sparidae (Sea Breams).

PIMELEPTERUS. Habitat, Hilo Coast. Native name, *Nenuwe*.

Family 5.—Cirrhitidae.

CIRRHITES. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Oopuka-haihai*.

Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Pilikoa*.

Family 6.—Scorpenidae (Sea Scorpions).

SCORPÆNA. Habitat, Kauai; native name, *Nohu*.

Habitat, Kauai; native name, *Nohu*.

One species, white spotted; the other, red spotted.

APISTUS, Tœnianotus. Habitat, East Indies.

DIVISION II.—Acanthopterygii Beryciformes.

Family, Berycida.

MYRIPRISTIS. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Aweoweo*.

A reddish fish. When smaller or younger, called *Alalauwa*.

HOLOCENTRUM. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Aalaihi*.

DIVISION VII.—Acanthopterygii Trichiuriformes.

GEMPYLUS. Habitat, coast of Puna in deep water. Native name, *Ha-uliui Pui*.

DIVISION VIII.—Acanthopterygii Cotto-Scombriformes.

Family 1.—Acronuridae.

ACANTHURUS. Habitat, Hilo Bay; very rare; native name, *Umaumalei*.

Habitat, Hilo Bay; native name, *Manini*.

NASEUS. Habitat, Hilo. Native name, *Kala*.

Habitat, Hilo; not abundant; native name, *Kala-holo-ihu loa*.

PRIONURUS. Habitat, Hilo Bay; rare; native name, *Umaumalei*.

Family 2.—Carangidae.

CARANX. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Hekule*.

Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Native name, *Awa pehu*; by some, *Kalamoku*. They appear periodically in vast shoals.

ARGYRIOSUS. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Kihikihi*. This fish is diamond-shaped and has dorsal and ventral hair fins (or finlets) four inches long. It may be the hair-finned Blepharis, extremely rare.

PLATAX. Habitat, Society Islands.

ZANCLUS, Cornuta. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Kihikihi*. Dorsal fin terminates in a lengthy finlet, which curves or hollows out like sails in the wind. Hence two very unlike fishes have the same native name.

Family 7.—Scombridae.

ECHENEIS (Sucking Fish). Habitat, North Pacific on sharks, etc. Native name, *Keiki a ka Mano*.

Family 8.—Trachinidae.

MALACANTHUS. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Extremely rare. Native name, *Ulae Mahimahi*. Some natives say it is a non-descript.

Family 10 —Pediculati, vel. Lophiidae.

CHIRONECTES. Habitat, Puna, Hawaii. Rare. Native name, *Mamamo*.

DIVISION IX. Acanthopterygii Gobiiformes.

Family 2.—Gobiidae (Gobies).

ELEOTRIS. Habitat, Wailama River, Hilo. Extremely rare. Native name, *Okuhekuhe Melemele*.

DIVISION X. Acanthopterygii Blenniiformes.

Family 3.—Blenniidae (Blenny).

BLENNIUS. 1 Habitat, Kauai. Rare. Native name, *Ulae*.

2 Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Very common. Native name, *Paoomaoli*.

3 Habitat, Hilo Bay. Posterior dorsal fin wider than No. 2. Native name, *Paoolakei*. No. 1 sometimes called *Paookauila*.

DIVISION XII. Acanthopterygii Gastrosteiformes.

Family 2.—Fistulariidae.

FISTULARIA (Pipe Fish). 1 Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Native name, *Nunu*.

2 Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Native name, *Nunu*. Length of No. 1 eight and three-fourths inches. Very slender.

Length of No. 2 forty-six inches. The anterior bone of each skull is greatly elongated, forming a long tube and terminated with a narrow mouth.

ORDER II.

Acanthopterygii Pharyngognathi.

*Family 1.—Pomacentridæ.*AMPHIPRION.....Native name, *Pukukui*. Habitat, Asia Islands.POMACENTRUS....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Mamauo*.....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Paapaa*.*Family 2.—Labridæ.*CRENILABRUS.....(Wrass). Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Aawa*.CHILINUS....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Aawalelo*......Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Aawalelo*. These are probably male and female, reddish and striped fishes.....Habitat, Sandwich Islands; native name, *Humuhumu-nukunuku a-puaa*. It is a dark fish with blue stripe the entire length of the back.JULIS, Balteatus. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Ohua Palemo*.Geoffrogii. Habitat, Hilo Bay. Very rare. Native name, *Hou*......Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Hinalea a Kilolo*......Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare to abundant. Native name, *Hinalea Lipoa*. There are two *Hinalea a Kilolo*; one with green-striped dorsal fin and red-spotted tail; the other with green-spotted dorsal fin and tail.GOMPHOSUS. 1.....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Not common. Native name, *Hinalea nukunuku loa*.2....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Not common. Native name, *Hinalea nukunuku loa*.

Nos. 1 and 2 are unlike, and yet much alike.

ORDER IV.

Physostomi.

Family 3.—Cyprinidæ.

CYPRINUS, Aureata. (Gold Fish.)

*Family 9.—Scombresocidæ.*BELONE. 1....(Gar-Pike.) Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Native name, *Auau*.2....Habitat, Kauai. Native name when small, *Heahaaha*.

BELONE. 3....Habitat, Kauai. Native name when large, *Kuwelia*.
No. 1 make periodical visits in vast shoals.

HEMIRHAMPHUS....Habitat, Kawaihae, Hawaii. Common. Native name, *Iheihe*.

....Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Rare. Native name, *Paakai Helelei*.

EXOCÆTUS....(Flying Fish.) Habitat, North Pacific. Pelagic. Native name when of small size, *He puu*. Native name when of large size, *Eheula*.

Family 31.—*Murænidae* (Eels).

ANGUILLA....Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Puhi palina*.

MURÆNA....Habitat, Honolulu reef. Rare. Native name, *Puhi paka*.
....Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Rare. Native name, *Puhi-oilo kapa*.

....Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Native name, *Puhi ou*.

OPHISURUS....Habitat, Kauai. Rare. Native name, *Puhi-hoolaau*.

ORDER VI.

Plectognathi.

Family 1.—*Sclerodermi*.

BALISTES.—1 Senticosus. (File Fish.) Habitat, East Indies.

2.....Habitat, North Pacific. Pelagic. It has dark fins.

3.....Habitat, Sandwich and Society Islands. Native name, *Humuhumu*.

4.....Habitat, North Pacific. Pelagic.

Name of No. 3 is *Loulu*, so called by Hawaiians; some call it *Humuhumu*. No. 4 is spoken of as *he ia awaawa*; "native doctors gave it where they wished to procure death."

MONACANTHUS.—1....Habitat, Kauai. Extremely rare. Native name, *Uwuiwi*.

2....Habitat, China Sea and North Pacific. Pelagic.

3....Habitat, Kauai. Extremely rare.

4....Habitat, North Pacific. Native name, *Loulu*.

Common at certain periods. It has yellow and white fins. Hawaiians speak of it as "*He ia awaawa*;" native doctors gave it where they wished to procure death.

Nos. 3 and 4 are male and female; they differ in their markings. Each monacanthus has a spinous dorsal fin. One species is called *Oililepa*.

- OSTRACION. 1.... Habitat, Coast of Puna. Rare. Native name, *Moa*.
 2.... Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Moa*.
 3.... Habitat, Ladrone Islands. Rare. Native name there, *Danglon*. Native name, *Kokala*; English name, Coffe-Fish.

Skeletons ossified. No. 1, two-horned anteriorly; No. 2, two-horned anteriorly and two-horned posteriorly; No. 3, without horns. These are also called Trunk-Fishes. They are covered with an inflexible long armor.

Family 2.—Gymnodontes.

TETRODON.—1 Insignitus (Globe Fish). Habitat, East Indies and Japan. Native name, *Oopuhue*. Poisonous if eaten.

2 Hispidus. Habitat, East Indies.

3 Habitat, Fanning's Island.

No. 3 has pectoral fins, looking somewhat like arms.

ORTHAGORISCUS MOLA. (Sun-Fish, or Short Sun-Fish.) Habitat, North Pacific. Its length, five feet; its weight, about five hundred pounds. It has long dorsal and anal fins projecting like handles from its hinder parts. It is sometimes called Head-Fish. Flesh not good; it yields abundant oil.

The Genera of the following are unknown to the writer:

.... Habitat, Puna. Not abundant. Native name, *Upapalu*.

.... Habitat, Kauai. Extremely rare. Native name, *Kunehi*.

Some natives say it is a non-descript.

.... Habitat, Kauai. Extremely rare. Native name, *Kaumakani*.

.... Habitat, Unknown. Natives call it, *Kahalamokuleia*.

.... Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Natives consider it a species of *Ulae*.

.... Habitat, Hilo Bay. Rare. Native name, *Kaku*.

.... Habitat, North Pacific. Pelagic. Native name, *Kahala maoli*.

.... Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Somewhat rare. Native name, *Hehou*. Caught in seines from March to August, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from shore.

.... Habitat, Hilo, in fresh water. Native name, *Pao-puhi*.

- Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Palahoano*.
- Habitat, Sandwich Islands; native name, *Hou*. Differs from *Julis Geoffrogi*. Has red dorsal and tail fins.
- TWO FISHES.... Habitat, Society Islands; names not given. They locate themselves in the bodies of *Holothuria* (Beche de Mur.) Their eyes are rudimental.
- Toad-Fish. Native name when small, *Akeke*; when large *Oopuhue*. Abundant at Hilo. Poisonous if eaten.
- Habitat, North Pacific. Pelagic. Native name, *Mamamo*. Marked chess-board like—not with regular squares.
- Habitat unrecorded. Native name, *Makaa*.
- Habitat, Hilo Bay. Native name, *Oio* or *Oma*. Make periodical visits in vast shoals. Hawaiians say, "The flesh is delicious."
- Habitat? Native name, *Pilipohaku*.

In publishing the list so far obtained, it is hoped that it will be found sufficient to stimulate others to enter upon and make further progress in this interesting department of Zoology.

Of the above list, all but three of the enumerated fishes were painted for the writer by the late Andrew Garrett, Esq., a patient investigator and acknowledged authority in the Ichthyology of the Hawaiian Islands.

I am greatly indebted for help in preparing this article to the late Andrew Garrett, and also to Dr. Albert Gunther, F.R.S.

CHARLES H. WETMORE, M. D.

Hilo, Hawaii, October, 1889.

CONTRIBUTORS TO SCIENCE.

It is not generally known that there is in course of preparation for publication, in London, a work on the "Coral Reef Fishes of the Pacific," illustrated by fifty colored lithograph plates, giving many examples of the curious and beautiful fishes found among the reefs of the Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific, drawn from living specimens in their natural colors by R. C. Barnfield, of this city, an English artist of note who has been devoting much time the past few years to this interesting subject. Descriptive letter press will accompany the illustrations. The work will be \$15 per copy and prove an excellent companion volume to Mrs. Sinclair's "Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands." Its expense is sought to be covered by subscription; hence, those who have not already entered their names should do so at once.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1889.

Probably at no period in the history of these islands has Hawaii made such perceptible progress in a given time as during the year now drawing to a close. Favored with an administration whose energies are devoted to internal improvement and the honest expenditure of public moneys in accordance with law, the comparison throughout the various districts, as well as in Honolulu itself, is in marked contrast with former years. Lands suitable for homestead purposes have been surveyed and opened up to settlers in various parts of Hawaii, notably in the Hamakua, Hilo and Kona districts, as also in the Kula region of Maui. New roads have been laid out and old ones put in serviceable condition, which speaks volumes in favor of the local road boards in the several districts outside of Honolulu, while the city itself has had continuous work upon its streets, remetaling many, widening several, and opening up three new ones. Besides the new Punchbowl winding road, with its Eastern and Western approaches, much progress has been made on the long-talked-of Pali road, as also the newly projected road from Kamoiliili to Kapiolani Park, and a new beach road to Waikiki. On Maui a new road has been opened up to the crater of Haleakala, and a carriage road of easy grade is in course of construction from Lahaina to Wailuku. At Hilo, Hawaii, work is progressing favorably on the new road to the volcano, which will be a great boon to tourists on its completion, while in Kona, a new road opens up new possibilities in that long neglected district. In Kau, a new road from Hilea to Pahala, furnishes the possibility of an easy carriage ride from Waiohinu to Hilo, in the near future.

Private enterprise has also kept pace with the spirit of public improvements. The street railroad, or tramway, referred to in the last ANNUAL, has completed its track laying through nine streets of the city, embracing twelve miles, divided into four lines or routes, viz.; King street, Waikiki, Beretania and Nuuanu. The Oahu Steam Railroad has already passed from a projected undertaking to an accomplished fact. Its first sod was turned March 8th last, and the first trial trip was made thereon September 4th. The road already has reached and skirts a considerable portion of the Pearl Lochs and is running its three trains daily to beyond Aiea, and by the opening of 1890 will reach its station near the Ewa Court House, a distance

of twelve miles. The road is already located and graded to Hoaeae, three miles further on, and to this point the work will be rapidly pushed to a finish, which will complete the first section. A very attractive and convenient building has been erected at the Honolulu terminus of the line, just off King street, near the Prison, for the offices of the Company, with waiting rooms, etc. After the work of filling in and grading is completed, the round house, car sheds, etc., will also be built, adjacent, so that the late vast fish pond and swamp near Iwilei is being rapidly transformed into a field of business activity.

The islands have also enjoyed a year of unusual commercial prosperity through the improved condition of the sugar market. The sugar crop for 1888-89 fully met expectations, and the high prices obtained have given encouragement to the industry, so that extensive alterations and improvements in machinery, etc., have been pushed with vigor on many plantations during the recent between season. The newly introduced diffusion process at Kealia, Kauai, reported in our last issue, is followed now by changes in the Hamakuapoko Mill, Maui, and the Hanalei Plantation, Kauai, to the same process. Others will doubtless follow next season. We note the extension of this industry by the incorporation of the Kona Sugar Co. at Holualoa, Kona, Hawaii; and the Hawaiian Sugar Co. at Makaweli, Kauai. Others are projected on this island to bring into cultivation portions of the extensive lands of Jas. Campbell at Honouliuli and Kahuku, recently secured by Mr. B. F. Dillingham under a fifty years term of lease, and by him transferred to the Oahu Railroad and Land Company. There is a plantation contemplated also on the more elevated Waipio tract of the Ii estate, nearer Ewa. All of these new enterprises will call for extensive outlays for the establishment of systems of water supply suited to each locality; but this is anticipatory.

The impetus in educational matters referred to in the last ANNUAL has continued with unabated vigor during the period under review. The force of teachers has been still further augmented from abroad; a number of school houses have been enlarged and no less than thirty-six new ones erected in various districts, which, with the regular tours of the Inspector-General and the periodical teachers' conventions, a new spirit is plainly perceptible throughout. The schools under the auspices of the Hawaiian Board are extended this year by the reopening of the Kohala Girls' Seminary; the erection of new and

enlarged buildings of the North Pacific Missionary Institute in this city, and the establishment of the Kauai Industrial School at Lihue. The article on the Kamehameha Schools, page 62, will show the advancement made in that institution, and its impress in the land is already felt.

While much activity has been experienced by the various artisans, especially foundrymen and machinists, there has been little done in the way of substantial improvements in the business portion of the city. The principal buildings erected, or now under construction, comprise the two-storied brick building, corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets; the two-storied brick extension of Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s premises, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets; the spacious two-storied brick warehouse of J. A. Hopper on Halekauwila street; the addition to the Custom House; China Engine Co.'s new building on Maunakea street; the two-storied brick store of A. L. Smith on Fort street, and the extension of Hackfeld & Co.'s store and warehouses on Queen street. Others are in hand for early erection, notably the new market on the Esplanade, and buildings to occupy the sites of the demolished structures on the corner of Fort and King, and upper corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets.

Business in all lines have felt the benefit experienced by the planters the past year. The lumber and building trade have handled large supplies, and the importing houses have been active to keep pace with the increased demand, as is evidenced by the larger import figures which this year will show over last. By courtesy of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Collector-General of Customs, we are able at this writing to give the following statement of import values for the nine months ending September 30, 1889, and show a comparative table with the like period of 1888: Total imports, Honolulu, \$4,366,890.02; Kahului, \$149,834.87; Hilo, \$132,518.75; Mahukona, \$27,162.26; Total imports for the period, \$4,676,405.90.

Jan. to Sept. 30.	Free by Treaty.	Goods and Spirits Dutiable.	Spirits and Goods Bonded.	Free by Civil Code.	Specie.	Total.
1889..	\$2,239,437.49	\$1,150,234.41	\$100,795.02	\$352,826.48	\$833,112.50	\$4,676,405.90
1888..	1,737,848.41	1,166,435.11	117,561.12	264,136.43	688,583.50	3,974,564.57
Incr..	501,589.08	.....	.....	88,690.05	144,529.00	.....
Decr.	.....	\$ 16,200.70	\$ 16,766.10	.....	.....	.....

The general health not only of the city but throughout the group

has been an improvement on the previous year, the only ailment prevailing being a mild type of measles. The Board of health has been vigilant on various matters affecting the public health, and its watchful regard for the unfortunate wards of the nation, to ameliorate their condition, has minimized the opposition natural to the stern necessity of segregation.

The necrology record of well-known residents of the islands, for the year, seems as full as ever. The roll comprises—Father Damien, Mrs. M. Dominis, Mrs. M. McIntyre, T. A. Thrum, S. Hardcastle, W. C. Parke, Jules Tavernier, Mrs. T. Keegan, Capt. T. H. Hobron, Capt. A. T. Reynolds, J. G. Howie, E. L. Pond, Dr. Craddock, C. H. Nicoll, J. L. Blaisdel, Sr., T. R. Foster, G. F. Holmes, C. J. Hardee, A. S. Bolster, P. Milton and J. Gleason.

The favorable showing of the Postal Savings Bank in the last ANNUAL has been fully maintained again this year, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of interest to depositors to four and a half per cent. in August last. Postal matters have been further facilitated by the opening, March 1st, of the Parcels Post system with the United States.

The Inter-Island Telegraph has been progressing slowly towards linking the islands together, and on the arrival of the last section, now en route from England, it is expected that the line will be pushed rapidly to its completion. During the year past a fifty-year charter was secured, and the Pacific Cable Company incorporated here with a capital of \$1,000,000, with power to increase to \$10,000,000, to lay a cable between these islands and San Francisco. This long desired project, now that it is formulated, is meeting with much favor abroad.

Toward the close of 1888 the American Baseball team of A. G. Spalding, Chicago, visited this city, en route to the Colonies, and was to have played a game with a picked nine from our local clubs, but their arrival on a Sunday proved a severe disappointment both to them and the community. Their presence, however, materially strengthened the interest already existing here, so that this year witnessed an excellent series of League games between five different clubs, for the championship, which resulted in the Stars wresting the honors from the Honolulus who had held first rank the two preceding years. At the close of the regular season a Junior League of four clubs formed, and they have been continuing the contest with unflagging interest, with strong indications of the Iolanis coming off

victors. The American national game has evidently come to stay, and next year will develop still further interest therein.

Immigration matters have been progressing in a quiet way; two lots of Japanese having recently arrived to meet the needs of plantation and domestic help, and a third lot may be looked for in the course of a few weeks. Much interest and discussion has been had on the Chinese question, so as to control the planters' requirements should the restrictive act now in force be removed. Extracts from the ministerial reply to a petition on the subject is given on page 81.

Serious effects are reported from nearly all parts of the group through the unusually small rainfall of last winter, (if we can so term our rainy season,) and the very sparse showers that have prevailed during summer. To avert the threatened water-famine in this city, a series of trials of pumping artesian water from the Thomas Square well, up into the Makiki reservoir was made in March last, with one of the steam fire engines, which gave 123,000 gallons per night's service. Fortunately, through the new and extensive system of storage reservoirs constructed this year in Nuuanu valley, partly for our city supply and partly for sufficient power to run the government electric light plant, the necessity of falling back upon daily pumping has been averted.

During the year the Electric Light plant has been largely extended; the number of street lamps have been about doubled, and the incandescent system for the lighting of stores and residences has been recently added, and is gradually being adopted.

Notwithstanding the progress made throughout the country under the present administration, the plotting of a few idle place hunters, strengthened by the utterances of recently established native papers calculated to arouse race prejudices, there developed a small party of malcontents, under the leadership of R. W. Wilcox, who, with about 150 followers, made an attempt on the thirtieth of July last, to overthrow the government. They surprised the town by taking possession of the palace grounds, its guns and ammunition at early dawn, but were surprised in turn at the absence of the King and the armed force of the Honolulu Rifles and volunteers that quickly gathered to oppose and dislodge them. After a day of battle and anxiety, resulting in a loss to the insurgents of six killed and twelve wounded, Wilcox and his followers surrendered. In the trials at the October term of the Supreme Court, Wilcox stated that his plans were to obtain possession of the palace and the king; have him sign a new

constitution which he (Wilcox) had prepared, giving rights to the people and restoring power to the king which the present Constitution took from him, and turn out the present ministry. In all of these plans he claimed to have had royal sanction. At the trial before a native jury he was acquitted by them, under the ancient belief that "the king can do no wrong;" hence, found no treasonable act in carrying out his behests.

Much political capital is being made by Wilcox and his sympathizers by this miscarriage of justice with the view of influencing the coming elections, hoping to accomplish at the next legislature what they failed to obtain last July.

CORRECTIONS TO INTER-ISLAND STEAMER LIST.

In the list of steamers in the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., given in the last ANNUAL, several errors seem to have passed unnoticed, which corrected should read as follows:

Steamer *Iwalani's* horse-power, 410.

Steamer *Waialeale* arrived in Honolulu August, 1886; registered tonnage, 176; horse-power, 130.

Steamer *Mikahala*, wooden, hull built by Hall Bros., of Port Ludlow, November, 1886; machinery by the Fulton Iron Works Co., of San Francisco. Arrived in Honolulu January, 1887; registered tonnage, 353; horse-power, 420.

Steamer *Likelike*, of Wilder's S. S. Co., was built and arrived here in 1877, and not 1887 as stated.

An addition to the Wilder's S. S. Co.'s fleet is made by the arrival here, Dec. 8, 1889, of the steamer *Hawaii*, formerly *Del Norte*, wooden, built in San Francisco by Geo. Boole of Oakland, in 1888; machinery by the Fulton Iron Works Co. of San Francisco; registered tonnage, 227.44; horse-power, 210; average speed, 9 knots.

We record also the addition to the general fleet this year of the steamer *Akamai*, built in this city by Jas. A. Dower, of 29.27 tons, and — horse-power. Launched last July and placed as a regular weekly packet on the Kauai route.

NOTIFICATION.—In view of the increased pages and consequent expense attending the publication of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL of to-day over its early issues, and the contemplated addition of new features and still more pages with the next number, the publisher feels warranted in notifying the public that the price of the 1891 edition and thereafter will be changed to 75 cents per copy for island orders, or 85 cents mailed abroad, including postage.

ALPHABETICAL*LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H R Bryant,	T H Davies & Co.
East Maui Stock Co,*	Makawao, Maui,	A vonGraevameyer	C Brewer & Co.
Eleele Plantation,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Dreier,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Faye & Co, H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H P Faye,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waima, Kauai,	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	S W Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co,	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	Castle & Cooke.
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	J Chalmers,	W G Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T S Kay,	J T Waterhouse,
Hamakua Mill Co,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	T H Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	T H Davies & Co.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	D Center,	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hanalei Sugar Mill Co†	Hanalei, Kauai,	C Koelling.	C Brewer & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hinds,	T H Davies & Co.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	E W Fuller,	C Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co,	Maui,	H Morrison,	W G Irwin & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co,	Makaweli, Kauai,	E M Walsh.	.....
Heeia Agricultural Co, L'd	Heeia, Oahu,	G R Ewart,	M S Grinbaum & Co
Hilo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott,	W G Irwin & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Rickard,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honoum Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	C Brewer & Co.
Huelo Plantation,	Huelo, Maui,	Wm Turner,	W G Irwin & Co.
Horner & Sons, J M*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Wm Horner,	F A Schaefer & Co
Horner, W Y & Sons*	Lahaina, Maui,	C F Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hutchinson Sug Plant Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	H Center,	W G Irwin & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	McLellan,	T H Davies & Co.
Kaluahonu Co,*	Koloa, Kauai,	E E Conant,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kamalo Plantation,	Molokai.	D McCorriston,	J McColgan.
Kaneohe Plantation,	Kaneohe. Oahu,	M Rose,	C Brewer & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co,†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co,	Kilauea, Kauai,	R A Macfie, jr,	W G Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	C A Chapin,	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Cropp,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kona Sugar Co,	Holualoa, Hawaii,	R Strauch,	E Hutchison.
Kukaiau Mill Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	T H Davies & Co.
Kukaiau Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	Wm King,	J T Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	McLellan,	T H Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,*	Lihue, Kauai,	Carl Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co,	Kealia, Kauai,	Z S Spalding,	C Brewer & Co.
J T Broderick*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J T Broderick,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Meyer, R W	Kalae, Molokai,	R W Meyer.	H Hackfeld & Co.
Niuli Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	T H Davies & Co.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Olowalu Sugar Co,	Olowalu, Maui,	A Hanneberg,	W G Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm W Goodale,	C Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co,	Ookala, Hawaii.	W D Walker,	W G Irwin & Co.
Overend, R M*	Honokaa, Hawaii,	R M Overend,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Paauihau Plantation,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Moore,	W G Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J W Colville,	Castle & Cooke.
Pioneer Mill,†	Lahaina, Maui,	C F Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Puehuehu Plant'n Co,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R Wallace,	T H Davies & Co.
Purvis & Co, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Purvis,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Princeville Plantation Co,*	Hanalei, Kauai,	C Koelling,	C Brewer & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H Deacon,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Rickard, W H*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	W H Rickard,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co,	Hana, Maui,	P M Rooney,	W G Irwin & Co.
Smith & Co, A H*	Koloa, Kauai,	J K Smith,	Castle & Cooke.
Union Mill Co,†	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Renton,	T H Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C C Kennedy,	T H Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	R Halstead,	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	A Ahrens,	H A Widemann.
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui,	C B Makee,	C Brewer & Co.
Waikapu Sugar Co.	Waikapu, Maui,	W H Cornwell,	W G Irwin & Co.
Wailuku Sugar Co,	Wailuku, Maui,	R D Walbridge,	C Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	J A Cummins,	C Bolte.
Waimea Sugar Mill,†	Waimea, Kauai,	W D Schmidt,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Wilcox, A S*	Hanamaulu, Kauai.	A S Wilcox.	H Hackfeld & Co.
Wright, J N*	Ookala, Hawaii,	.....	H Hackfeld & Co.

The very sparse reports received from the Plantations relative to number of hands employed, and expected yield of the 1889-90 crop, has necessitated the omission of this feature in the foregoing table.

PUNCHBOWL ROAD MEASUREMENTS.

East branch from Makiki Cemetery to junction with west branch, 4,650 feet.

West branch from Punchbowl Street to junction with east branch, 4,118 feet.

Junction of east and west branches to the entrance to the crater, 2,300 feet.

Length of circular drive within crater, including loop around old battery, and the short cut from battery to the gap, 6,290 feet.

Total length of road, 17,358 feet—3.29 miles.

Elevation, highest point of Hill, 489.5 feet.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

The Hawaiian Islands possess the flattering distinction of being the most extensively written about of all the islands of Polynesia. Yet only within very recent years have there been facilities of travel that place them within easy access of the chief Pacific coast port of the United States, and on the regular route of travel from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. And even now the magnificently appointed and admirably conducted steamship service of the Oceanic Company has failed to attract to our shores the tourists which the attractions of the islands justify their citizens in expecting.

Apparently the chief cause of the past failure to make Honolulu and other places on the group adequately appreciated, as wintering resorts for invalids, or those who dread the rigors of winter in the eastern and northern portions of the United States, has been because of the failure to properly advertise the manifold attractions of the group, or even to set forth, specifically, the cost of a trip to these islands and of a sufficiently long sojourn here to make acquaintance with the scenery, the climate and the agricultural development of the group.

As this article is especially intended to be of use to foreign readers, and as most of the Kingdom's foreign visitors come here by way of San Francisco, we may as well assume that the intending visitor to whom this is addressed is either in San Francisco or *en route* thither.

The vessels of the Oceanic Steamship Company, comprising the *Mariposa*, *Alameda* and the *Zealandia* for the through mail service to the Colonies, touching at this port, and the *Australia* for direct service with these islands, afford opportunities twice each month to visit Honolulu. Through passengers to or from Australia can obtain stop-over tickets by making special arrangements. Parties in San Francisco who purpose visiting the islands and then returning, can obtain excursion tickets for the round trip, to be in effect three months, for \$125. The Company claims that its two steamers, the *Mariposa* and *Alameda*, are the finest and fastest ocean steamers carrying the American flag, while their recent additions, the *Zealandia* and *Australia*, under the Hawaiian flag, are not far behind them in speed, appointments and passenger comforts. The trip between San Francisco and this port, or *vice versa*, is made with remarkable regularity in seven days—covering 2,100 miles.

In Honolulu, the Hawaiian Hotel is managed by Mr. W. M.

Graham, who is assiduous in his attentions for the comfort of his guests. The hotel is a cool, comfortable, convenient and spacious structure, surrounded by ample grounds, and commanding from its tower and upper balconies one of the most beautiful of prospects. There are good roads running east and west from Honolulu.

The bathing beach of Waikiki, the beautiful valleys of Manoa and Kalihi, the famous Pali, the picturesque land-locked bay known as Pearl River—all these and a score of other places are within easy access of town, and trips may be made to and from them in a day, with plenty of leisure for luncheon and for lolling on the turf or the sea sands.

Of the trip to Hawaii, including a visit to the great volcano of Kilauea, the Wilder Steamship Company, by way of Hilo, or the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, by way of Kau, passengers may have their choice and the advantage of the finest steamboat service and accommodations afforded visitors to these islands. Round trip tickets to the volcano, by either route, are issued for \$50, which covers all expenses of horses, guide, hotel fare, etc., from the landing to the volcano and back, in from seven or ten days, according to route.

A trip to Kauai, including a visit to the "sounding sands" of Waimea, the famous sugar estates, and the waterfalls and fern glens of the "Garden Island's" many valleys, may also be made in less than a week.

A trip of like duration may be made to the island of Maui. Haleakala—the largest extinct crater in the world, the grandly gloomy valley of Wailuku, the extensive plantation and sugar mills of Spreckelsville, make a trip to Maui one of the pleasantest obtainable anywhere.

But the visitor may cut his time cloth to suit himself. He may have a week of Honolulu life and return to San Francisco by the steamer that brought him over. Or, he may make any one of the "other island" trips above mentioned and be only three weeks in the Kingdom. Thus he may see all that we have mentioned and much more within an absence from San Francisco of less than two months.

The following table of information may be relied upon:

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75. Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steorage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks—one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, occasionally touch off the port en route.

INTER ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

CABIN PASSAGE, PER STEAMERS, FROM HONOLULU TO

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Mahukona, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauihau, Hawaii.....	10 00
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.....	12 50
Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kealahakua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuaipo, Hawaii.....	12 00
Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea, or Kapaa, Kauai, each....	6 00

The Mikahala, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

HOTEL RATES.

Board, with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, per day, \$3; per week, \$15 or more, according to location of room.

Private accommodations at the Arlington, Eagle House, or White House are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to Hotel, each passenger.....	25 cents
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	\$ 1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, two passengers each way.....	4 00
Specially for the Pali, three passengers each way.....	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way.....	1 40
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way.....	2 00

The above rates are for between the hours of 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular rate must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at from \$1 or less, according to length of time desired.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

LIGHT HOUSES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu.—A Lighthouse has been erected on the inner edge of the western reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu Harbor. The light is a Fresnel of the fourth order, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary sized vessel at the distance of nine nautical miles in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the lighthouse.

From the lighthouse the Spar or Fairway Buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11° W. 6¼ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35° E. 1½ cables; Diamond Point, S. 56° E.; Barber's Point, S. 88° W., and the eastern corner of the Custom House, N. 15° E., near to which corner another Light Tower has been erected, at an elevation of forty-seven feet above the sea level. The light in this tower is green.

The following changes have been made in the Lights at the entrance of Honolulu Harbor, owing to the City now being illuminated by Electric Lights, the glare of which interferes with the lights heretofore in use.

The outer light has been changed from white to **Red**. And when the Electric Lights are burning an Electric **Green** Light in the same range as the Oil Green Light heretofore used, will be shown at an elevation of 12.7 feet above and in line with the Oil Green Light.

When the Electric Lights are not burning the lower or Oil Green Light will be in use.

The outer or **Red** Light is at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and the elevation of the inner or **Green** Lights are as follows: Lower or Oil Light, 47 feet; upper or Electric Light, 59.7 feet above the sea level.

Barber's Point, Oahu.—There has been erected at the extreme southwest point of the island of Oahu (known as Barber's Point or Laeloa), a fixed white Fresnel Light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The Light is 43 feet above sea level, and is visible from a ship's deck in clear weather a distance of ten miles. The Tower is built of coral; the Lantern painted red.

Latitude 21° 18' N. Longitude 158° 6' W. from Greenwich. Distance from Honolulu Lighthouse about fourteen nautical miles.

The following are Magnetic bearings (variation 9° 30' E.): Diamond Head N. 88° E. (the extreme point); Honolulu Lighthouse N. 79° E.; Ewa Church N. 41° E.

Molokai Point.—On the extreme southwest point of the island of Molokai (known as Lae o ka Laau) is a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is fifty feet above the sea level, and is visible from a distance of eleven miles. The tower is painted white, the lantern red, and is located in Latitude 21° 6' N. and Longitude 157° 18' W. From seaward the following are the magnetic bearings (varying 9° E.) extreme points of land being taken:

South point of Oahu N. 81° W.; East point of Oahu N. 66° W.; Mokapu, N. E. Oahu N. 56° W. N. W. point of Molokai N. 8° E.; Lahaina light S. 78° E.; N. E. point Lanai S. 72° E.; S. W. point Lanai S. 49° E. Mariners are especially ca-

tioned against confusing this with the N. W. point of Molokai, bearing as above, distant nine miles.

Lahaina, Maui.—A lighthouse has been erected at the landing, port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light-room is of 20x24 inch glass, with red glass at the N. W. and S. E. ends. The colored glass stands at equal angles, side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the lighthouse. At a greater distance, it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light towards Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about twenty-six feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai Channel.

Makena Point, Maui.—A beacon light station was erected a few years since at a point a little beyond Makee's landing, for the convenience and safety of inter-island steamers, but its exact locality, height, bearings and order of light adopted has never been gazetted.

Hilo Light, situate on Paukaa Bluff, has a double light on a new tower. The separate lights (white) are 18 inches apart on the horizontal line parallel with the coast. Height of bluff, 134 feet above sea level; height of tower, 25 feet; total elevation, 159 feet. From this light Leleiwi Point bears S. 83° E. magnetic; Makahanaloa Point bears N. 3° W. magnetic; latitude 19° 46' 10" N., longitude 155° 6' 35" W. magnetic; declination 8° 20' E. Distance to Hilo wharf (Anuenue street), 2½ sea miles.

Mahukona, Hawaii.—A new Lighthouse having a fixed white light has been erected at Mahukona, District of Kohala, Hawaii, in Latitude 20° 11' North; Longitude 155° 54' West, and one-third of a mile due South of the Mahukona Anchorage. The light tower is of stone, painted white and situate about seventy-five feet above sea level. The bearing from this tower to the Kawaihae Lighthouse is Southeast by South, magnetic, and the distance nine nautical miles.

Kawaihae, Hawaii.—For the anchorage at Kawaihae a white light, about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected at a point bearing from the N. E. corner of the reef N. E. by N. ½ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten miles out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.

Our usual list of "Casualties of Shipping connected with ports of the Hawaiian Islands," for 1889, is deferred, to be included with next year's record, in the ANNUAL for 1891. Owing to press of other duties this record has not been compiled, but we believe we are safe in saying there has been no loss among the steam or sailing coasters during 1889. While the list of casualties is probably as large as preceding years, the general mild weather that has prevailed since last winter has materially modified the severity of the usual annual mishaps, until the disaster Dec. 22, 1889 at Kahului, Maui, in the total loss of the lumber laden bark *J. A. King*.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Compared with recent laws, and revised.)

FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.

Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Books printed in Hawaiian.

Catechu (See Tanning); coals, copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metal.

Diplomatic Representatives—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.

Foreign Navies—All supplies when imported and used as such.

Foreign Whalers—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of Section 569 of the Civil Code.

Gold and Silver coins.

His Majesty—All goods or other articles imported for his use.

Hawaiian Government—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the government.

Hawaiian Whalers—Oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.

Iron—All pig iron and plate iron of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness and upwards.

Models of invention, if not fitted for use.

Oak bark (See Tanning).

Oil, bone, &c. (See Hawaiian Whalers).

Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.

Philosophical, chemical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.

Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Specie (See Gold and Silver coins).

Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.

Tanning, certain material used in—Oak, bark, catechu and other substances containing "tannin."

Tools of trade, professional books and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.

Yellow metal (See Copper).

FREE IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

(When properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the nearest port of shipment.)

Agricultural implements; animals.

Bacon; bags (cotton of textile manufactures); beef; bells; books; boots and shoes; bran; bricks; bread and bread stuffs of all kinds; brass cocks; brushes; bullion; butter.

Cement; cheese; coal; cordage; copper and composition sheathing; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; clocks, if without glass and of wood; cutlery.

Doors, sashes and blinds.

Edging, embroidery (if of cotton); eggs; engines and parts thereof.

Fish and oysters, and of all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour; furs.

Grain; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton); guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; hardware; harness; hay; hides, dressed or undressed; hoop iron.

Ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes and bolts, rivets, brads and sprigs, tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); lard; leather, and all manufactures thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime.

Machinery of all kinds; meal and bran; meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; mitts (if cotton); mattresses (all except hair).

Nails; naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper); purses (if of leather); picture frames; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton); paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum; oils, illuminating or lubricating; organs; pianos; melodeons; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; pork.

Rice. Salt; shooks; shoe horns (if of iron or steel); skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; staves and headings; starch; stationery; soap; sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; textile manufactures made of a combination of wood, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready-made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purpose of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under treaty into the United States, see page 116.
For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gall..	\$10 00
Alcohol, provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes upon application in due form, to special licenses, per gall	1 00
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and fermented beverages below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, per dozen reputed quartz.	40
per dozen reputed pints.....	20
per gallon in bulk	15
Ammunition, per cent. ad val.....	10
Bitters (See Brandy and Wine).	
Brandied Fruits (See Brandy).	
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol. per gall....	3 00
Britannia ware, and fancy metal ware, per cent. ad val.....	10
Candies, per cent. ad val.....	25
Candles, per cent. ad val.....	10
Carriages of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.....	10
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Crockery and glassware of all descriptions, per cent. ad val..	10
Cigars and cheroots per M, \$10 and per cent. ad val.....	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent. ad val.....	25
Coffee, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per pound.....	03
All other, per cent. ad val	10
Cordials (See Brandy and Wine).	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent. ad val.....	10
Fire-arms, per cent. ad val.....	10
Fire-works and fire-crackers, per cent. ad val.....	25
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent. ad valorem.....	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.	10
Gin (See Brandy).	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent. ad val.....	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent. ad val.....	10
Hoop skirts, per cent. ad val.....	10
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent. ad val.....	10
Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, per cent. ad val.....	10

Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent. ad val.....	10
Liqueurs (See Brandy).	
Matches of all kinds, per cent. ad val	10
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent. ad val.....	10
Molasses and syrups of sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per gal.....	10
All other, per cent. ad val.....	10
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent. ad val.....	10
Peanut oil, per cent. ad val.....	25
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty); powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent. ad val	10
Peppermint (See Brandy).	
Pipes and pipe fixtures, per cent. ad val.....	25
Playing cards, per cent. ad val.....	10
Porter (See Ale).	
Ribbons, not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val.....	10
Rice, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, cleaned, per lb. 1 ½c, in the husk, per lb.....	01
All other, per cent. ad val	10
Silks, satins and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, per cent. ad val.....	10
Sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per lb.	02
All other, per cent. ad val	
Silverplate, plated ware or gilt ware, per cent. ad val.....	10
Soaps, per cent. ad val.....	10
Tea, per cent. ad val.....	10
Toys, per cent. ad val.....	10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent. ad val.....	15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent. ad val....	10
Whiskey (See Brandy).	
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, in all other wines, cordials, and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above twenty-one per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gal....	2 00

Wines. Champagne, sparkling moselle and sparkling hock,	
per dozen reputed quarts	3 00
per dozen reputed pints	1 50
Wines. Claret, Rhine wine and other light wines, bitters and	
cordials under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength,	
not otherwise provided for, per dozen reputed quarts	40
per dozen reputed pints	20
per gallon in bulk	15

Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise of whatever description, imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following:

SPECIFIC LIST.

China tobacco, per lb.	\$0 50
Camphor trunks, per nest of 4.	2 00
Camphor trunks, per nest of 2.	1 00
China matting, per roll.	2 00
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per doz. pair.	3 00

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any of the custom houses of this kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, FREE OF DUTY.

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U. S. Consul, or Consul r Agent at the port of shipment.]

Arrow-root; bananas; castor oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; mucovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For list of articles of American product admitted free under the treaty from the United States, see page 113.

ANCIENT JUSTICE.—Kamehameha, on conquering Oahu, appointed a chief named Kuihelani, as Governor, who shortly afterward died suddenly. Following the death of Kamehameha, Kawailepolepo, the son and heir of Kuihelani, was found guilty of murder, whereupon all the chiefs agreed that the whole of his lands should be forfeited, which was done.

MAIL STEAMERS TIME TABLE WITH SAN FRANCISCO FOR 1890.
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

The Court.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, *b.* November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, *b.* December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILI'UOKALANI, Heir Apparent, *b.* September 2, 1838; *m.* September 16, 1862, to the Honorable John Owen Dominis, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolica; Member of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA-KAWEKIU-KAIULANI-LUNALILU-KALANINUI-AHILAPALAPA, *b.* October 16, 1875, daughter of Her late K. H. Princess Likelike and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, K. G. C., Member of the Privy Council of State.

Her Royal Highness VIRGINIA KAPOOLOKU POOMAIKELANI, sister to Queen KAPIOLANI, *b.* April 7, 1839.

His Highness Prince DAVID KAWANANAKOA, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *b.* February 19, 1868.

His Highness Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANI-ANAOLE, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *b.* March 28, 1870.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, COL. G. W. MACFARLANE.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

His Majesty's Staff.

Cols. C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd, G. W. Macfarlane, R. Hoapili Baker and Majors J. D. Holt, Jr., H. F. Bertelmann, and Capt. E. K. Lilikalani.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex Jona. Austin; Minister of the Interior, His Ex L. A. Thurston; Minister of Finance, His Ex S. M. Damon, Attorney-General, His Ex C. W. Ashford.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Hons. C. R. Bishop, A. S. Cleghorn, J. O. Dominis, A. F. Judd, H. A. Widemann, H. M. Whitney, J. A. Cummins, G. Rhodes, J. M. Smith, H. A. P.

Carter, J S Walker, W J Smith, W P Wood, C H Judd, I. McCully, W F Allen, D Kahanu, J E Bush, E Preston, C P Iaukea, G W Macfarlane, H Kuihelani, J L Kaulukou, P P Kanoa, W D Alexander, J Kaee, E K Lilikalani, P Neumann, S Parker, J T Baker, R H Baker, S M Damon, J K Kaunamano, A N Tripp, J G Hoapili, F H Hayselden, W G Irwin, D H Nahinu, Geo Richardson, A Rosa, J B Atherton, J T Waterhouse Jr, W E Rowell, J Ena. C P Iaukea, Secretary.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice.....Hon L McCully
Second Associate Justice.....Hon E Preston
Third Associate Justice.....Hon R F Bickerton
Fourth Associate Justice.....Hon S B Dole
Clerk.....H Smith
Deputy Clerk.....J H Reist
ad Deputy Clerk.....A W Carter
Hawaiian Interpreter.....W L Wilcox
Chinese Interpreter.....Li Cheung
Portuguese Interpreter.....J M Vivas

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon Geo Richardson
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....{ Hon F S Lyman
Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....{ Hon S L Austin
Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS:

Goodale Armstrong, Second Circuit; Daniel Porter, Third Circuit; R W T Puvis, Fourth Circuit.

Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.....W S Wond

District Justices.

OAHU.

Wm Foster, Police Justice.....Honolulu
M Mahelona.....Ewa
J P Kama.....Waianae
J Kaluhi.....Koolauloa
S H Kalamakee.....Waialua
F Pahia.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

A N Kepoikai, P J.....Wailuku
D Kahaulelio, P J.....Lahaina
Chas Copp.....Makawao
S W Kaai.....Hana
M Kealoha.....Honuaula
W A Kukamana.....Molokai
R W Meyer.....Leper Settlement, Molokai
S Kahoohalahala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....Lihue
A W Maioho.....Koloa
R Puuki.....Hanalei
J K Kapuniai.....Waimea
G S Gay.....Niihau
J W Lota.....Kawaihou

HAWAII.

.....1st District, Hilo
.....2nd District, Hilo
.....North Kohala
.....South Kohala
.....North Hilo
.....Hamakua
.....Puna
.....Kau
.....East Kau
.....North Kona
.....South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex Jona Austin
Secretary of Department.....H W Mist
Clerks of Department... W H Wright, Ed Stiles

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Court of Hawaii.

United States Minister Resident—His Ex J L Stevens; residence, Nuuanu street.
Great Britain—Commissioner and Consul-General, Jas Hay Wodehouse; residence, Emma street.
France—Consul and Commissioner, M G G D d'Anglade; Chancellor, Mons Leon Bellaguet.
Portugal—Commissioner and Consul, Senhor A de Souza Canavarro; residence, Beretania street.
Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, Taro Ando; residence, Nuuanu Valley. Viscount T Torie, Acting.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—His Ex Hon H A P Carter. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C
New York—E H Allen, Consul-General.
San Francisco—D A McKinley, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon and Nevada and Washington Territory.
Philadelphia.....Robert H Davis, Consul
Boston.....Lawrence Bond, Consul
Portland, Or.....J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, W T.....James G Swan, Consul

Mexico, Central and South America.

U S of Mexico, Mexico—Col W J De Gress, Consul; Anastasio Obregon, Vice-Consul.
Manzanillo.....Robert James Barney, Consul
Guatemala.....Henry Tolke, Consul
Peru, Lima—R H Beddy, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
Callao, Peru.....S Crosby, Consul
Chile—Valparaiso, D Thomas, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
Monte Video, Uruguay. Conrad Hughes, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....A Hoffnung, Charge d'Affaires
Secretary of Legation, B Francis Hoffnung,
(Acting Charge d'Affaires).
Manley Hopkins, Consul.

Liverpool.....Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....E Biesterfeld, Consul
Falmouth.....WS Broad, Consul
Dover, (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William
Prescott, Consul.

Cardiff and Swansea.....H Goldberg, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith....E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....Jas Dunn, Consul
Dundee.....J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....R Jas Murphy, Vice-Consul
Queenstown.....Geo B Dawson, Consul
Belfast.....W A Ross, Consul

British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul-General
Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.

Montreal.....Dickson Anderson, Consul
Belleville, Ontario, Alex Robertson, Vice-Consul
Rochville, Ontario.....J D Buell, Vice-Consul
Kingston, Ontario, Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul
St John's, N B,Allan O Cruikshank, Consul
Yarmouth, N S,Ed F Clemen s, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.....R P Rithet, Consul
Sydney, N S W.....E O Smith, Consul-General
Melbourne, Victoria...Capt G N Oakley, Consul
Brisbane, Queensland...Alex B Webster, Consul
Hobart, Tasmania, Captain Hon. Audley Coote,
Consul

Launceston.....Geo Collins, Vice-Consul
Newcastle, N S W.....Henry F Stokes, Consul
Auckland, N Z.....D B Cruikshank, Consul
Dunedin, N Z.....Henry Driver, Consul
Hongkong, China, Jno B Irving, Consul-General
Shanghai, China, J Johnstone Keswick, Consul

France and Colonies.

Paris.....Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires
and Consul-General

Marseilles.....Albert Couve, Consul
Bordeaux.....Ernest de Bois-ac, Consul
Rouen.....Charles Schaessier, Consul
Tahiti, Papeete.....Joseph T Cognet, Consul

Germany

Bremen.....John F Muller, Consul
Hamburg.....Edward F Weber, Consul
Frankfort-on-Maine.....Joseph Kopp, Consul
Dresden.....Augustus P Fuss, Consul
Karlsruhe.....H Muller, Consul

Austria.

Vienna.....V von Schonberger, Consul

Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona.....Enrique Minguez, Consul-General
Cadiz.....W Shaw, Consul
Valencia.....Vicente Chust, Consul
Malaga.....F T De Navarra, Consul
Cartagena.....J Paris, Consul
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcon y Quevedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
Santa Cruz.....B M y Battalier, Vice-Consul

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbon.....A Ferreira de Serpa, Consul-General
Oporto.....Narcizo T M Ferro, Consul
Madeira.....Henry Hempel, Consul
St Michaels.....Richard Seeman, Consul
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Clarimundo
Martins, Vice-Consul.

Italy.

Rome....James Clinton Hooker, Consul General
Genoa.....Raphael de Luchi, Consul
Naples.....Lorenzo Colombo, Consul
Palermo.....Arielo Tagliavia, Consul

Holland.

Amsterdam....H F Schom-rus, Consul-General
Dordrecht....Jan Dirk van der Made, P R -~~us~~,
Vice-Consul.

Java.

Batavia.....Chas Mackenzie, Consul

Belgium.

Antwerp.....Vic or Forge, Consul-General
Ghent.....E Coppieters, Consul
Liege.....Jules Blaupain, Consul
Bruges.....Emile van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm....H A Burger, Consul-General
Christiania.....L Samson, Consul
Lyskil.....H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
Gothemburg....Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Denmark.

Copenhagen....., Consul-General

Japan.

Tokio, His Excellency R Walker Irwin, Minister
Resident.

Hiogo and Osaka.....Samuel Endicott, Consul

South African Republic.

Pretoria.....H D Schnull, Consul-General

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior.....His Ex L A Thurston
Chief Clerk of Department.....J A Hassinger

Clerks.....
J H Boyd,
G E Smithies,
M K Keohokaloie,
J G Rothwell,
C F Peterson.

Registrar of Conveyances.....Thos G Thrum
Deputy Registrar.....Malcolm Brown
Supt Public W'ks and Civil Eng'r....W E Rowell
Superintendent Water Works.....C B Wilson
Clerk of Water Works.....A Lucas
Supt Electric Lights.....W V Lockwood
Commissioner of Patents.....Jona Austin
Road Supervisor, Honolulu.....H F Hebbard

List of Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander.....Surveyor-General
J F Brown.....Assistant in charge of gov't lands
F S Dodge.....Assistant in charge of office
C J Lyons.....Assistant
J S Emerson } Assistants in charge of field parties
Chas Notley, Jr }
H E M Alexander }Sub-Assistants
W F Thrum }
W E Wall }

Post Office Department.

F Wundenburg.....Postmaster-General
D Manaku.....Assistant Postmaster-General
A B Scrimgeour.....Book-keeper and Cashier
Henry Poor.....Savings Bank Department
Z K Meyers.....Money Order Department
O C Swain.....General Delivery Department

Board of Immigration.

His Ex L A Thurston President
 Members—J S Walker, A S Cleghorn, J B Ather-
 ton, J L Kaulukou.
 J G Rothwell Secretary
 C N Spencer Inspector-General Immigrants
 G O Nacayama Inspector-in-Chief of Japanese
 Immigrants.
 K Katsura, N Igarishi, S Kimura Inspector
 for Japanese.
 Sub-Inspectors of Japanese—Drs M Kawada, K
 Kinashima, S Muraura, T Mitamura, S Nodda
 K Yoshida, N Akisu, K Komai.
 Ernest Hutchison Inspector for Portuguese

Board of Health.

President
 Members: His Ex L A Thurston, His Ex S M
 Damon, J T Waterhouse, W E Rowell.
 Secretary G C Potter
 Agents C B Reynolds; Asst S Ku

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr J H Kimball; Waialua, Dr
 L F Alvarez.
 KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei,
 Dr R Jones; Puna, Dr St D G Walters;
 Koloa, Dr Jared K Smith.
 MAUI—Makawao, Dr A A Crane; Hana, Dr T
 Allen; Wailuku, Dr Geo Herbert; Lahaina, Dr

HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo,
 Dr F M Wetmore; Kona, Dr G Foote; Kohala,
 Dr B D Bond; Kona, Dr W A Mack.
LEPER SETTLEMENT AND ISLAND OF MOLOKAI
 —Dr S B Swift, Dr A Lutz.

Board of Education.

President Chas R Bishop
 Members—W W Hall, W D Alexander, S M
 Damon,
 Inspector General of Schools A T Atkinson
 Secretary W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.**HAWAII.**

Hilo L L Severance
 Puna J E Eldarts
 Kau C Meinecke
 North and South Kona H N Greenwell
 South Kohala Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua R A Lyman

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai T E Evans
 Wailuku A Barnes
 Hana T Willis
 Makawao C H Dickey
 Molokai R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu W J Smith
 Ewa and Waianae W J Smith
 Waialua J F Anderson
 Koolauloa W C Lane
 Koolaupoko (acting) W J Smith

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau T H Gibson
 Koloa, Lihue J K Burkett
 Hanalei Chas Koelling
 Kawaihau G E Fairchild

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.**HAWAII.**

Hilo J T Brown
 Hamakua R A Lyman
 North Kohala E C Bond
 South Kohala Z Pakiki
 Kau J H S Martin
 Puna A W Maioho

MAUI.

Lahaina M Makalua
 Wailuku E Bal
 Makawao J Keohokaua, Kekaha
 Hana S W Kaai
 Kaanapali J A Kaukau
 Molokai D Kailua

OAHU.

Kona P Jones
 Koolaupoko G Barenaba
 Koolauloa J Kaluhi
 Waialua S N Emerson
 Ewa and Waianae J Kekahuna

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue S R Hapuku
 Waimea E L Kauai
 Hanalei S N Kaneole

Road Boards.**HAWAII.**

Hilo C C Kennedy, W W Goodale, J Scott
 North Hilo T Hind, C McLennan
 Puna J C Elderts, W H Shipman, R Rycroft
 Kau E W Fuller, H Center, H Martin
 Hamakua J M Horner, A Moore
 W Horner.
 N Kohala H P Wood, H H Renton, R Hall
 S Kohala P Jarrett, Z Paakiki, J Bright
 N Kona J Kaelemakule, S P Kaalawamaka, J
 H Waipulani.
 S Kona S Kekumano, J Kneo, J W Kuaimoku

MAUI.

Lahaina A Hanneberg, W Y Horner
 Wailuku W H Cornwell, R D Walbridge, H
 Morrison.
 Hana D Center, O Unna, P M Rooney
 Makawao J W Colville, L von Tempsky, A von
 Gravemeyer.
 Molokai R W Meyer, W A Kukamana, S
 Kekahuna.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko G R Ewart, J Olds, D L Stewart
 Koolauloa Rev S Kapu, W King, Nainoa
 Waialua R Halstead, W A Buick, A Cox
 Ewa and Waianae A J Campbell, A Ahrens,
 Geo Campbell.

KAUAI.

Koloa J K Smith, A Cropp, A Dreier
 Lihue S W Wilcox, R W T Purvis, S Kau
 Kawaihau Z S Spalding, S Hurdley, D Lovell
 Hanalei C Koelling, J C Long, H H Garstine
 Waimea E Kopke, W D Schmidt, F W Glade
 Niihau G S Gay, M W Keale, J B Kaomea

Prison Inspectors.

M M Scott, Jno Emmeluth, T R Walker

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

His Ex S M Damon, His Ex Jona Austin, Col
 C P Iaukea Agent

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii..... F S Lyman
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... S F Chillingworth
 Oahu..... Wm F ster
 Kauai..... J Hardy

Commissioners of Fences.**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin
 Hamakua..... R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano,
 J R Mills.
 North Kona..... G McDougall, E Kahulanui, J
 G Hoapili.
 South Kona..... M Barrett, J W Smith S Keku-
 mano.
 North Kohala..... James Kaai, Charles Stillman,
 R Hind, Jr.
 South Kohala..... S H Mahuka
 Kau..... D W Kaemoku, C Meinecke, N C Hale

MAUI.

Lahaina..... K Nahaolelua, E S Kaiue, ———
 Wailuku..... W A McKay, N Kekoikai, W B
 Keanu.
 Makawao..... C Copp, S F Chillingworth,
 W P A Brewer.
 Hana..... O Unna, J Nakela, P K Kaumakaole
 Molokai..... D Kailua, J Kaoo, J H Mahoe

OAHU.

Kona..... D Kahanu, P Jones, W S Wond
 Ewa and Waianae.....
 Waialua..... H Wharton, J Amara, J F
 Anderson.
 Koolauloa..... J Kaluhi, J L Naili, W C Lane
 Koolaupoko, R Mukahalupa, Barenaba, M Rose

KAUAI.

Kawaihau..... J P Kaumualii, Napalehua, J M
 Kealoha.
 Koloa and Lihue..... S S Kaiu, E Kopke, J Gandall

Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.**Hawaii—**

Hilo..... D B Wahine, B Naakauna, L Severance,
 D H Hitchcock, L Kaapa, K M Koahou.
 E W Barnard.
 Hamakua..... J N Haena, S B Kaleo, M
 Beniamina, W A Mio.
 North Kohala..... Jno Nalii, W J Brodie, E de
 Harne, D S Kahookano.
 South Kohala..... James Bright
 North Kona..... J Kaelemakule
 South Kona..... Jos Kaeo, J W Maele, S W Kino
 Puna..... D Kapele
 Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke

Maui—

Wailuku..... J W Kalua, Chas Wilcox, J Haole
 Lahaina..... D Kahauleioi
 Makawao..... H P Kelikiki, H Kawainaka, Jas
 Anderson, M Naaieono, G Heinemann.
 Hana..... P Kamai, P Momoa, S W Kaai, D W
 Napihao, J Nakila Jr
 Kaanapali..... S M Sylva
 Molokai..... R W Meyer, D Kalua
 Lanai.....

Oahu—

Kona..... W O Atwater, W J Smith, C T Gulick,
 J H Boyd, P Jones.
 Koolaupoko..... E P Aikue
 Koolauloa..... W C Lane, J L Naili, J Kekuku
 Ewa and Waianae..... J P Kama, D Malo
 Waialua..... J F Anderson

Kauai—

Koloa..... A W Maioho
 Wainaea..... S Ekaula, E L Kauai
 Hanalei..... J Kakina, Naohenui
 Lihue..... J Kala, P P Kanoa
 Kawaihau..... G B Palohau
 Niihau..... F Sinclair, G S Gay

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.**ISLAND OF OAHU.**

Honolulu..... M Brown, J Austin, F M Hatch, W
 A Whiting, A S Hartwell, V V Ashford, F W
 Macfarlane, J M Vivas, P Jones, W L Wil-
 cox, W L Holokahiki, J M Kancakua, S M
 Kaaukai, D Dayton, E Johnson.
 Ewa..... L K Halualani
 Waianae..... A K Hapai
 Waialua..... S N Emerson, S K Mahoe
 Koolauloa..... W C Lane, H Kauaihilo, E P Aikue
 Koolaupoko..... G Barenaba, A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson, T E Evans
 Kaanapali..... D M Kalama
 Honoula..... S P Halama
 Wailuku..... T W Everett, J W Kalua, H G Tread-
 way, W S Maule.
 Makawao..... S F Chillingworth, J Kalama, G
 Heinemann.
 Hana..... J Grunwald, J Gardner, S W Kaai
 Kaupo..... J Kawaiaea, T Wills
 Koolau..... Jas Saunders
 Kipahulu..... J Nakila, Jr

MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Molokai—Kalaie, R W Meyer, Puukoo, S P Ku-
 pihea; Halawa, M Kane; Kalaupapa, Ambrose
 Hutchinson.

Lanai..... J J Moorhead

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala..... D S Kahookano, W J Brodie, J
 W Moanau.
 S Kohala..... F Spencer, Geo Bell, J Bright
 Miss E W Lyons.
 Hamakua..... R A Lyman, J R Mills, Chas
 Williams, G W Paty.
 Hilo..... W C Borden, G W A Hapai, A B Loeben-
 stein, J Nawahi, S W Pa, J A Low, D I Wai
 lani.
 Puna..... J Kauwila
 Kau..... C Meinecke, W Kaemoku
 S Kona..... J G Hoapili, E M Jones
 N Kona..... D Alawa, J K Nahale
 North and South Kona..... Geo F Carsley

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Ko'ola..... E Strehz
 Waimea..... L H Stolz, E L Kauai
 Lihue..... S W Wilcox, J B Hanaike
 Hanalei..... J C Long, J B Alexander, J Radway
 Kawaihau..... G B Palohau, L K Kaumualii, J M
 Kealoha.
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu..... Dr Rowatt, V S, J H Brown,
 P Isenberg Jr.
 Hawaii..... W H Shipman, A Wall, C E Richardson
 Maui..... W Marshall, S F Chillingworth,
 W P A Brewer.
 Kauai..... S Hundley, L Kahlbaum

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—H P Wood, J R Mills, D Porter, E W Barnard, A E Hitchcock, Thos Aiu, J Kao, W Kaaemoku, J H Waipuilani, W J Wright, S H Haahoe, J S Smithies, W I. Eaton, G W Paty.
 Maui—J P Silva, C H Dickey, W H Halstead, T E Evans, Chas Wilcox, W P Fennell.
 For Maui, Molokai and Lanai—W F Mossman
 Oahu—J H Paty, C T Gulick, S B Dole, Jas M Monsarrat, M Brown, T W Hobron, V V Ashford, W Foster, C L Carter, J I. Kaulukou, N M Lowrey, J A Magoon, G K Wilder, W C Achi, J M Camara Jr.
 Kauai—L H Stolz, V Knudsen, J D King, J C Long.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, C T Gulick, J A Hassinger, J W Robertson, Samuel Kuula, Chas Phillips, Moses Keliaa, John Lucas, W S Wond, W H Tell, F S Lyman Jr.
 Waialua—C H Kalama, S N Emerson, S K Mahoe, H N Kahulu.
 Koolauloa—M Makuau, W C Lane, M Kanuu.
 Koolapooko—A Ku, G Barenaba, E P Edwards Ewa and Waiuanae—J D Holt, J K Kaanaana
 Hawaii—Hilo, L Severance, S W Pa, E Kahale-ohu, A B Loebenstein, D B Wahine, J Mattoon, D I Wailani.
 Kona—J G Hoapili, John Nahinu, J W Smith Hamakua—J P Leiahi, Kimo, J Waiohinu N Kohala—W J Brodie, H Rickard, D S Ka-hoakano, J W Moanauli, W L Eaton, W J Wright.
 S Kohala—Geo Bell, Jas Bright, J Jones Kau—J N Kapahu, E Smith, W Kaaemoku, R Zeigler, J K Kekaula, A Mock.
 Puna—J N Kamoku
 Maui—Lahaina—T J Hayselden, K Nahaolelua, S L Kalaikini, J Kulailua.
 Wailuku—M P Waiwaiole, H G Treadway, J W Kalua, W H Makakoa, S P Kalama, W S Maule, S E Kaleikau.
 Makawao—J K Smyth, Keliikipi, P Keapuni Hana—F Wittrock, P Kaumakaole, Kaele, Jr, B K Kaiwaea, J Murdock, J Hakila.
 Molokai—Geo Kekipi, S K Piia-oo
 Kauai—Koloa, E Strehz, H C Norton, E Kaala Lihue—J B Hanaika, C H Wills, H K Kahale Hanalei—J W Loka, J Kaina, J Kukuia, J H Mahoe, J B Alexander.
 Waimea—J H Kapukui, S E Kaula, I H Kaapuawai.
 Kawaihau—E Kaiu, J M Kealoha Niihau—J B Kaomea

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance—His Ex S M Damon
 Registrar of Public Accounts—F S Pratt
 Auditor General—Geo J Ross
 Collector General of Customs—A S Cleghorn
 Clerk of Registrar—Alex Robertson
 Tax Assr and Collr, Oahu—C A Brown
 " " Maui—H G Treadway
 " " Hawaii—H C Austin
 " " Kauai—J K Farley
 Collector Port of Hilo—L Severance
 Collector Port of Kahului—W F Mossman
 Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio) T W Everett

Collector Port of Mahukona—J S Smithies
 Collector Port of Kealakekua—H N Greenwell
 Collector Port of Kawaihae—
 Collector Port of Koloa—E Strehz
 Port Surveyor, Kahului—J T Aluli
 Port Surveyor, Hilo—J Stuppelbeen

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector—A S Cleghorn
 Deputy Collector—G E Boardman
 1st Statistical Clerk—W Chamberlain
 and Statistical Clerk—O Stillman
 3rd Statistical Clerk—J B Gibson
 1st Entry Clerk—H W Auld
 and Entry Clerk—C E Coville
 Store Keeper—F B McStocker
 Assistant Store Keeper—E Langley
 Harbor Master—Captain A Fuller
 Pilots—Captains A McIntyre, W Babcock, P P Shepherd.
 Port Surveyor—F Turrill
 Guards—J Crowder, G Parminster, C L Crabbe
 Geo Gray, E Van Dorn, J Good, Jr.

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General—His Ex C W Ashford
 Deputy Attorney-General—A P Peterson
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands—Jno H Soper
 Deputy Marshals—Chas Creighton, C L Hopkins
 Clerk to Marshal—S F Graham
 Second Clerk—J D Holt
 Sheriff of Hawaii—E G Hitchcock
 Sheriff of Maui—T W Everett
 Sheriff of Kauai—S W Wilcox
 Jailor of Oahu Prison—Capt M Staples

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, J Alapai; Waiana, S K Hui; Waialua, J Amara; Koolauloa, H Kauaihilo; Koolapooko, D Crowningburg.
 Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, C H Willis; Koloa, E Kaaloo; Waimea, L H Stolz; Hanalei, J C Long; Kawaihau, S Kaiu.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Pukoo, E Lililehua.

Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, —; Wailuku, S F Chillingworth; Makawao, Lorrin Andrews; Hana, M H Reuter.

Hawaii—Sheriff, E G Hitchcock; Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, — Swan; Hamakua, R A Lyman; South Kohala, James Bright; North Kohala, Ashford Spen er; North Kona, Kilinahe; South Kona, Lakalei; Kau, J Searle; Puna, J & Eldarts.

Chamber of Commerce.

President—C R Pishop
 Vice-President—F A Schaefer
 Secretary and Treasurer—J B Atherton

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston—C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia—C Brewer & Co
 New York—A J Cartwright
 Liverpool—T H Davies & Co
 Lloyds, London—T H Davies & Co
 San Francisco—H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna—F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer—President
 J H Paty—Vice President
 C O Berger—Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco.....C Brewer & Co
 Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco.....Castle & Cooke
 New York Line.....Castle & Cooke
 Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
 Liverpool.....G W Macfarlane & Co
 Glasgow.....Pacific Mail S S Company.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Oriental and Oceanic S S Co.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Glasgow and Honolulu.....F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Biennial Election of Officers
 First Monday in December.

Officers for 1890-92:

Chief Engineer.....C B Wilson
 First Assistant Engineer.....Geo Norton
 Second Assistant Engineer.....Jas H Hoyd
 Secretary and Treasurer.....Henry Smith
 Fire Marshal and Survey Engineer.....J C White
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed
 1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election
 of officers, first Wednesday in July.

Mechanic Engine Company No 2 (steam) organized
 December, 1850, admitted February 3,
 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday
 in February.

Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized
 February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
 Tuesday in February.

China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
 February, 1879.

Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 re-organized September, 1857. Annual election
 of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and
 Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
 and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
 streets.
- No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
 streets.
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
 and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and
 Richard streets.
- No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
 Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,
 Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9—Bounded by Water Front, Punchbowl
 and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
 streets.
- No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
 Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyond Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....HIS MAJESTY THE KING
 Vice-President.....C R Bishop
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
 Auditor.....J S Walker
 Physicians.....R McKibbin, Jno Brodie
 Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,
 F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
 President.....A J Cartwright
 Vice-President.....
 Secretary and Treasurer.....C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....J H Wodehouse
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
 Sec'y.....T R Walker | Treas.....A S Cleghorn

British Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two
 doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Gleghorn
 Sec'y.....G Brown | Treas.....J G Spencer
 Managers—A S Gleghorn, Godfrey Brown, F M
 Swanzy, J G Spencer, A Jaeger, Dr Robt
 McKibbin.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

Organized 1856.

Pres.....T R Lucas | Vice-Pres.....J H Black
 Sec'y.....Wm Auld | Treas.....J F Colburn
 Ex Com.....T. Sorrenson, Chairman

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....J F Hackfeld
 Secretary.....John F Eckart
 Treasurer.....F Klance

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs M Canavarro
 Vice-President.....Mrs E S Cunha
 Secretary.....Mrs F Rodriguez
 Treasurer.....E Hutchinson

**Portuguese Mutual Benevolent Society of
Hawaii.**

Organized January, 1882.

President.....J A M Ozorio
 Vice-President.....J F Medeiros
 Secretary.....J G Silva
 Treasurer.....M A Gosalves

San Antonio Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1876.

President.....M J de Silva
 Vice-President.....M A Peixote
 Secretary.....M D Correa
 Treasurer.....Cesar L Brito

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs J M Damon
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H
 Hobron.
 Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs S E Bishop
 Directress.....Mrs S H Dowsett

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....C R Bishop
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
 Ex Com, S M Damon, J B Atherton, C M Cooke

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....	Prof A B Lyons
Vice-President.....	Rev S E Bishop
Recording Secretary.....	L C Lyman
Cor Secretary.....	Mrs L B Coan
Elective Members.....	Mrs A B Lyons, and Mr C L Carter.
Treasurer.....	F J Lowrey

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June	
President.....	Hon A F Judd
Vice-President.....	H Waterhouse
Corresponding Secretary.....	Rev O P Emerson
Recording Secretary.....	Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer.....	W W Hall Auditor..... P C Jones

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....	Mrs H Bingham
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs S E Bishop
Home Cor Sec'y.....	Miss E B Knight
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....	Miss H S Judd
Treasurer.....	Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....	W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.

President.....	Miss N M Lowrey
Vice-President.....	Miss J S Parke
Rec Secretary.....	Miss Agnes Judd
Cor Secretary.....	Mrs M E Dillingham
Treasurer.....	Miss A Kinney
Directress.....	Miss H S Judd

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....	Mrs J M Whitney
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs C M Hyde, Mrs E G Beckwith, Mrs J M Damon, Mrs E W Jordan.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs R Jay Greene
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs L McCully
Treasurer.....	Mrs L B Coan
Auditor.....	W A Bowen

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....	H Waterhouse
Vice-President.....	T R Walker
Secretary.....	W J Forbes
Treasurer.....	T S Southwick
General Secretary.....	S D Fuller

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....	A J Cartwright
Vice-President.....	M M Scott
Secretary.....	H A Parmelee
Treasurer.....	A L Smith
Trustees.....	Dr C T Rodgers, S B Dole, W Foster, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde, W R Castle, B Ordenstein, J H Fisher, Wm F Allen.

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President.....	Jno H Soper
Vice-President.....	J H Fisher
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J G Rothwell

Hawaiian Rowing and Yachting Association.

Annual Election, first Monday in August.

President.....	His Majesty
Vice Presidents.....	C P Iaukea, C B Wilson
Secretary and Treasurer.....	W M Giffard

Myrtle Rowing Club.

Semi-Annual elections second Fridays in January and July.

President.....	Alex Robertson
Vice-President.....	W Chan Wilder
Secretary.....	G K Wilder
Treasurer.....	C T Wilder
Trustees.....	A W Carter, H Gunn, W E Rowell.

Hawaiian Jockey Club.

President.....	His Majesty
Vice-President.....	H A Widemann
Secretary.....	C O Berger
Treasurer.....	J G Spencer

Kapiolani Park Association.

Organized Nov 8, 1876; incorporated Dec 22, 1876

President.....	A S Cleghorn
Vice-President.....	Cecil Brown
Treasurer.....	Wm G Irwin
Secreary.....	W M Giffard
Directors—	Jas Campbell, T May, A S Cleg horn, Cecil Brown, W M Giffard, H J Agnew, Wm G Irwin, H R Macfarlane, T R Walker, E S Cunha, H J Nolte.

Hawaiian Camera Club.

Organized Jan. 10, 1889.

President.....	C Hedemann
Vice-Presidents.....	G W Smith, Dr F Day
Secretary.....	A W Richardson
Treasurer.....	G E Boardman
Ex Com—	J A Hassinger, W M Giffard, Dr C B Wood.

Honolulu Arion.

Organized August 6, 1887.

President.....	M Goldberg
Vice-President.....	W W Ilters
Secretary.....	K Podeyn
Treasurer.....	J Asch

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No. 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LILIOHIO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O of O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony, Hall, King street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION NO 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev E G Beckwith, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba, Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square, First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Revs Alex Mackintosh and H H Gowen. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning prayer, with sermon at 9:30 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening prayer, with sermon, 6 P M. Holy Communion at 9:30 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 11 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M and 5 P M.

Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, acting Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer, with sermon, 11:15 A M; Evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 11:15 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, with address, every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Chinese Congregation, Rev H H Gowen in charge. Services on Sunday at 11:15 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahae. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays. H M Whitney, Manager.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). Dan. Logan, Managing Editor.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays). W. Hill, Editor and Proprietor.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. J J Williams and Wray Taylor, Publishers.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawaiui, Publisher and Editor. Issues also a Daily.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. M. Parker, Editor and Publisher.

The *Elele* (native), issued every Saturday.

O Luso Hawaiiano, (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. J. A. M. Osorio, Editor.

Aurora Hawaiiana (Portuguese), issued weekly. Prof. J. de Freitas, Editor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly.

The *Ra Oiaio* (na'ive), issued every Friday, J L Bush Editor. Issues also a daily, *Ka Leo o ka Lahui*.

Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....	January 1
Accession of Kalakaua.....	February 12
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....	March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....	May 24
Decoration Day.....	May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....	June 11
American Independence.....	July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King.....	November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....	Nov 28
Christmas.....	December 25
Birthday of Queen Kapiolani.....	December 31

Oahu College.

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 Mental and Moral Science.
 Prof Chem and Nat Sci...A B Lyons, A M, M D
 Greek, Pol Econ and Math...Miss H E Cushman
 Latin, His and Eng Lit.....Miss M E Spooner
 Instrumental & Voc Mus...Rev A D Bissell, A B
 French, History & Elocution...Mrs L D Pinney

Punahou Preparatory.

Principal.....Miss M Brewer
 Teachers... Mrs Storrs, Misses E B Snow and C
 Gilman.

Kamehameha Schools.

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 H S Townsend, Asst.....Instructor in Printing
 U Thompson, Asst.....Instructor in Carpentry
 L C Lyman, Asst.....Instructor in Wood-turning
 C Davis.....Instr in Drawing and Blacksmithing
 T Richards.....Assistant
 Miss I M Hight, Asst.....Instructor in Sewing

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Miss Malone.....Principal
 Miss F E Bishop, Miss Lillian Lyman,
 _____, Assistants.

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